MEN AND WOMEN OF THE TIME

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MEN AND WOMEN

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THE TIME.

A Dictionary of Contemporaries.

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THIRTEENTH EDITION

REVISED AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY

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G. WASHINGTON MOON, Hon. F.R.S.L.

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THE EDITOR'S PREFACE

TO THE THIRTEENTH EDITION.

"SOME men are born to greatness, some men achieve greatness, and some men have greatness thrust upon them." It is not the first of these three classes, nor is it the last, with which this work has to do; it is the one which is the middle, according to the poet's classification, but which is pre-eminently, and for all time, the first and foremost in every true estimate of their relative grandeur. To be born to greatness, or to have greatness thrust upon one, may be gratifying to the individual; but it is of comparatively little public interest; and this work has not been compiled to gratify the vanity of individuals, but to record the achievements of those whose lives are a power on the earth.

Here will be found inscribed the names of those whose master-minds govern the world of intellect—names famous in the arenas of literature, art, science, politics, peace, and war; names of poets, orators, statesmen, astronomers, discoverers, chemists, geologists, naturalists, electricians, engineers, musicians, painters, sculptors, travellers, warriors, physicians, philanthropists, &c.—in short, the names of the distinguished Men and Women of the Time, who, by the greatness of their minds, the devotedness of their lives, or the transcendency of their genius, have earned for themselves "glory and honour," if not "immortality."

Nor are there here only their names; there is likewise a record of their deeds—the deeds of the most powerful thinkers and actors in the drama of life now being played before our very eyes. Mighty is fiction, and stirring are often its incidents when portrayed by genius; but ever, in the perusal of fiction, the unwelcome consciousness that it is not a verity obtrudes itself, and breaks the fascinating spell which had bound us. Here, however, as far as it could be ascertained, all is truth; and yet a more marvellous tale of achievements never was related.

The work tells us of one whose spectroscopic researches discovered the physical constitutions of stars, planets, comets, and nebulæ; and of another whose telescopic mind pierced the far-off regions of the stellar

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universe, and saw what had never been beheld by mortal eye—the planet which was causing the perturbations in the orbit of Uranus, though that unknown perturbing planet was distant millions of miles beyond what had been considered the boundary of the solar system! Truly the poet was justified in speaking of "the music of the spheres," so measured is the march, and so marvellously rhythmical are the movements, of the heavenly bodies. But not only has the far-distant been made actually visible, and poetically audible, by men whose lives are here recorded, but the immediately-near also has been vivified into startling life, for we read of one by whose discoveries sound is made visible in curves of exquisite beauty; of another whose invention enables us to hear even the foot-fall of a fly; and of another who has dared to say to the sea of the multitudinous undulations of sound, "Here shall thy proud waves be stayed!" and, at his word, the tones of the human voice are stored up to be reproduced when the lips which uttered them have long been silent in the grave.

By another discoverer, light, which travels with a velocity thousands of times swifter than the fleetest cannon-ball, and yet, when it falls on the tenderly sensitive eyelids of a sleeping infant, disturbs not its slumbers, nor ever stirs the gossamer-down on the wing of the tiniest moth, is made, under certain conditions, to revolve the mica plates of a radiometer! We read of another who has invented an instrument which is so sensitive to caloric rays that it is affected by the heat of a candle when distant 1·71 miles; and of another whose voltaic balance detects the weight of one part of chlorine in 500,000 million parts of water. Yes, here are the memorials of men who have made works so delicately impressionable as to be almost beyond credence, and works so stupendous that their very magnitude might defy the puny arm of man to execute them. However, they would defy in vain; for, one man has built a Babel-like tower which soars up to heaven, but only to be followed by others which will overtop even that; another has tunnelled under a mighty river carrying down millions of tons of water per minute; another has spanned an arm of the sea with a bridge whose daring flight and gigantic strength are the wonder of all beholders; others have constructed engines of such intelligence, I might almost say, that, although weighing thousands of tons, they yet skim like birds over the ocean; others, engines of such power that the pulsation of their heart-throbs has done the work of Titans, and the roar of their voices has said, with a truth undreamed of by Napoleon, "There shall be no Alps!" for, with diamond teeth, those engines have cut their way through that range of mighty mountains, and Italy and France have become united by bands of iron. All these works find a memorial here.

But not only have the votaries of science their records; here also are the lives of poets who have given to eternal truths, and also to "airy nothings," a local habitation and a name; musicians, too, are here, men whose exquisite melodies thrill the soul with unutterable raptures; painters likewise, whose magic blending of colours makes the canvas glow with life; and sculptors, whose marble creations seem only not to breathe. All are here: men whose works exhibit the gentlest emotions of the heart, and the most stirring incidents of life, as well as the glories of nature, and depict with equal skill the fair forms and opalescent hues of Beauty, and, in all its hideousness, the horrid front of War.

Yes, men of lofty imagination are here, and likewise men of action whose feats of daring and whose heroic self-sacrifices have made their names to be "familiar in our mouths as household words"; and, when their deeds are recounted, we listen with the most absorbed attention, and the pulsations of our hearts quicken, and our breathings become more rapid with emotion under the thrilling recital which tells us of those who, for the rescue of their fellow-men, "counted not their lives dear unto themselves," for neither, on the one hand, did the rigours of arctic winters, when the mercury had fallen 40° Fahr. below zero, nor, on the other, did the stifling heat and pestilential vapours of Darkest Africa, daunt those fearless men. They accomplished their work, and returned victors from the north and from the south; and here are briefly told the stories of their lives—stories of conquests over the forces of nature, of triumphs of the indomitable human will, and of deeds of daring as valorous as are any which, on the field of battle, have won the Victoria Cross for bravery. And they, too, are here—the men who have unflinchingly faced the belching fire of cannon, stormed the deadly breach, and planted the flag of England on the ramparts of the foe.

Nor are the brave deeds of gentle women forgotten; but time would fail me to epitomize here a hundredth part of all that is recorded. I can only refer the reader to the body of the work, and trust that these few introductory remarks will gain for it the perusal of many who have hitherto looked upon it as simply a Biographical Dictionary to be consulted by Editors when a great man has died.

A few words of detail:—The essential features of the work remain unchanged, but the title has been altered from "Men of the Time," to "Men and Women of the Time;" the size of the pages has been increased, and several internal improvements have been effected; not the least important of which is that the present edition, which is the thirteenth, contains seven-hundred-and-forty-four additional memoirs, and has, as far as was possible, been brought up to date by autobiographical revision. But though it is so comprehensive, containing, as it does, memoirs of two-thousand-four-hundred-and-fifty celebrities, there are others whose memoirs the Editor would have liked to include in it; but, concerning some of them, he has not been able to obtain the requisite information; and some, from motives of modesty, have requested that their names might not be inserted; and it would have been discourteous to refuse.

In the compilation of a work of this sort, it is impossible to avoid errors; the Editor can say only that he has done his best, and will be thankful for any corrections for a future edition.

The Editor's thanks are due to those who have thus assisted in making the work what it is;—the most comprehensive English Dictionary of Contemporary Celebrities that has ever been published; and his thanks are due also to his collaborator in America, Mr. L. E. Jones, of New York, for his valuable services in connection with the United States and Canadian memoirs. His acknowledgments are due likewise to editors of newspapers for memoirs which, from time to time, have appeared in the daily and weekly press, and of which he has availed himself in return for matter freely accorded to them.

Three-hundred-and-seventy of those whose memoirs occur in the previous edition have died since its publication; and the following are the names of those who have died, or whose deaths have come to the Editor's knowledge, after that portion of this work had been printed which contains their memoirs:—

T. G. Balfour, Geo. Bancroft, T. F. de Banville, Sir J. Bazalgette, Earl Beauchamp, A. Bellot, Sir E. Boehm, C. Bradlaugh, H. B. Brady, Dean Church, Lord Cottesloe, Dr. Croll, O. Feuillet, Baron Haussmann, Canon Jackson, A. Johnston, King Kalakaua, A. Karr, C. Marvin, J. L. E. Meissonier, Musurus Pacha, Osman Pacha, Prince Napoleon, Admiral Porter, and L. Windthorst.

GEO. WASHINGTON MOON.

March, 1891.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE TIME.

AARIFI PACHA was born at Constantinople in 1830, being the son of Shekib Pacha, a distinguished diplomatist. At the age of fifteen he was employed as a supernumerary in the offices of the Divan; and in 1847 he accompanied his father on a mission to Rome. Subsequently he went with his father to the embassy at Vienna, where he resided for two years. On his return to Constantinople he applied himself assiduously to the study of languages; and he was employed in various capacities in the ministry of Foreign Affairs. Some years later he accompanied Aali-Pacha to Vienna as First Secretary; and a year afterwards he went to discharge the same duty in Paris. His knowledge of the French language led to his appointment as First Translator in Paris to the Sublime Porte, and afterwards as First Interpreter to the Divan. The latter office he held till 1872. Subsequent to that date he occupied several important posts in Turkey, being successively Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Surveyor of Ordnance, President of the Executive Chamber of Justice, and President of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation. He next resumed his diplomatic career as Ambassador in Vienna; and in 1873 he returned to the office of First Interpreter to the Divan, and held it for about a twelvemonth. In 1874 Aarifi Pacha was nominated Minister of Public Instruction; three months later, Minister of Justice, and then, again, Ambassador in Vienna. On the establishment of the new Ottoman Constitution he was appointed President of the Senate, and soon afterwards received the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He was accredited Ambassador of the Sublime Porte in Paris Nov. 5, 1877, in succession to Khalil Sheriff Pacha. On July 28, 1879, the Sultan issued a decree abolishing the post of Grand Vizier and appointing Aarifi Pacha Prime Minister, with Safvet Pacha as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new ministry, however, had but a very brief tenure of office.

ABBE, Cleveland, born in New York city, Dec. 3rd, 1838, is the son of George Waldo Abbe and Charlotte Colgate, both natives of the United States of America, and of purely English ancestry. The earliest American ancestor of this family was John Abbey, of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637. Mr. Cleveland Abbe graduated in 1857 at the Free College of the city of New York; studied Astronomy under Brünnow at the University of Michigan, 1859-60, also under Gould at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1860-64, and under Struve at Poulkova, 1865 and 1866. He took the degree of A.B. 1857, A.M. 1860, LL.D. (Michigan University) 1889; became Director of the Cincinnati Observatory, 1868-74, Professor of Meteorology in the Signal Service, and Assistant to the Chief Signal Officer, 1871 to the present date. He is a Member of numerous Scientific Societies; author of "The Weather Bulletin of the Cincinnati Observatory," 1869; "Annual Summary and Review of Progress in Meteorology," 1873 annually to 1888; "Report on the Signal Service Observations of the Total Eclipse of 1878;" "Treatise on Meteorological Apparatus and Methods," 1887; "Preparatory Studies for Deductive Methods in Storm and Weather Predictions," 1890; and numerous smaller memoirs. He was Delegate to the International Convention of 1883 in Washington on Prime Meridian and Standard Time.

ABBEY, Edwin Austin, R.I., was born April 1st, 1852, at Philadelphia, U.S.A.; and was a pupil of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In 1871 he began drawing for the publications of Messrs. Harper & Brothers. In 1876 he became a Member of the American Water Colour Society. In 1878 he removed to England. He has illustrated the following works:—"Selections from the Hesperides and Noble Numbers of Robert Herrick," 1882; "She Stoops to Conquer," 1887; "Old Songs," 1889; "Sketching Rambles in Holland," 1885 (in conjunction with G. H. Boughton, A.R.A.); "The Quiet Life," 1890 (in conjunction with Alfred Parson). The following are his principal water-colour pictures:—"The Stage Office," 1876; "The Evil Eye," 1877; "The Sisters," 1881; "The Widower," 1883; "The Bible Reading," 1884; "An Old Song," 1886; "The March Past," 1887; "Visitors," 1890; "Mayday Morning," 1890 (an oil picture). He was elected Member of Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours in 1883, and received a second-class medal at the Munich International Exhibition in 1883, and a first-class medal at the Paris Exposition Universelle, 1889.

ABBOTT, The Rev. Edwin Abbott, D.D., born in London in 1838, was educated at the City of London School (1850-57), and at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. (B.A. 7th Senior Optime and Senior in the Classical Tripos, 1861, first-class in the Theological Tripos, 1862; M.A. 1864.) He was Assistant Master in King Edward's School, Birmingham, from 1862 to 1864, and subsequently at Clifton College till 1865, when he was appointed Head Master of the City of London School. This school was at that time in Milk Street, Cheapside; it now possesses sumptuous new buildings on the Embankment at Blackfriars, and under the Head Master's guidance has taken a position as one of the most efficient day-schools in England. Dr. Abbott was twice Select Preacher at Cambridge; Hulsean Lecturer in that university, 1876; also Select Preacher at Oxford, 1877. The Archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1872. Dr. Abbott has published the following theological works:—"Bible Lessons," 1872; "Cambridge Sermons," 1875; "Through Nature to Christ," 1877; "Oxford Sermons," 1879; the article on "Gospels" in the ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica; and (in conjunction with Mr. W. G. Rushbrooke) "The Common Tradition of the Synoptic Gospels," 1884. His other works are a "Shakespearian Grammar," 1870; "English Lessons for English People" (written in conjunction with Professor J. R. Seeley), 1871; "How to Write Clearly," 1872; "Latin Prose through English Idiom," 1873; "The Good Voices, or, A Child's Guide to the Bible," and "Parables for Children," 1875; an "English Grammar," in two parts, entitled "How to Tell the Parts of Speech," and "How to Parse," 1875; an edition of Bacon's "Essays," 1876; "Bacon and Essex," 1877; a "First Latin Book" entitled "Via Latina," 1880; "Hints on Home Teaching," 1883; "Francis Bacon, an Account of His Life and Works," 1885; and a "First Latin Translation Book," entitled "The Latin Gate," 1889. Other works published anonymously, but subsequently acknowledged by Dr. Abbott, are "Philochristus," 1878; "Onesimus," 1882; "Flatland, or, A Romance of Many Dimensions," 1884; and "The Kernel and the Husk," 1886. Dr. Abbott resigned the Head-Mastership of the City of London School in 1889, and received a pension from the Corporation in 1890.

ABBOTT, Lyman, D.D., son of the late Jacob Abbott, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 18, 1835. He graduated at the University of New York in 1853; studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1856. After practising that profession for a short time he abandoned it for the study of theology, and was ordained a Congregational minister in 1860. He was pastor of various churches until 1865, when he was appointed secretary of the American Union (Freedmen's) Commission, a position retained by him until 1868. For a portion of this time he was also pastor of the New England Church in New York, but he resigned in 1869, to devote himself to literature and journalism. He had charge of the "Literary Record" in *Harper's Magazine* for several years, at the same time conducting the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*. Subsequently he was associated with Mr. Beecher in editing the *Christian Union*, of which he later became (and still is) the senior editor. On Mr. Beecher's death he was invited to fill temporarily the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and in 1889 was settled permanently over that church. In conjunction with his brothers Austin and Benjamin, he wrote two novels, "Cone-cut Corners," 1855, and "Matthew Caraby," 1858, which were published under the pseudonym of "Benauly," formed from the initial syllables of the authors' names. He is the author also of "Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings," 1869; "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," 1870; "A Dictionary of Bible Knowledge," 1872; "A Layman's Story," 1872; "Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament," 4 vols., 1875-1887; "Life of Henry Ward Beecher," 1883;

"For Family Worship," 1883; "In Aid of Faith," 1886; and "Signs of Promise," 1889; in addition to which he has published a number of pamphlets, among them "The Results of Emancipation in the United States," 1867; and has also edited two volumes of sermons of Mr. Beecher, and a selection from his writings entitled "Morning and Evening Exercises." The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard University in 1890.

ABD-UL-HAMID II., Sultan of Turkey, was born Sept. 22, 1842, being a younger son and the fourth child of Abd-ul-Medjid, the Sultan who died in 1861. On August 31, 1876, he succeeded his brother, Mourad V., who was deposed, on proof of his insanity, after a reign of three months. Abd-ul-Hamid was solemnly girt with the sword of Othman, in the Eyoub Mosque, Constantinople, on Sept. 7. He is a Turk and a Mussulman of the old school, and, though without allies, he fought Russia rather than submit to any conditions which should bring about a disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. On April 21, 1877, Russia declared war against the Porte, and in February, 1878, after the fall of Plevna and the passage of the Balkans, the Turks were compelled to sue for peace. Since the Treaty of Berlin, in 1878, the Sultan has shown no great anxiety to carry out the reforms, either in Europe or in Asia, which were therein stipulated, though in regard to Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia he has been fairly loyal to that Treaty. He was often praised by Lord Beaconsfield for his courage and ability; but of late years he has been given over to the fear of assassination, and his distrust of his ministers is proverbial. He has been at various times under English, German, and Russian influence; the last seems to be now prevailing. The Sultan has never ceased to protest against the proceedings of England in Egypt, and is believed to have secretly stimulated the rebellion of Arabi.

ABDULRAHMAN, or ABDURRAHMAN KHAN, Ameer of Afghanistan, born about 1830, is the eldest son of Afzul Khan, and nephew of the late Ameer Shere Ali. During the civil war in 1864, Abdurrahman played a leading part on the side of his father against his uncle, and gained several battles. The great victories of Shaikhabad and Khelat-i-Ghilzai were mainly due to his ability. He was intrusted with the Governorship of Balkh, where he made himself popular by his moderation, and by marrying the daughter of the chief of Badakshan. In 1868 he was unable, however, to offer a successful resistance to his cousin, Yakoub Khan, son of Shere Ali, who defeated him at Bajgah, near Bamain, and also finally at Tinah Khan. Abdurrahman then fled from the country, ultimately reaching Russian territory. General Kaufmann permitted him to reside at Samarcand, and allowed him a pension of twenty-five thousand roubles a year. He remained in Turkestan until 1879, when he slowly made his way through Balkh to the Cabul frontier, and in July of the following year he was formally chosen by the leading men of Cabul, and acknowledged by the British Indian Government as Ameer of Afghanistan. From the Government he receives a regular subsidy of £160,000 a year, with large gifts of artillery, rifles, and ammunition to improve his military force. On Dec. 26, 1888, he was shot at by a Sepoy, at Mazar-i-Sherif, but without injury.

ABDY, John Thomas, LL.D., son of Lieut.-Colonel James Nicholas Abdy, was born July 5, 1822, and educated at the Proprietary School, Kensington, whence he proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated as Senior in the Civil Law in 1844. In 1847 he took the degree of LL.B., and was created LL.D. in 1852. In 1850 he was elected a fellow of his college, and in January of that year was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. For a short time he went the Home circuit, but subsequently chose the Norfolk circuit. In 1854 he was appointed Regius Professor of the Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, and he held that office till the close of the year 1873. He is Lecturer on Law at Gresham College, London. In 1870 he was appointed Recorder of Bedford, and in the following year was promoted to be County Court Judge of Circuit No. 38. Judge Abdy has published "An Historical Sketch of Civil Procedure among the Romans," 1857; and an edition of "Kent's Commentary on International Law," 1866. In collaboration with Mr. Bryan Walker, M.A., he edited, translated, and annotated "The Commentaries of Gaius," 1870, and the "Institutes" of Justinian.

A'BECKETT, Arthur William, youngest surviving son of the late Gilbert Abbott à Beckett, the well-known metropolitan police magistrate and man of letters (the descendant of an ancient Wiltshire family settled in West Lavington for centuries), was born at Portland House, Hammersmith, Oct. 25, 1844, and educated at

Kensington and Felstead Schools. He entered the War Office, but left the Civil Service after three years' experience of it to become, at the age of 20, editor of the *Glowworm*, a London evening paper. During the next ten years he edited with much success several comic periodicals and monthly magazines. In 1870-71 he was special correspondent to the *Standard* and *Globe* during the Franco-German War. For the next two years he was private secretary to the Duke of Norfolk. Since 1874 he has been on the staff of *Punch*, to which periodical he has contributed, amongst other series, "Papers from Pump-handle Court, by A. Briefless, Junior;" published in a separate volume in 1889. Mr. à Beckett is author of several novels, and of two three-act comedies, "L.S.D." and "About Town;" a domestic drama in one act, "On Strike;" "Faded Flowers;" and "Long Ago." He has also dramatised (in conjunction with the late Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson) his novel "Fallen among Thieves," under the title of "From Father to Son." In 1887 he edited and in some parts rewrote his father's "Comic Blackstone," originally published in 1845, bringing it up to date. Having, in 1881, been called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, in 1887 he was appointed Master of the Revels of that Society by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Treasurer, and the other Masters of the Bench, and in that office edited and produced "The Maske of Flowers" in the Hall of Gray's Inn, in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

ABEL, Carl, Dr. Phil., Professor under the Prussian Government Department of Public Instruction, the son of a Berlin banker, was born at Berlin, Nov. 25, 1837; studied Philology, National Psychology and History at the Universities of Berlin, Munich and Tübingen; travelled and stayed for the purposes of linguistic research in England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, and America. He has devoted himself chiefly to the comparative study of significations and the more exact branches of national psychology dependent upon the appreciation of meanings; showed linguistic concepts to be distinctly national and their comparison the truest means of gauging the intellect and feelings of a race; examined the historical stages of significative development by an inquiry into sundry linguistic concepts of the English, French, German, Russian, Polish, Egyptian and Hebrew idioms; analysed the prehistoric origin of meanings through a combination of Indo-Germanic and Egyptian etymology; disclosed in the course of these labours an identity of roots, stems and primary phonetic and conceptual laws in the two families of speech; proved these common primary laws, while they did not interfere with the separate laws of later times, to reveal a much more ancient and more perspicuous period of etymology, which unfolds the prehistoric history of reason; demonstrated the primitive variability of sound and sense, the inversion of both and the multiplicity of etymological connections and transitions resulting therefrom; extended his investigations to semitic affinities; sifted, on the basis of facts established, the origin of language, the growth of signification and the theory of synonyms. Professor Carl Abel has acted as Ilchester Lecturer on Comparative Slavonic and Latin Lexicography at Oxford University; lectured on various etymological and semasiological topics at the Royal Asiatic Society, the Royal Literary Society, the Berlin Philological, Philosophical and Anthropological Society; taught Philosophical and Comparative linguistics as well as English, French, German and Latin Synonymy in the Berlin Humboldt Academy of Science; was linguistic assistant to the German Foreign Office and the Berlin Law Courts; served as Berlin Correspondent to the *Times* and *Standard*; was a contributor to various German philological and general periodicals. Professor Carl Abel reads all European and several Oriental languages. The following is a list of his principal writings: "Linguistic Essays," London, 1880 (history and theory of signification, synonymy, countersense, origin of language, Latin order of words); "Sprachwissenschaftliche Abhandlungen," Leipzig, 1885 (an amplified German edition of the foregoing); "Slavic and Latin," Ilchester lectures on Comparative Lexicography delivered at the University of Oxford, London, 1881; "Gross- und Klein-Russisch. Aus Ilchester Vorlesungen übersetzt von R. Dielitz, Leipzig, 1882 (German translation of the foregoing); "Koptische Untersuchungen," Berlin, 1878, 2 volumes (grammatical and semasiological); "Einleitung in ein ägyptisch - indoeuropäisch - semitisches Wurzelwörterbuch," Leipzig, 1886, (Egyptian phonetic and conceptual change, with specimen of application to the two other families of speech); Wechselbeziehungen der ägyptischen, indoeuropäischen und semitischen Etymologie," Theil 1, Leipzig, 1889 (Comparative Egyptian and Indo-European analysis of the root "ker," crooked, with generic conclusions); "Ägyptisch-Indoeuropäische Sprachverwandtschaft," Leipzig, 1890 (concise summary of the foregoing, with amplified general conclusions); "Ägyptisch und Indogermanisch Vorlesung vor den Sprachwissenschaftlichen Sectionen des Frankfurter Freien Deutschen Hochstifts, Zweite Auflage," Frankfort, 1890 (introductory and defensive); "Zur Geschichte der Hieroglyphenschrift. Nach dem Holländischen des Dr. W. Pleyte," Leipzig, 1890; "Letters on International Relations contributed to the *Times*," London, 1871, 2 volumes; and "Russland und die Lage," Leipzig, 1888 (linguistic and national psychology applied to history).

ABEL, Sir Frederick Augustus, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., was born in London, in 1827, and is known principally in connection with chemistry and explosives. His published works are:—"The Modern History of Gunpowder," 1866; "Gun Cotton," 1866; "On Explosive Agents," 1872; "Researches in Explosives," 1875; and "Electricity Applied to Explosive Purposes," 1884. He is also joint-author with Colonel Bloxam of a "Handbook of Chemistry." Sir Frederick Abel has been President of the Institute of Chemistry, the Society of Chemical Industry, and the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians. He was appointed Associate Member of the Ordnance Committee in 1867; and is Chemist to the War Department and likewise Chemical Referee to the Government. In 1883 he was one of the Royal Commissioners on Accidents in Mines. He has been Organising Secretary of the Imperial Institute from 1887; and was President of the British Association at the Leeds meeting, 1890. He was created C.B. in 1877, and Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, in 1883, and was knighted in the same year.

ABERDARE (Lord), The Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce Pryce, is the second son of the late Mr. John Bruce Pryce, of Duffryn St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, who assumed the name of Bruce in lieu of his patronymic Knight, in 1805, and the name of Pryce in 1837. He was born at Duffryn, Aberdare, on April 16, 1815. At the age of six years he was taken by his family to France, where he remained till 1827. Returning to England in that year, he began his regular studies at the Swansea Grammar School, and continued at that establishment till 1832, when he was removed to London, where he read for two years in the chambers of his uncle, the late Lord Justice Knight Bruce. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, but after practising for about six years, he withdrew in 1843 from the working ranks of the profession. He was Police-Magistrate of Merthyr-Tydvil and Aberdare, Glamorganshire, from 1847 till 1852, when he entered the House of Commons as Member for Merthyr-Tydvil. That borough he represented in the Liberal interest till the general election of December, 1868, when he lost his seat; but in the following month he was returned for Renfrewshire. Mr. Bruce was Under Secretary of State for the Home Department from Nov. 1862, to April, 1864; and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education from the latter date to July, 1866. He was also in 1864 appointed a Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, and sworn a member of the Privy Council. From Nov. 1865, to Aug. 1866, he held the post of second Church Estates Commissioner. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, in Dec. 1868, he took office as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the following year he was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner. In Aug. 1873, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Aberdare, in order to enable him to hold the high post of Lord President of the Council, in the place of Lord Ripon, resigned. However, he was destined to retain that exalted position only a very short time, as he of course went out of office on the defeat of the Liberal party in Feb. 1874. He presided over the meeting of the Social Science Association held at Brighton in 1875, and has also been President of the Geographical Society. Lord Aberdare edited the "Life of General Sir Wm. Napier, K.C.B., author of 'History of the Peninsular War,'" 2 vols., 1864; and has published "National Education: an Address delivered to the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," 1866; and his "Speech on the Second Reading of the Education of the Poor Bill," 1867. He has been twice married: firstly, in 1846, to Annabella, daughter of Mr. Richard Beadon (she died in 1852); and, secondly, in 1854, to Norah, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William P. Napier, K.C.B. His son and heir is Mr. Henry Campbell-Bruce, who was born in 1851.

ABERDEEN, The Right Hon. John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Seventh Earl of, born August 3, 1847, is the grandson of the Earl of Aberdeen who was Prime Minister in 1854. He was educated at the College Hall, in connection with the University of St. Andrews, and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1871. He succeeded to the title on the death of his brother Jan. 27, 1870. He entered the House of Lords as a Conservative, but in the session of 1876 he disagreed with some of the principal measures of his party, and in 1878, when the Earls of Derby and Carnarvon resigned their offices, Lord Aberdeen heartily supported the views of these statesmen. In the debate on the Afghan war he voted against the government of Lord Beaconsfield. In 1875 he was a member and subsequently Chairman of a Royal Commission to enquire into the subject of Railway Accidents. In 1877-78 he was a member of the Committee of the House of Lords on Intemperance. In 1880, having by that time become a recognised member of the Liberal Party, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, and High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1881 and four succeeding years. In 1886 he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with the mission ofcarrying out the Home Rule policy of the Government. In this capacity he was immensely popular in Ireland, and the scene in Dublin on the occasion of the "leave-taking" after the fall of the Gladstone Cabinet is said to have been such as had never been witnessed there before, at least not since the departure of Lord Fitzwilliam in 1795. Lord Aberdeen is a member of many religious and philanthropic societies, and contributed £1,000 towards General Booth's scheme for alleviating distress. He is married to a daughter of the first Lord Tweedmouth.

ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY, Bishop of. *See* Douglas, The Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Gascoigne.

ABNEY, Captain, William de Wiveleslie, F.R.S., was born at Derby in 1843, and educated at Rossall, and privately, and at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was appointed lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1861, and captain in 1873. He was formerly Instructor in Chemistry to the Royal Engineers, Chatham, and is now Inspector for Science in the Science and Art Department. He was one of the scientific observers of the transit of Venus in 1874. His works are:—"Instruction in Photography;" "Emulsion Photography;" and "Thebes and its Five Greater Temples." He is the author also of many papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and the Proceedings of the Royal Society and the *Philosophical Magazine.* He obtained the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society in 1883, for his researches in photography and spectrum analysis.

ACLAND, Sir Henry Wentworth, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, Hon. D.C.L. of Cambridge, Edinburgh, Durham, and Hon. M.D. Dublin, C.R. Empire of Brazil, Member of various Medical and Scientific Societies in Athens, Christiania, and the United States, is the fourth son of the late Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. He was born in 1815, and educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, and was elected, in 1841, to a fellowship at All Souls. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1848, having been appointed Lee's Reader in Anatomy in 1845. In that capacity, with several able Assistants, especially Professors Beale, Victor Carus, Melville, and Mr. Charles Robertson, he made the extensive Christ Church Physiological Series, on the plan of John Hunter, now in the Oxford University Museum—an institution to the foundation of which Dr. Acland's labours contributed not a little, his aim being to lay the foundation on the widest basis of a complete study of the Kosmos in the old classical university. He became Regius Professor of Medicine in 1858, and Radcliffe Librarian, and is Curator of the Oxford University Galleries and of the Bodleian Library. He was appointed a member of Mr. Gathorne Hardy's Cubic Space Commission in 1866, and of the Royal Sanitary Commission from 1869 to 1872. He represented the University of Oxford on the Medical Council from 1858 to 1875; has been President of the British Medical Association, of the Physiological section of the British Association, and the Public Health section of the Social Science Association. He published a treatise on the "Plains of Troy" in 1839. He has written several works on medical, scientific and educational subjects, including an important sanitary work under the title of "Memoir on the Visitation of Cholera in Oxford in 1854," and another called "Village Health," in 1884. He accompanied the Prince of Wales to America in 1860, and on his return was appointed honorary physician to his Royal Highness. Sir Henry Acland was also Physician to H.R.H. Prince Leopold during his Oxford career. He was President of the General Medical Council from 1874 to 1887, and was made K.C.B. in 1884.

ACLAND, The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart., P.C., M.A., D.C.L., is the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, tenth Baronet, and was born at Killerton, Devon, May 25, 1809. He was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, where under the tutorship of Thomas Vowler Short, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, and Augustus Saunders, afterwards Dean of Peterborough, he gained a double 1st class. At Christ Church his principal friends were Mr. Gladstone, Sir Francis Doyle, the late Lord Blachford, Professor Austice, and the late Lord Elgin, and he also enjoyed the friendship of Frederick Denison Maurice, then at Exeter College. In 1837, while reading Law, he was invited to stand as a Conservative for West Somerset, and on being elected retained the seat for ten years; in these first years he was chiefly occupied in questions connected with the Church of England and Education, particularly in carrying out the plan of Diocesan Training Colleges for Teachers, originated by the late Gilbert Mathison. After the General Election of 1841, when Sir Robert Peel began his reform of Tariffs, Sir Thomas became much interested in the question of Free Trade and Protection; he steadily refused to join the Protectionist Organisation, and when the crisis of 1846 arrived, had no hesitation in supporting the Repeal of the Corn Laws, resigning his seat for West Somerset at the dissolution, 1847. He then applied himself diligently to the study of Agriculture, under Philip Pusey's advice, promoting with the help of Lord Portman and Sir W. Miles the extension of the Bath and West of England Society, the *Journal* of which he personally conducted for seven years, retaining his interest in general education, and being largely instrumental with Bishop Temple in establishing the system of Local Examinations. In 1859 he was invited by the Moderate Liberals of Birmingham to stand against Mr. Bright, but his candidature was unsuccessful. In the same year he began to take an active part in the Volunteer movement, helping to establish five corps of Mounted Rifles in Devonshire. He served on the Schools Inquiry Commission, 1864 to 1867. In 1865 he entered Parliament for the second time as a decided Liberal and a follower of Mr. Gladstone. He continued to represent North Devon until 1885, when he was returned for West Somerset. He was made Privy Councillor in 1883. In 1886 he again stood as a Gladstonian Liberal, but was defeated by Mr. Charles Elton, Q.C. (Conservative). Sir Thomas has two sons in Parliament, **C. T. Dyke Acland**, Liberal Member for North-East Cornwall, who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade in 1885, and Second Church Estate Commissioner; and **Arthur H. Dyke Acland**, (Honorary Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford), Liberal Member for the Rotherham Division of Yorkshire. The latter is well known for his exertions on behalf of the Co-operative movement and Technical Education.

ACTON (Lord), The Right Hon. John Emerich Edward Dalberg Acton, D.C.L., son of Sir Ferdinand Richard Edward Acton, Bart., of Aldenham, Shropshire, by the only daughter of the Duke of Dalberg (afterwards wife of the second Lord Granville), was born at Naples, in 1834, and when about three years of age succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father. For a few years he was a student in the Catholic College of St. Mary's Oscott, at the time when Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman was at the head of that institution; but his education was mainly due to the renowned ecclesiastical historian, Dr. Döllinger, of Munich, with whom he lived for a considerable time. Sir John Acton represented Carlow in the House of Commons from 1859 to 1865. In the latter year he stood as a candidate for the borough of Bridgnorth, when he announced in a speech delivered to the electors, that he represented, not the body, but the spirit, of the Roman Catholic Church. He was successful at the poll by a majority of one, but, on a scrutiny, was unseated. In 1869, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Acton of Aldenham. In the same year he repaired to Rome, on the assembling of the Œcumenical Council, and while there rendered himself conspicuous by his hostility to the definition of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, and by the activity and secrecy with which he rallied, combined, and urged on those who appeared to be favourable to the views entertained by Dr. Döllinger. It is believed that he was in relation with the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and that much of the news published by that journal on the subject of the Council was communicated by his lordship. Lord Acton may be regarded as the leader of the "Liberal Roman Catholics," who are more or less out of accord with the traditions of the Holy See. He was the editor of the *Home and Foreign Review*, a trimestral periodical, commenced in 1862, and carried on till 1864, when it ceased to appear, having been condemned by the English Roman Catholic hierarchy. At a later date he edited the *Chronicle*, a weekly newspaper, which for want of adequate support had but a brief existence; and still more recently he conducted the *North British Review*, formerly an organ of the

Congregationalists, which expired under his management. His lordship also published, in September, 1870, "A Letter to a German Bishop present at the Vatican Council" (*Sendschreiben an einen Deutschen Bischof des Vaticanischen Concils*, Nördlingen, September, 1870). This elicited from Bishop Ketteler, of Mayence, a spirited reply, which has been translated into English. His lordship zealously advocated the cause of Dr. Döllinger, his former preceptor, and of the "Old Roman Catholic" party; and, consequently, upon the occasion of the Jubilee of the University of Munich, in August, 1872, the Philosophical Faculty conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor. In 1874 he rendered himself conspicuous by the prominent part he took in the controversy which was raised by the publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican Decrees. His lordship, in a series of letters to the *Times*, brought grave charges against several of the Popes, although he said that there was nothing in life which he valued more than communion with the Roman Catholic Church. Lord Acton is the author of the article on "Wolsey and the Divorce of Henry VIII." in the *Quarterly Review* for Jan. 1877. A French translation of Lord Acton's two letters on Liberty was published with a preface by M. de Laveleye, under the title of "Histoire de la Liberté dans l'Antiquité et le Christianisme," 1878. In 1887 Lord Acton was made D.C.L. at Oxford, and in 1890 was elected to an honorary fellowship at All Souls' College, Oxford — a distinction shared only by Mr. Gladstone.

ADAM, Mme. Edmond, *née* **Juliette Lamber,** was born at Verberie in 1836. She first married M. La Messine, and afterwards M. Edmond Adam, deputy for the Department of the Seine; he was Préfet de Police at the time of the Franco-German war, and during the siege of Paris remained in the city; he was created a life Senator, but died in 1877. Mme. Adam was with him, and afterwards recorded her experiences in "Le Siége de Paris: Journal d'une Parisienne," published 1873. Mme. Adam has published a number of works on political and social subjects, especially the position of women; amongst her other works are "Garibaldi," 1859; "Le Mandarin," "Mon Village," 1860; "Récits d'une Paysanne," 1862; "Voyage autour du Grand-Père," 1863; "Récits du Golfe Juan," 1865; "Dans les Alpes," 1867; "Saine et Sauve," 1870; "Laide," 1878; "Païenne," 1879; "Poëtes Grecs Contemporains," 1881; "La Patrie Hongroise: Souvenirs Personnels," 3rd ed., 1884. In 1879 Mme. Adam started the *Nouvelle Revue*, which she continues to conduct with great ability, and personally contributes the fortnightly articles on Foreign politics.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, great-grandson of the second President of the United States, and grandson of the sixth President, was born at Boston, May 27, 1835, graduated at Harvard College in 1856, and was admitted to the Bar in 1858. During the Civil War he was in command of a regiment of coloured troops, and was brevetted Brigadier-General. He has since been identified with railroad development, has served as Railroad Commissioner of Massachusetts, and since June, 1884, has been President of the Union Pacific Railway Co. He has been a contributor to the *North American Review*, and is the author of "The Railroad Problem," 1875; "Railroads, their Origin and Problems," 1878; "Notes on Railroad Accidents," 1879; "A College Fetich," 1883; and, with his brother Henry, of "Chapters of Erie," 1871. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University.

ADAMS, John Quincy, brother of the above, was born in Boston, Sept. 22, 1833, graduated at Harvard College in 1853, and was admitted to the Bar in 1855. During the Civil War he was on the staff of Governor Andrew. In 1866 he was elected to the State Legislature as a Republican, but having favoured the "reconstruction" policy of President Andrew Johnson, failed of re-election in the following year. He has since been a prominent leader in the Democratic party, by which he was sent to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1869 and 1870, and nominated for Governor in 1867 and 1871, but he was not elected. In 1877 he was chosen a member of the corporation of Harvard University.

ADAMS, Charles Kendall, LL.D., was born at Derby, Vermont, Jan. 24, 1835. A.B. (Univ. of Michigan), 1861. He was appointed Assistant Professor of History at the University of Michigan in 1863, becoming full Professor in 1868. In 1881 he was made Non-Resident Professor of History at Cornell University, where, in July, 1885, he succeeded to the Presidency on the resignation of President White. While at the former university he reorganised the methods of instruction in history substantially in accordance with the German system, and in 1869—70 founded an historical seminary, which was very efficient in promoting the study of history and political science. He was also made Dean of the School of Political Science on its establishment at the University of Michigan. He has published "Democracy and Monarchy in France," 1874; "Manual of Historical Literature," 1882, 3rd edit., 1889; "Representative British Orations," 3 vols., 1884; besides a number of pamphlets and papers on historical and educational subjects.

ADAMS, John Couch, M.A., F.R.S., &c., was born on June 5, 1819, at Lidcot, near Launceston, Cornwall, and was educated first at the village school and afterwards at Devonport, where he showed a great aptitude for mathematics and astronomy. In October, 1839, he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in the Mathematical Tripos of 1843 obtained the position of Senior Wrangler. He was soon after elected to a Fellowship, and became one of the Mathematical Tutors of his College. The first great service rendered to astronomy by Mr. Adams was the discovery of the planet Neptune. His attention was first called to the existence of unexplained disturbances in the motion of the planet Uranus by reading Mr. Airy's valuable Report on the recent progress of Astronomy, which appeared in the 1st vol. of the Reports of the British Association. According to a memorandum dated early in July 1841, he had then formed a design of investigating, as soon as possible after taking his degree, "the irregularities in the motion of Uranus which are yet unaccounted for, in order to find whether they may be attributed to the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it, and, if possible, thence to determine the elements of its orbit, which would probably lead to its discovery." Accordingly in 1843 he began his investigations and calculations, and in September, 1845, communicated to Professor Challis the values which he had obtained for the mass, heliocentric longitude, and elements of the orbit of the assumed planet. The same results, slightly corrected, he communicated, before the middle of the following month, to the Astronomer Royal. These communications were made in the hope that a search for the planet would be made, either at Cambridge or at Greenwich, but unfortunately this was not done, in consequence of the pressure of other work. On Nov. 10, 1845, M. Le Verrier presented to the French Academy of Sciences a very elaborate investigation of the perturbations of Uranus produced by Jupiter and Saturn, in which he pointed out several small inequalities which had previously been neglected. After taking these into account and correcting the elements of the orbit, he still found that the theory was quite incapable of explaining the observed irregularities in the motion of Uranus. On June 1, 1846, M. Le Verrier presented a Second Memoir on the Theory of Uranus to the French Academy, in which he concludes that the discordances between the observations of Uranus and the theory are due to the action of a disturbing planet exterior to Uranus. The place assigned by M. Le Verrier to the disturbing planet was the same, within one degree, as that given by Mr. Adams' calculations, which had been communicated to the Astronomer Royal *seven months before.* This coincidence left no doubt in Mr. Airy's mind of the reality and general exactness of the prediction of the planet's place, and a search was immediately undertaken by Professor Challis of the Cambridge Observatory. The star map of the Berlin Academy for hour xxi. of Right Ascension had lately been published, but the English Astronomers were not aware of its existence. By the help of this map the search would have been extremely easy and rapid, as the observations could have been compared with the map as fast as they were made. On the 2nd Sept., 1846, Mr. Adams addressed a letter to the Astronomer Royal, in which he communicated the results of a new solution of the problem. The result of this change was to produce a better agreement between the theory and the latter observations, and to give a smaller and therefore a more probable value of the eccentricity. Meanwhile, on the 31st Aug., 1846, M. Le Verrier communicated to the French Academy his second paper on the place of the disturbing planet, which, however, did not reach this country till the third or fourth week in September. In this paper, which is a very elaborate one, the author obtains elements of the orbit of the disturbing planet, very similar to those found in Mr. Adams' second solution, and he also attempts to assign limits of distance and longitude within which the planet must be found. M. Le Verrier communicated his principal conclusions to Dr. Galle of the Berlin Observatory on Sept. 23, and guided by them, and comparing his observations with the Berlin star map, that astronomer found the planet on the same evening. The history of both the French and English observations was published, and although the publication of two different investigations which had been carried on nearly simultaneously seemed likely at first to give rise to controversy respecting priority, yet this danger soon passed away, as it was evident that the *facts* of the case could not be disputed. It was clear that the two researches had been carried on quite independently, therefore the honour paid to one of the investigators could not detract from that due to the other. Soon after the discovery of Neptune, several members of St. John's College, of which Mr. Adams was then a Fellow, raised a fund, which was offered to the University and accepted by grace of the senate, for the purpose of founding a prize to be called "The Adams Prize," and to be awarded every two years to the author of the best essay on some subject of Pure Mathematics, Astronomy, or other branch of Natural Philosophy. In February, 1851, Mr. Adams was elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society, an office which he held for the usual period of two years. In May, 1852, Mr. Adams communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society new tables of the moon's parallax, to be substituted for those of Burckhardt. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1853 there is an important paper by Mr. Adams "On the Secular Variation of the Moon's Mean Motion." As Mr. Adams had not taken Holy Orders, his Fellowship at St. John's expired in 1852, but he continued to reside in the college until the following year, when he was elected to a Fellowship at Pembroke College. In the autumn of 1858 he obtained the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of St. Andrew's, and he resided there and taught the classes until the end of the session in May, 1859, although in the meantime he had been appointed to the Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy and Geometry in the University of Cambridge, in the room of the late Professor Peacock, which office he still holds. For some years after the appearance of Mr. Adams' paper on the Lunar Acceleration in 1853, no other investigation appears to have turned his attention to the subject, but in 1859, M. Delaunay, who had invented a new and beautiful method of treating the lunar theory, found by means of it a result entirely confirming that given nearly six years before by Mr. Adams. In Feb., 1866, the Royal Astronomical Society awarded the gold medal to Professor Adams for his investigations respecting the Lunar Parallax and the Secular Acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion. In 1861 Professor Challis resigned the office of Director of the Cambridge Observatory, and Professor Adams was appointed to succeed him. Since then he has contributed a number of valuable papers to the publications of the Royal Astronomical Society and the British Association. Professor Adams was one of the Delegates for Great Britain at the International Prime Meridian Conference, which was held at Washington in October, 1884, and he is a member of numerous distinguished scientific societies, both British and foreign.

ADAMS, William, F.R.C.S., was born in London February 1, 1820, his father being a surgeon in Finsbury Square. He was educated at Mr. W. Simpson's, Hackney, and afterwards at King's College, London. He was appointed in 1842 Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital; in 1851, Assistant Surgeon; and in 1857 Surgeon to the Royal Orthopœdic Hospital; in 1854 Lecturer on Surgery at the Grosvenor Place School of Medicine; in 1855 Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital; and in 1874 Surgeon to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic. Mr. Adams was elected vice-president of the Pathological Society of London in 1867; president of the Harveian Society of London in 1873; and president of the Medical Society of London in 1876. He is the author of "A Sketch of the Principles and Practice of Subcutaneous Surgery," 1857; "On the Reparative Process in Human Tendons after Division," 1860; "Lectures on Pathology and Treatment of Lateral Curvature of the Spine," 1865, 2nd edit., 1882; "On the Pathology and Treatment of Clubfoot," 1866 (being the Jacksonian prize essay of the Royal College of Surgeons for 1864), 2nd edit., 1873; "Subcutaneous Division of the Neck of the Thigh Bone, for Bony Anchylosis of the Hip-Joint," 1871; "On the Treatment of Dupuytren's Contraction of the Fingers; and on the Obliteration of Depressed Cicatrices by Subcutaneous Operation," 1879, 2nd edit., 1890; and "On Congenital Displacement of the Hip-Joint," 1890.

ADAMS, William Henry Davenport, author and journalist, born in 1828, began his career as the editor of a provincial newspaper, and, removing to London at an early age, became connected with several influential journals and periodicals. In the course of the last forty years he has produced a large number of books, dealing chiefly with historical and biographical subjects. His adaptations from the French of Louis Figuier, Arthur Mangin, and Michelet have passed through several editions. Amongst his numerous publications we may mention an annotated edition of

Shakespere, "The Bird World," "The Arctic World," "Memorable Battles in English History," "Woman's Work and Worth," "Heroes of the Cross," "Plain Living and High Thinking," "A Concordance to Shakespere," "The Merry Monarch," "Good Queen Anne," "The White King," "Witch, Warlock, and Magician," "England at Sea," etc. Mr. Adams was editor of *The Scottish Guardian* from June, 1870, to Dec., 1877; and is a frequent contributor to the periodical press. His son, **W. Davenport Adams**, has produced a "Dictionary of English Literature," and a work on "Famous Books," besides publishing three collections of annotated poetry, entitled "Lyrics of Love from Shakspere to Tennyson," "The Comic Poets of the Nineteenth Century," and "Latter-Day Lyrics." He is the author also of "Rambles in Book-land," and other volumes of literary criticism; and is connected with the London press.

ADAMS-ACTON, John, sculptor, born Dec. 11, 1836, at Acton, Middlesex, and educated at Ealing Grove School, was admitted to the Royal Academy in 1855, where he gained the first silver medal in each school, and also the gold medal for an original composition in sculpture, *subject*—"Eve supplicating forgiveness at the feet of Adam." He was sent to Rome by the Royal Academy as travelling student. His principal works in ideal sculpture produced in Rome and in England are "The Lady of the Lake," "The First Sacrifice" (Abel), "Il Giuocatore di Castelletto," "Pharaoh's Daughter," "Zenobia," "Cupid," "Psyche," from Morris's "Earthly Paradise." Mr. Adams-Acton has executed portrait statues or busts of Mr. Gladstone (St. George's Hall, Liverpool), Lord Brougham (Reform Club and Fishmongers' Hall), Mr. Bright (Seaforth Hall), and the National Liberal Club, the last bust for which Mr. Bright gave sittings. Mr. Cobden, Sir Wilfred Lawson, George Cruikshank, John Gibson (Royal Academy), George Moore, Charles Dickens, Dr. Jobson, and John Prescott Knight, R.A.; also the following statues and busts for India:—The Prince of Wales, Lord Napier of Magdala, and E. Powell (for Madras). The most important monuments executed by him are the Angel of the Resurrection, Mausoleum of Sir Titus Salt at Saltaire, Memorial to John and Charles Wesley in Westminster Abbey, the Waldegrave Memorial in Carlisle Cathedral, Charles Prest, Rev. John Farrar, and Sir Frances Lycett in the City Road Chapel, a bust of Mr. George Routledge, J.P., and a half-length portrait of Mr. John Landseer, A.R.A., reading a book.

ADLER, Felix, Ph.D., was born at Alzey, Germany, August 13, 1851. He went to America when young, and graduated at Columbia College (N.Y.), in 1870, and subsequently studied at Berlin and Heidelberg, where he obtained the degree of Ph.D. in 1873. He was Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages and Literature at Cornell University from 1874 to 1876, and since then has been at the head of the Ethical Society of New York, a new religious society established by him, which he addresses every Sunday and which maintains a number of charities. His principal work is "Creed and Deed," 1877; in addition to which he has contributed many papers to periodical literature.

ADLER, The Rev. Hermann, Ph.D., M.A., son of Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler, was born in Hanover on May 29, 1839, and in 1845 accompanied his father to London. He studied at University College, London, and subsequently at the universities of Prague and Leipzig. He obtained his B.A. degree at the University of London in 1859, and that of Doctor of Philosophy at Leipzig in 1861. In 1862 he was ordained Rabbi by the famous Rapoport, Chief Rabbi of Prague, under whom he had studied Theology. In 1863 Dr. Adler was appointed Principal of the Jews' College in London, and in the following year Chief Minister of the Bayswater Synagogue. When the health of his father, the Chief Rabbi, began to fail in 1879, he was appointed his coadjutor, with the title of Delegate Chief Rabbi. He is the joint author of "A Jewish Reply to Dr. Colenso's Criticism on the Pentateuch," 1865. He has published "Sermons on the Passages in the Bible adduced by Christian Theologians in support of their faith," 1869; "The Jews in England," "The Chief Rabbis of England," "Ibn Gabirol the Poet Philosopher," "The Purpose and Methods of Charitable Relief," "Hebrew, the Language of our Prayers," "A Pilgrimage to Zion, A Father's *Barmitzvah* Exhortation," "The Sabbath and the Synagogue;" Sermons *in memoriam* of Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, Sir Moses Montefiore, and the Baroness de Rothschild; "Is Judaism a Missionary Faith?" in reply to Professor Max Müller, &c. Dr. Adler has published also many lectures and articles which have appeared in various periodicals, more especially in the *Nineteenth Century*, in which review he conducted a vigorous polemic against Professor Goldwin Smith on the subject of Jews as Citizens. In his article "Recent Phases of Judæophobia," in 1881, he drew public attention to the persecutions of the Jews in Russia. He was appointed a member of the Mansion House Committee constituted for their relief, and in this capacity attended, in conjunction with Sir Julian Goldsmid, the Berlin Conference of representatives of the principal European Hebrew Congregations, and in 1885 visited the colonies founded by Russian refugees in the Holy Land. In 1887 he was elected Chairman of the Council of Jews' College, an institution for the training of Ministers and Teachers. In 1888 he gave evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Sweating System. During his tenure of office Dr. Adler has organized a system of visitation among the poor Jews in the East of London, assisted in establishing Religious Classes in connection with several Board Schools, and started a Fund for subventioning poor Ministers in the Provinces. After the death of his father in 1890 he was solicited to act provisionally as Chief Rabbi during the interval preceding the election. In 1867 he married Rachel, eldest daughter of the late S. Joseph, by whom he has issue one son and two daughters.

ADYE, General Sir John Miller, G.C.B., son of the late Major James P. Adye, R.A., was born on Nov. 1, 1819, at Sevenoaks, Kent, and entered the Royal Artillery at the close of the year 1836. Throughout the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny he was Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery. He also served in the Sitana Campaign of 1863-4, for which he received a medal; and he has received, besides, the Crimean, Turkish, and Indian Mutiny medals, and the 4th Class of the Medjidieh. He was created a C.B. in 1855, and a K.C.B. in 1873. In Feb. 1874, the Queen granted to Sir J. M. Adye her royal licence and authority to accept and wear the insignia of Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honour conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic as a promotion from the class of Officer of the same order which he received for his services during the Crimean War. He was Director of Artillery from 1870 to 1875, and was appointed Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, in July, 1875. He became a Lieutenant-General in the army in 1879. In 1880 he resigned the post of Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, on being appointed Surveyor-General of Ordnance. The following year he became Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery. He was Chief of the Staff and second in command of the expeditionary force sent to Egypt in 1882, and for his services he received the Egyptian medal and Khedive's star, the thanks of Parliament, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and the 1st Class of Medjidieh. In January, 1883, he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in succession to Lord Napier of Magdala, from which appointment he retired in November, 1886. Sir John Adye is the author of "The Defence of Cawnpore by the Troops under the Orders of Major-General C. A. Windham in Nov., 1857," 1858; "A Review of the Crimean War to the Winter of 1854-55," 1860; "Sitana: a Mountain Campaign on the Borders of Affghanistan in 1863," 1867. He married, in 1856, Mary Cordelia, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B.

AIKINS, The Hon. James Cox, a Canadian statesman, was born in the township of Toronto, county Peel, Ontario, March 30, 1823. He was educated at Victoria College, Cobourg, and entered public life in 1854, by representing his native county in the Canadian Assembly, which he continued to do until 1861. In the following year he was elected a member of the Legislative Council for the "Home" Division, comprising the counties of Peel and Halton. He continued to sit in the Council until it was abolished by Confederation, after which he was raised to the Senate. In December, 1869, he became a member of the Privy Council, and entered the Macdonald Government as Secretary of State, remaining in that office until the fall of the Government in 1873. In 1872 he framed and carried through Parliament the Public Lands Act of that year, and subsequently organized the Dominion Lands Bureau, a department of government entrusted with the management of the lands acquired in the North-West, chiefly from the Hudson's Bay Company, a department which is now controlled by the Canadian Minister of the Interior. On the return of the Macdonald Government to power, in 1878, Senator Aikins resumed the portfolio of Secretary of State, exchanging it two years later for the office of Minister of Inland Revenue. In 1882 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Manitoba and district of Keewatin, an office which he retained until his term expired in 1888.

AINSWORTH, William Francis, Ph.D., L.R.C.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., was born in 1807. Having travelled abroad, he became, in 1829, editor of the *Journal of Natural and Geological Science*. On the breaking out of cholera in Sunderland, in 1832, he was one of the first to repair thither in order to study the new epidemic, and he published the result of his observations in a work "On Pestilential Cholera." He was successively appointed surgeon to the cholera hospitals at St. George's, Hanover Square, and at Westport, Ballinrobe, Claremorris, and Newport, in Ireland. Whilst in that country he lectured on geology in Dublin and Limerick. In 1835 he was appointed surgeon and geologist to the Euphrates Expedition, and published "Researches in Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldæa," 1838, in which year he was also sent by the Royal Geographical Society, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to the Nestorian Christians in Kurdistan. His "Travels in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Armenia," 1842, and "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand Greeks," of which an analysis was also given in Bohn's edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," were the result of the two journeys, extending over a period of seven years. Dr. Ainsworth has edited "Claims of the Oriental Christians," "Lares and Penates; or, Cilicia and its Governors," "The Euphrates Valley Route to India," "On an Indo-European Telegraph by the Valley of the Tigris" (since carried out by the Turkish Government), "All Round the World," "The Illustrated Universal Gazetteer," &c. Dr. Ainsworth has since published "Personal Recollections of the Euphrates Expedition," 2 vols., 8vo., and "The River Karun an Opening to Commerce," sm. 8vo. Dr. Ainsworth is a member of many foreign societies. He was one of the founders of the "West London Hospital," of which he is at present the Treasurer and one of the Trustees.

AIRY, Sir George Biddell, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., the late Astronomer Royal, a native of Alnwick, Northumberland, born June 27, 1801, was educated at private schools at Hereford and Colchester, and at the Colchester Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1819. In 1822 he was elected Scholar, and in 1824 Fellow, of Trinity, having graduated B.A. in the previous year, when he came out Senior Wrangler. In 1825 Mr. Airy called attention to an optical malady of the human eye, which has since received the name of "Astigmatism," examined its nature and provided a remedy for it. In 1826 he took his degree of M.A., and was elected Lucasian Professor. This office, rendered illustrious by having been filled by Barrow and Newton, had become a sinecure. No sooner was Professor Airy elected, than he resolved to turn it to account, and to deliver public lectures on Experimental Philosophy. He began this good work in 1827, and continued it to 1836, the series being known as the first in which the Undulatory Theory of Light was efficiently illustrated. In 1828 he was elected to the Plumian Professorship, and in that capacity was intrusted with the entire management of the Cambridge Observatory. On taking charge of this post he began a course of observations, and introduced improvements in the form of the calculation and publication of the observations, which have served as a pattern at Greenwich and other observatories. Professor Airy also superintended the mounting of the Equatorial, the Mural Circle, and the Northumberland Telescope (the last entirely from his own plans), at the Cambridge Observatory. In 1835 he succeeded Mr. Pond as Astronomer Royal. In this capacity he distinguished himself by giving greater regularity to the proceedings in the Observatory at Greenwich, by maintaining the general outline of the plan which its essential character and its historical associations have imposed upon that institution, while he introduced new instruments and new modes of calculation and publication, by which the value of the Observatory to science is much increased. Sir G. B. Airy, who computed, edited, and published the observations of Groombridge, Catton, and Fallows, and reduced the Greenwich observations of planets and observations of the moon from 1750 down to the present time, has also thrown much light on ancient chronology, by computing several of the most important eclipses of former ages. He has illustrated the Newtonian theory of gravitation, and approximated the great object of ascertaining the weight of the earth, by a series of experiments on the relative vibrations of a pendulum at the top and at the bottom of a deep mine (the deep Doleoath Mine, near Camborne, in Cornwall, and at the Harton Colliery, near South Shields); has paid great attention to the testing and improvement of marine chronometers, and to the diffusion, by galvanic telegraph, of accurate time-signals. In 1838 he was consulted by the Government respecting the disturbance of the compass in iron-built ships, and the result of the experiments and theory developed by him on that occasion was the establishment of a system of mechanical correction by means of magnets and iron, which has since been universally adopted. He was chairman of the Commission appointed to consider the general question of standards, and of the Commission intrusted with the superintendence of the new Standards of Length and Weight, after the great fire which destroyed the former national standards in the Houses of Parliament in 1834. The account of the proceedings on these occasions, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," is from his pen. He advocated the establishment of a decimal coinage and, acting as one of three Royal Commissioners on Railway Gauges, recommended the narrow as opposed to the broad gauge on our railways; conducted the astronomical operations preparatory to the definition of the boundary between Canada and the United States, and aided in tracing the Oregon boundary. Sir G. B. Airy contributed to the "Cambridge Transactions," "The Philosophical Transactions," "The Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society," the *Philosophical Magazine*, and the *Athenæum* (often under the signature of A.B.G.). In the *Athenæum* are several papers on antiquarian subjects, especially British. He also wrote strongly in the *Athenæum* and elsewhere in opposition to the legislation proposed by the University Commissioners in reference to his own university, and more especially to his own college. In 1869 he communicated a remarkable discovery to the Royal Astronomical Society, in a "Note on Atmospheric Chromatic Dispersion, as affecting Telescopic Observation, and on the Mode of Correcting it." He was intrusted with the entire direction of the British portion of the enterprise for observing the transit of Venus in Dec. 1874; on the results of which a Report was communicated to the House of Commons in 1877. More recently he has suggested a new method of treating the Lunar Theory. He added to the original course of labours at the Royal Observatory a complete system of magnetic, meteorological, photoheliographic, and spectroscopic observations. The principal works written by Sir. G. B. Airy are, "Gravitation," for the *Penny Cyclopædia*, published separately also; "Mathematical Tracts" (fourth edition); "Ipswich Lectures on Astronomy" (fourth edition), (adopted as text-book in the Australian Universities); "Treatise on Errors of Observation" (1861); "Treatise on Sound" (1869); "Treatise on Magnetism" (1870); also "Trigonometry;" "Figure of the Earth;" and "Tides and Waves;" in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, since republished separately; and "Notes on the early Hebrew Scriptures." Sir G. B. Airy has received the Lalande medal of the French Institute, the Copley Medal and the Royal Medal of the Royal Society; the Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society; the Albert Medal, presented by the Prince of Wales; and the medal of the Institution of Civil Engineers for suggestions on the construction of bridges of very wide span. From the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh he has also received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D.; he is a F.R.S., a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, Honorary Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; one of the eight Foreign Associates of the Institute of France; and has long been connected, as Foreign Correspondent, with many other foreign academies. He was appointed one of the first members of the Senate of the University of London, but soon after resigned the office. He was nominated a Companion (Civil) of the Bath, May 17, 1871; and created a Knight Commander of the same order, July 30, 1872. On Dec. 1, 1873, Sir G. B. Airy resigned the position of President of the Royal Society which he had held for two years. He was honoured by admission to the freedom of the City of London in 1875; and he was elected a Foreign Associate of the Dutch Academy of Sciences in 1878. On his resignation of the post of Astronomer Royal in 1881 the Treasury awarded him a pension of £1,100 per annum in consideration of his long and valuable services.

AITCHISON, George, A.R.A., architect, was born at 52, Edgeware Road, London, went to Merchant Taylors' School until his sixteenth year, was then articled to his father, George Aitchison, architect, and became student of the Royal Academy in 1847, and subsequently entered University College, London, where he gained prizes for mathematics, and graduated B.A. at the London University in 1850. From 1853 to 1855 he travelled in France, Switzerland and Italy; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862; subsequently became a member of the Council, and in 1889 was elected Vice-President. He was for several years one of the examiners for the Voluntary Architectural examination, and is also examiner for the National Art Prizes at South Kensington. Mr. Aitchison gained medals at the following exhibitions, viz., Philadelphia, 1876; Sydney, 1879; Adelaide, 1887, and two at Melbourne; a bronze in 1881, and silver in 1888; was made an officer of Public Instruction by the French Government in 1879, having designed the fittings and furniture for the British Art section of the Paris Exhibition, 1878. On June 2, 1881, he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in the place of the late William Burges, A.R.A. He gave lectures on architecture at the Royal Academy in 1882, '83, '84, '85, '86 and '87. In 1885 he was elected a corresponding member of the Société Centrale des Architectes in Paris; was elected Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy in 1887; in 1888 he gave the Cantor Lectures on Decoration at the Society of Arts. He decorated Kensington Palace for H.R.H. the Princess Louise, and the house and Arab hall for Sir Fred. Leighton. He has added to, altered, and decorated houses for the Duke of Montrose, Lord Hillingdon, the Duchess of Newcastle, Lord Leconfield, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., Sir S. Waterlow, M.P., and others.

AITCHISON, Brig. Surgeon James Edward Tierney, M.D., C.I.E., LL.D. Edin., F.R.S., son of the late Major James Aitchison, H.E.I.C.S.; was born in 1835; M.D. Edin., 1856; F.R.C.S. Edin., 1863; M.R.C.P. Edin., 1868; F.R.S. Edin., 1882; F.R.S. London, 1883; LL.D. Edin., 1889; entered the Bengal Medical Dept. 1858; became surgeon 1870; surgeon-major 1873; and brig. surgeon 1885; retired 1888. He was British commissioner, Laduk, 1872; served with Kuram field force at the advance on and taking of the Pewar Khotal, 1878 (medal with clasp), and as botanist to the force 1879-1880. He was secretary to the surgeon-general H.M. Forces 1883-8, and naturalist with the Afghan Delimitation Commission 1884-85; and was created C.I.E., 1883. His published works are :—"A Catalogue of the Plants of the Punjaub and Sindh," 1869; "Handbook of the Trade Products of Leh," 1874. In the Linnean Society's Journal of Botany, 1864, "Flora of the Thelum District;" 1868, "Luhul, its Flora and Vegetable Products;" 1869, "Flora of the Hushearpur District;" 1880, "Flora of the Kuram Valley, &c., Afghanistan;" 1882, continuation "Flora of the Kuram Valley, Afghanistan." In the Transactions of the Linnean Society, 1888, "The Botany of the Afghan Delimitation Commission;" 1889, "The Zoology of the Afghan Delimitation Commission." He married in 1862, Elean Carmichal, daughter of Robert Craig, Esq., Newbattle, N. B.

AITKEN, Sir William, Knt., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Pathology in the Army Medical School at Netley, Hants, was born in Dundee, Forfarshire, April 23rd, 1825, and was educated at the High School there. After serving an apprenticeship to his father, a surgeon in Dundee, he became Resident Medical Officer at the Dundee Infirmary. He matriculated as a student in the University of Edinburgh in 1842, attending first the Arts Classes, subsequently passing through the Medical curiculum, and finally proceeding to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1848. In the same year he became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh. In the autumn of 1848 he was selected by Dr. Allen Thomson, the Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow, as his Demonstrator of Anatomy in that university. He continued to hold this office, and also that of Pathologist to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, till April, 1855, when he volunteered for service in the Hospitals in Turkey during the Russian War. He received an appointment from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, as one of a special Pathological Commission, "to proceed to the seat of war in the East, to investigate the nature of the diseases from which the troops were suffering, and especially at Scutari on the Bosphorus." The results of that commission of inquiry were published (jointly with that of the late Dr. R. D. Lyons, Professor of Medicine in the Roman Catholic University of Dublin) in a Parliamentary Report, at the request of the Secretary of State for War, in 1856. During his service in the East, Dr. Aitken had the honour of being elected a corresponding member of the following foreign medical societies:—The Royal Imperial Society of Physicians of Vienna; the Society of Medicine and Natural History of Dresden; and the Imperial Society of Medicine of Constantinople. He was appointed on 28th January and gazetted on 27th March, 1860, as Professor of Pathology in the Army Medical School. On the death of his colleague, Dr. Parkes, he was appointed his successor as secretary to the Senate of the Army Medical School; and also as Examiner in Medicine for the Military Medical Services of the Queen at the London Examinations which are held in February and August of each year. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1875, and a Member of the Athenæum Club in 1881. He had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh on 18th April, 1888; and also from the University of Glasgow in August of the same year. He was President of the section of Pathology at the General Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association in Glasgow in August, 1888. Sir William Aitken has been mainly occupied as a teacher, investigator and writer on Anatomy and Pathology, and especially taking an active part in the business of the Army Medical School, and that of the several official positions which he has held, as well as in medical education, and the general progress of science. He is the author of numerous published papers on Pathology and the Science of Medicine, of which his dissertation "On Inflammatory effusions into the substance of the lungs as modified by contagious fevers, illustrated with drawings of microscopic and ordinary appearances of the pulmonary lesions," gained for him the gold medal on his graduation as Doctor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh in 1848, and some reputation as a worker in Pathology. This dissertation was published in the *Ed. Med. and Surgical Journal*, 1849. He is the author of "Contributions to the Pathology of Acute Chorea and Tetanus;" of "Acute Hypertrophy of the Mamma terminating fatally;" of "Circoid Aneurism;" of "Thoracic Aneurism;" of "The Specific Gravity of the Brain and Nervous Centres, and of the Spinal Cord in Health and Disease," in the first volume of the *Glasgow Medical Journal*; of a joint report with Dr. Lyons "On the Pathology of the Diseases of the Troops in the East during the Russian War of 1855-56;" "On the Diseases of the Troops and on the Climate of Scutari on the Bosphorus," published in the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, April, 1857;" "Medical History of the War with Russia," in the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, July, 1857; "On the Persistent Pernicious influence of the residence in Bulgaria on the subsequent Health of the British Troops in the Crimea," communicated to the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London and published in their Transactions, Vol. XL.; "On conducting *Post-mortem* Examinations at Coroners' Inquests," *Glasgow Med. Journal*, 1857; "On the Pathological Connections and Relations of Epidemic Disorders in Man and the Lower Animals, with special reference to the relationship between the health of man and the condition of his food," *Med. Times and Gazette*, April, 1857; "Analytical Review of Royal Med. Ch. Society of London's Transactions, Vol. XLI., in *Med. Ch. Review*, 1859; "Critical and Analytical Review of recent Works on the Pathology of Vaccination, and its Protective Influence from Small-pox," in *Med. Ch. Review*, Oct. 1857; "Analytical and Critical Review of the first Decennium of the Pathological Society of London," in *Med. Ch. Review*, 1858; "Handbook of Science and Practice of Medicine," 1858. In the 2nd. edit. published in 1861, the use of the thermometer was for the first time expounded in any English text book of medicine as a means of determining the temperature of the body in cases of fever, and charts were given characteristic of the ranges of temperature in specific febrile diseases. This work has now (1890) reached its 7th edit. "The Growth of the Recruit and Young Soldier," 2nd edit.; "On the Doctrine of Evolution in its application to Pathology," in *Glasgow Med. Journal*, 1885-86; "Diseases of Spleen," in *Quain's Dictionary of Medicine*; "On the Animal Alkaloids," 2nd edit., 1889.

AITKEN, The Rev. William Hay Macdowall Hunter, is the youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Aitken by his second wife Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Col. Macdowall Grant, of Arndilly, Banffshire, N.B. He was born at Liverpool, educated at his home in Pendeen, Cornwall, matriculated in 1859 at Wadham College, Oxford, and graduated in honours (2nd class Lit. Hum.), taking his degree B.A. in 1865. He was ordained at Christmas, 1865, on his nomination by the late Rev. W. Pennefather to the curacy of St. Jude's, Mildmay Park, N., where he continued until the year 1871, when he accepted the incumbency of Christ Church, Everton, Liverpool. Here he worked for more than four years. In the year 1869 the "twelve days' mission" was held in London, and Mr. Aitken took a prominent part in it. From that time forward his services were in great request for this kind of work, and in the year 1875, finding that mission work, in addition to the care of a large parish, entailed too severe a strain, he resigned his living and gave himself up to the work of a mission preacher. As such he has conducted mission services in several of our cathedrals, *e.g.*, in Canterbury, York, Bristol, and Manchester, and in most of the old parish churches of our large towns. A few years ago he visited the United States at the request of the bishop and clergy of New York, to assist in the general New York mission, and in furthering the mission movement throughout the States. Mr. Hay Aitken has been chiefly instrumental in founding the "Church Parochial Mission Society," which has for its object the supply of mission preachers to carry on this work. The society was organised as a memorial to Mr. Aitken's father, and bore the name at first of the Aitken Memorial Mission Fund. He is the author of the following works: — "Mission Sermons," 3 vols.; "Newness of Life;" "What is your Life?" "God's Everlasting Yea;" "The Glory of the Gospel;" "The Highway of Holiness;" "Around the Cross;" "The Revealer Revealed;" "The Love of the Father;" "Eastertide;" "The School of Grace;" and "The Difficulties of the Soul."

AKERS-DOUGLAS, Aretas, M.P., eldest son of the late Rev. Aretas Akers, of Malling Abbey, Kent, was born in 1851, and educated at Eton and at University College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1874, and in 1875 assumed the additional name of Douglas. In 1880 he entered Parliament as Conservative member for the East Kent Division, and now represents the new St. Augustine's Division. In both Lord Salisbury's administrations he has held the post of Political Secretary to the Treasury, or "Whip."

ALBANI, Madame. *See* GYE, MADAME.

A. K. H. B. *See* BOYD, THE REV. A. K. H.

ALBANS, St., Bishop of. *See* FESTING, THE RT. REV. JOHN W.

ALBANY (Duchess of), H.R.H. Hélène Fredrica Augusta, the daughter of the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and sister of the Queen of the Netherlands, was born on Feb. 17, 1861. She married H.R.H. the late Prince Leopold, Her Majesty's youngest son, on April 27, 1882, and became a widow by his sudden death at Cannes, on March 28, 1884. The Princess lost her mother in 1888. She has two children, one of whom was born after the Prince's death; the Princess Alice Mary Victoria Augusta Pauline, born at Windsor Castle, Feb. 25, 1883; and the Prince Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, Duke of Albany, born at Claremont, July 19, 1884. The Princess receives a pension of £6,000 a year from the British Government.

ALBERT, King of Saxony, K.G., born April 23, 1828; succeeded his father Oct. 29, 1873. He received a thorough military education, and took part in the Danish war of 1848. He fought also on the side of the Austrians in the disastrous battle of Sadowa in 1866, and likewise in the Franco-German war in the operations before Metz, and in the operations which terminated in the surrender of Napoleon at Sedan, and the siege of Paris, when he held the right bank of the Seine. On the conclusion of the war he was made Field-Marshal and Inspector-General of the German Army. He married Caroline, the daughter of Prince Gustavus Vasa of Sweden. His heir is his brother, Prince George.

ALBERT (Archduke of Austria), Frederick Rodolph, born August 3, 1817, is the son of the late Archduke Charles and the Princess Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg. He married, in 1844, the Princess Hildegarde, of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864, leaving two daughters. At an early age he entered the army, commanded a division in Italy in 1849, took an important part in the battle of Novara, received at the end of the campaign the command of the 3rd Corps d'Armée, and was afterwards appointed Governor-General of Hungary. During a leave of absence accorded to Field-Marshal Benedek, in 1861, he was appointed to the command of the Austrian troops in Lombardy and Venetia. During the campaign of 1866 he gained a victory over the Italian army at Custozza, and, after the battle of Sadowa, he was made (July 13, 1866) Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, which title he retained till March, 1869, when he exchanged it for that of Inspector-General of the army. He published, in 1869, a work on "Responsibility in War" (*Ueber die Verantwortlichkeit im Kriege*). This has been translated into French by L. Dufour, captain of artillery, and an English translation of it is given in Capt. W. J. Wyatt's "Reflections on the Formation of Armies, with a View to the Reorganization of the English Army," 1869.

ALBERT VICTOR, H.R.H. Prince. *See* CLARENCE AND AVONDALE, DUKE OF.

ALBONI, Madame. *See* PEPOLO, MADAME.

ALCESTER (Baron), The Right Hon. Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, G.C.B., is the only surviving son of the late Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, M.P., by his first wife, Elizabeth Mallett, daughter of the late Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart.; and a grandson of Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour. He was born in Bruton Street, London, on April 12, 1821, was educated at Eton, and entered the Royal Navy in Jan., 1834, receiving his lieutenant's commission in March, 1842. He became a captain in 1854, rear-admiral in 1870, vice-admiral in 1876, and admiral in 1882. He served as a volunteer in the Burmese war of 1852-3 as aide-de-camp to General Godwin, and led the storming party of Fusiliers at the capture of the works and pagoda of Pegu. He was also present in numerous other engagements on land and water, was four times gazetted, and awarded the Burmese medal with the clasp for Pegu, at the close of the campaign. In 1854 he served against the Russians in the operations in the White Sea, and is in receipt of the Baltic medal. A few years later, viz., 1860-1, as commodore in command of the Australian station, he took part in the operations of the Naval Brigade in New Zealand, again distinguishing himself, and receiving a severe wound on June 27, 1860. In 1861 he was awarded the Companionship of the Bath, and subsequently the New Zealand medal. In 1866 he was appointed an aide-de-camp to the Queen. From 1868 till 1870 he was private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and he commanded the Detached Squadron from December, 1870, till May, 1872, from which date till March, 1874, he was one of the Lords of the Admiralty. From October, 1874, till November, 1877, when he was made a K.C.B., he commanded the Channel Squadron, and he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean in February, 1880. In September of the same year he assumed the supreme command of the Allied Fleet of the European Powers, which made a naval demonstration off the Albanian coast in consequence of the refusal of the Porte to agree to the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro. Eventually the Turks consented to the cession, and the object for which the European fleet had been assembled in the Adriatic having thus been achieved, it dispersed on Dec. 5. Sir Beauchamp Seymour received the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the manner in which he performed his duty on this occasion, and he was created a Grand Cross of the Bath in the following year (1881). In the warlike operations in Egypt, in 1882, he took a conspicuous part as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. On the 6th of July he demanded of Arabi Pasha the instant cessation of the works on the forts at Alexandria, under penalty of bombardment; and on the 10th he dispatched an ultimatum to the Egyptian Ministry, demanding, not only the cessation of all defensive works, but also the surrender of the forts at the mouth of the harbour. This being refused, early on the morning of the 11th, eight British ironclads and five gunboats advanced to the attack, and although the Egyptian gunners fought their guns exceedingly well, the forts were, in a few hours, laid in ruins or silenced, with slight loss on the British side, and with trifling damage to the ships. For his services he received the thanks of Parliament, was voted the sum of £20,000, and was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Alcester of Alcester, in the county of Warwick.

ALCOCK, Sir Rutherford, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.C.S., is the son of Dr. Thomas Alcock, and was born in 1809, and educated for the medical profession. He was on the medical staff of the British Auxiliary Forces in Spain in support of Isabella II., against the Carlists, and in Portugal in support of Maria II., against the Miguelists; and for his services in the Peninsula received honours and decorations from the English, the Spanish, and the Portuguese Governments. Subsequently he was consul at Foo-chow (1844); at Shanghai (1846); and at Canton (1858). Thence he was transferred to the diplomatic service, and became envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, and consul-general in Japan. Sir Rutherford Alcock was created K.C.B. in 1862; and in 1865 was transferred to Pekin as Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, and remained there till 1870. He is the author of "Notes on the Medical History of the British Legion in Spain," 1838; "Elements of Japanese Grammar," 1861; "The Capital of the Tycoon," 1863; and "Familiar Dialogues in Japanese," 1878. In 1876 he was President of the Royal Geographical Society, and in 1882 presided over the health department of the Social Science Congress.

ALDRICH, Thomas Bailey, an American author, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Nov. 11, 1836. He has contributed prose and verse to various periodicals, most of which has subsequently been published separately. Among the collected volumes of verse are "The Bells," 1855; "The Ballad of Baby Bell and other Poems," 1856; "The Course of True Love never did Run Smooth," 1858; "Pampinea and other Poems," 1861; a volume of "Poems," 1865; "Cloth of Gold and other Poems," 1874; "Flower and Thorn," 1876; "Lyrics and Sonnets," 1880; "Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book," 1881; "From

Ponkapog to Pesth," 1883; "Mercedes and Later Lyrics," 1884; "Wyndham Towers," 1889; and "The Sisters' Tragedy and other Poems." Among his prose tales are "Daisy's Necklace and What Came of It," 1857; "Out of his Head: a Romance in Prose," 1862; "The Story of a Bad Boy," 1869; "Margery Daw," 1873; "Prudence Palfrey," 1874; "The Queen of Sheba," 1877; and "Stillwater Tragedy," 1880. From 1881 to the present year (1890) he has been the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, but he recently resigned that position in order to devote himself entirely to writing.

ALEXANDER I. (Obrenovitch), KING OF SERVIA, was born on Aug. 14, 1876, and succeeded his father, the ex-King Milan, who abdicated in favour of his son, March 6, 1889, after divorcing his consort, Queen Natalie (*q. v.*). He is under the guardianship of two Regents. When Crown Prince he accompanied his mother, Queen Natalie, into exile after her separation from the King, but was forcibly removed from her at Berlin, and conveyed back to Belgrade.

ALEXANDER III. (Alexandrovitch), EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, who succeeded to the throne on the murder of his father by Nihilist conspirators on March 13 (N. S.), 1881, was born March 10, 1845. For some time after his elevation to the throne he seldom appeared in public, but lived in the closest retirement at Gatchina, being in constant dread of the machinations of the secret societies of Socialists. His coronation took place at Moscow, May 27, 1883. He married, in 1866, Mary-Féodorovna (formerly Mary Sophia Frederica Dagmar), daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and sister of the Princess of Wales and the King of Greece. The principal concern of the Czar has been to put down Nihilism; to develop the military power of Russia; to organise her Asiatic and Caucasian provinces; and to keep a steady eye upon Constantinople. By means of the ability and watchfulness of Prince Bismarck, the *Dreikaiserbund* (League of the Three Emperors) has been consolidated, as was shown by the meetings at Skiernivice (Poland) in 1884; and more especially by the recent action of Russia in Bulgaria. The Czar never forgave his cousin Alexander Joseph of Battenberg for acting independently of Russia in the crisis of 1885; and lately his vengeance has been consummated (*see* next Memoir). In October, 1888, the Czar with his family narrowly escaped death by a railway accident on the Transcaspian railway.

ALEXANDER, Joseph, of Battenberg, recently Prince of Bulgaria, is the son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg (Hesse), who died Dec. 15, 1888, brother of the late Empress of Russia, and was born April 5, 1857. His mother, born Countess von Kauck, was the daughter of a former Polish Minister of War, and was raised to the rank of Princess on her morganatic marriage with the ruler of Hesse. The ex-Prince of Bulgaria is a second son of this union, an elder brother is serving in the English Navy. Prince Alexander served with the Russian army during the war with Turkey. Part of the time he rode in the ranks of the 8th Regiment of Uhlans, and he was also attached to the staff of Prince Charles of Roumania, as well as to the Russian head-quarters. He was present with Prince Charles at the siege of Plevna, and crossed the Balkans with General Gourko. Soon after returning to Germany from the Russo-Turkish campaign he was transferred from the Hessian Regiment of Dragoons, to which he had belonged, to the Prussian Life Guards, and did garrison duty in Potsdam. He was elected hereditary Prince of Bulgaria by the Assembly of Notables at Tirnova, April 29, 1879, and by a vote of the Grand National Assembly on July 13, 1881, he was invested with extraordinary legislative powers for seven years. He was appointed an honorary Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath in June, 1879. Prince Alexander's decision on the revolution of Philippopolis led to the declaration of war against Bulgaria by King Milan, of Servia, in 1885, when the Prince at once proved himself more than equal to his neighbour. Although the Bulgarian army was the smaller and quite inexperienced, Prince Alexander, by his personal bravery and strategic skill, obtained several victories, and on the intervention of the European Powers, King Milan was obliged to consent to a Treaty of Peace, which was signed at Bucharest. By consenting to the union of the two Bulgarias, Prince Alexander incurred the jealousy and displeasure of the Czar, who struck his name off the Russian army list. The position of the Prince continued exceedingly difficult until on Friday, Aug. 20, 1886, part of his army, influenced by Russian intrigue, revolted and forced him to sign his abdication. He was taken prisoner and carried down the Danube to Russian territory, but the outburst of popular indignation in Bulgaria secured his liberation, and he returned a few days later to his country, meeting with an enthusiastic reception at Rustchuk, Philippopolis, and Sofia. He was all, however, of no avail; for, the Prince decided that he could not make head against his Russian enemies, and he formally abdicated, his place being temporarily taken by a Council of Regency, and afterwards by Prince Ferdinand of Coburg. Prince Alexander's engagement to the Princess Victoria of Germany caused much excitement in 1888, and the match being opposed by the Czar, was broken off. On January 11, 1889, the Prince took the name of "Comte de Hartenau;" and, in the month following, married the Fräulein Amalia Loisinger, a celebrated actress, and retired to his estate at Gratz, in Styria.

ALEXANDER, The Right Rev. William, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, son of a clergyman beneficed in the north of Ireland, and nephew of Dr. Alexander, late Bishop of Meath, and cousin of the Earl of Caledon, was born at Londonderry, April 13, 1824. He was educated at Tunbridge School, and at Exeter and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. He graduated in classical honours (Honorary 4th, 1847). He won the Theological Prize Essay in 1850, and the Sacred Prize Poem in 1860, and was selected to recite a congratulatory ode to Lord Derby in the Sheldonian Theatre, 1853. Having entered holy orders, he served a curacy in the north of Ireland, and was preferred to one or two livings in the gift of the Bishop of Derry. He was formerly Rector of Camus-juxta-Morne, co. Tyrone, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1864 he was nominated to the Deanery of Emly, and in 1867 was an unsuccessful candidate for the chair of poetry at Oxford. He was appointed to the Bishopric of Derry and Raphoe, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Higgin, July 12, 1867, being consecrated in Armagh Cathedral, Oct. 13 following. Before his elevation to the episcopal bench he was created D.D., by diploma, and subsequently D.C.L. at the Encænia, 1876, at Oxford. The Bishop has been Select Preacher before the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. He is author of Commentaries on Colossians, 1st and 2nd Thessalonians, Philemon, and the three Epistles of St. John, vols. iii., iv. "Speaker's Commentaries;" of "The Witness of the Psalms, Bampton Lectures," 1876; of "The Great Question and other Sermons," 1885. In 1887 he published a volume of poems. He is also the author of a large series of single Sermons, Charges, and Reviews, Essays, and Poems, in periodicals of the day. The Bishop has endowed his See permanently with £2000 a year and the See House, for which he has received the thanks of the Diocesan Synod of Derry and Raphoe, and a recognition from the Diocesan Council of "gratitude for his large sacrifice of income." He is married to Miss Cecil Frances Humphreys, who is herself well known as the author of "Moral Songs," "Hymns for Children," and "Poems on Old Testament Subjects."

ALEXANDRA, Princess of Wales. *See* WALES, PRINCESS OF.

ALFONZO XIII., KING OF SPAIN, was born (posthumously) May 17, 1886; his mother, Maria Christina, being appointed Queen Regent.

ALFORD, The Right Rev. Charles Richard, D.D., formerly Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, was born in 1816 at West Quantoxhead, Somersetshire, of which parish his father was rector. From St. Paul's School he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, with a Camden Exhibition (B.A., 1839; M.A., 1842; D.D., 1867). After taking orders he became incumbent of St. Matthew's, Rugby, in 1841; incumbent of Christ Church, Doncaster, in 1846; Principal of the Metropolitan Training Institution at Highbury, in 1854; and incumbent of Holy Trinity, Islington, in 1865, where he had a high reputation as an Evangelical preacher. He was consecrated Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, Feb. 2, 1867, in place of Dr. George Smith, who had resigned that See in the previous year. He himself resigned the See of Victoria in 1872. He was vicar of Christ Church, Claughton, near Birkenhead, from June, 1874, till Sept., 1877, when he accepted the incumbency of the new district of St. Mary, Sevenoaks, Kent. He was appointed Commissary of the diocese of Huron, Canada, in 1880. Dr. Alford is the author of "First Principles of the Oracles of God;" a "Charge" on China and Japan; and various sermons and pamphlets.

ALGER, William Rounseville, was born at Freetown, Massachusetts, Dec. 28, 1822. He graduated at the Cambridge Divinity School, 1847, and became pastor of a Unitarian Church at Roxbury, near Boston. In 1855 he succeeded Theodore Parker as minister of the Society of "Liberal Christians" in Boston; and in 1874 became minister of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah in New York, where he remained until 1879. He then preached for a year at Denver, and after a few weeks' stay in Chicago went to Portland, Maine, but returned to Boston in 1882. He has published "A Symbolic History of the Cross of Christ," 1851; "The Poetry of the Orient," 1856 (new edition, 1883); "A Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life," 1861; "The Genius of Solitude," 1866; "Friendships of Women," 1867; "Prayers Offered in the Massachusetts House of Representatives," 1868; "Life of Edwin Forrest," 1877; and "The School of Life," 1881.

ALI PACHA, a Turkish diplomatist, commenced his political career by being one of the referendaries of the Imperial Divan. In 1858, when Fuad Pacha went to Paris as Plenipotentiary representing the Porte at the Conference which had assembled to draw up the conventions respecting the United Principalities, he attached Ali Bey to his mission, and the latter rendered himself conspicuous by his general intelligence and aptitude for diplomacy. In 1861 he was appointed First Secretary to the Ottoman Embassy in Paris, and when in 1862 he went on leave of absence to Constantinople, the Government entrusted him with the delicate mission of Commissioner to Servia after the bombardment of Belgrade. Owing to his address and tact he succeeded in settling nearly all the difficulties. Whilst performing these functions, he was in 1865 placed in charge of the political direction of the province of Bosnia. In 1868 he was appointed member of the Council of State, and afterwards undertook several other missions. In 1869 he was nominated to the post of Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Public Works. He remained in that office until 1870, when he was made governor of Erzeroum, and afterwards of Trebizond, on which occasion he was raised to the dignity of Pacha. In 1872 he became Prefect of Constantinople, where he introduced several reforms, and in Sept., 1873, he was sent as ambassador from the Ottoman Porte to the French Republic. He was recalled in Jan., 1876, and appointed Governor-General of the Herzegovina. A few days before his deposition by the Softas (May 30, 1876), the late Sultan Abdul-Aziz appointed Ali Pacha Governor-General of Scutari, in Northern Albania.

ALISON, General Sir Archibald, Bart., K.C.B., son of Sir Archibald Alison, the first baronet, author of "The History of Europe," was born at Edinburgh, Jan. 21, 1826, and received his education in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Entering the military service of his country in 1846, he became a captain in the 72nd Highlanders in 1853; brevet-major in 1856; lieutenant-colonel in 1858; and colonel in 1867. In the latter year he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father. He served in the Crimea at the siege and fall of Sebastopol; in India, during the mutiny, as Military Secretary on the staff of the late Lord Clyde; and on the Gold Coast as Brigadier-General of the European Brigade, and second in command of the Ashantee Expedition in 1873-4. He commanded his brigade at the battle of Amoaful, the capture of Bequah, the action of Ordahsu, and the fall of Coomassie. He lost an arm at the relief of Lucknow. Sir Archibald was Assistant Adjutant-General at Aldershot from Oct., 1870, to Oct., 1874, and Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland from Oct., 1874, to Oct., 1877, when he was promoted to the rank of major-general. Subsequently he was appointed Commandant of the Staff College in Jan., 1878, and Chief of the Intelligence Department at the War Office in May, 1878. He commanded the 1st brigade, 2nd division, in the military expedition dispatched to Egypt in 1882. A few days after the bombardment of Alexandria by Sir Beauchamp Seymour (now the Rt. Hon. Baron Alcester), a small body of British troops was landed (July 17), under the command of Sir Archibald Alison, who was, however, neither able nor authorized to strike a blow at Arabi's army. He confined his proceedings at first to securing a position covering Alexandria, and occupying the line of railway which connected Alexandria with the suburb of Ramleh. At the decisive battle of Tel-el-Kebir he led the Highland brigade which fought so gallantly on that memorable occasion; and after Arabi's surrender, a British army of occupation, consisting of 12,000 men, under the command of Sir Archibald Alison, was left in Egypt to restore order and to protect the Khedive. Sir Archibald was included in the thanks of Parliament for his energy and gallantry, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general (Nov., 1882). In May, 1883, he relinquished the command of the army of occupation in Egypt, and returned home. In Aug., 1883, he was appointed to the command at Aldershot, and in Feb., 1885, he became adjutant-general. In Oct., 1885, he resumed the command at Aldershot on the return of Lord Wolseley from Egypt. He was promoted to the rank of General, Feb. 20, 1889. He published an able treatise, "On Army Organization," in 1869.

ALLBUTT, Thomas Clifford, M.A., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., F.L.S., J.P., D.L., is the son of the Rev. Thomas Allbutt, sometime Vicar of Dewsbury in Yorkshire, and afterwards Rector of Debach-cum-Boulge in Suffolk. He was born at Dewsbury in 1836, and was educated by a private tutor at Ryde in the Isle of Wight, and afterwards under Archdeacon Hey at St. Peter's School, York. He went up to Caius College in 1856, took a scholarship in his first year, and subsequently three other scholarships in the college. Soon afterwards, however, he decided to enter the medical profession, and after a pass degree in Arts, went out in the Natural Science Tripos in the first class, with distinctions in chemistry and geology. On leaving Cambridge he entered at St. George's Hospital, and afterwards spent some time in the hospitals of Paris, and graduated in due course as M.A. and M.D. of Cambridge. After a brief stay in London, Dr. Allbutt removed to Leeds, where he was soon after elected physician to the Leeds Infirmary, and rapidly obtained a large consulting practice in medicine, and for the last fifteen years of his residence in Yorkshire had perhaps the largest purely consulting physician's practice ever carried on in the provinces. During the same time he contributed largely both to medical and general literature. His earliest works were concerned with the bodily temperature in health and disease, and by devising the "Short Clinical Thermometer," did much to forward clinical thermometry in hospital and general practice. His friendship with G. H. Lewes and Lockhart-Clarke engaged him in the study of the pathology of the nervous system, and in the Pathological Transactions and elsewhere he published researches on this subject, among which his demonstrations of the pathology of tetanus and hydrophobia are best known, the latter being the first observations of the kind. Dr. Clifford Allbutt was also an early worker in the field of medical ophthalmoscopy, and published a work on that subject in 1868, which included investigations on insanity, and the first demonstration of atrophy of the optic nerve in general paralysis. Other researches were published at various dates on diseases of the nervous system, of the stomach and kidneys, and on the nature and treatment of consumption, in which latter attention was drawn to the value of the climate of the high Alps in the cure of phthisis, then little recognized in England. In 1884 Dr. Clifford Allbutt delivered the Gulstonian Lectures at the Royal College of Physicians on Visceral Neuroses, which were published in the same year; and in 1885, in conjunction with Mr. Teale, he published a volume on the "Treatment of Scrofulous Neck." In 1888 he delivered the Address on Medicine to the British Medical Association at Glasgow, his subject being the Classification of Disease, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. of that University. In 1889 he retired from practice, and was appointed a Commissioner in Lunacy. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1867, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1880. He also acted for some years as a Justice of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and is a Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding and the city and county of York.

ALLEN, Charles Grant Blairfindie, B.A., best known as Grant Allen, the second son of Joseph Antisell Allen, was born at Kingston, Canada, Feb. 24, 1848, and educated at Merton College, Oxford; matriculated Oct. 19, 1867; B.A. 1871. Mr. Allen began to write early, and soon established a reputation as one of the most popular of scientific authors. He has been called "The Darwinian St. Paul;" his expositions of the Darwinian theory being particularly vivid, clear, and captivating. Besides a multitude of contributions to periodical literature, he has written the following books on more or less serious subjects:—"Physiological Æsthetics," 1877; "The Colour Sense," 1879; "The Evolutionist at Large," 1881; "Anglo-Saxon Britain," 1881; "Vignettes from Nature," 1881; "Colours of Flowers," 1882; "Colin Clout's Calendar," 1883; "Flowers and their Pedigrees," 1884; and "Charles Darwin" (in Mr. Andrew Lang's series of "English Worthies"), 1885. In 1883, Mr. Allen began to attempt fiction, his first attempt in which line was "Strange Stories." Since that date he has produced the following novels:—"Philistia," 1884; "Babylon," 1885; "For Maimie's Sake," 1886; "In All Shades," 1887; "The Devil's Die," 1888; "This Mortal Coil," 1888; "The Tents of Shem," 1889; and several others.

ALLIES, Thomas William, the son of a gentleman of Bristol, was born in 1813, and educated at Eton, where he obtained the Newcastle Scholarship. He afterwards became in succession Scholar and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, taking a first-class in classics. He became examining chaplain to Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, who appointed him, in 1842, to the rectory of Launton, Oxfordshire, which he resigned in 1850, on becoming a Roman Catholic. He had previously published a volume of sermons, a work, entitled, "The Church of England cleared from the charge of Schism, upon the testimonies of Councils and Fathers of the first six centuries," 1846, 2nd edit., 1848; and "Journal in France in 1845 and 1848," with "Letters from Italy in 1847—of Things and Persons concerning the Church and Education," 1849. To give the grounds of his conversion he wrote, "The See of St. Peter, the Rock of the Church, the Source of Jurisdiction and the Centre of Unity," 1850; preceded by, "The Royal Supremacy viewed in reference to the two Spiritual Powers of Order and Jurisdiction," 1850. He has since written "St. Peter, his Name and Office as set forth in Holy Scripture," 1852, 2nd edit., 1871; "The Formation of Christendom," 3 parts, 1865-75; "Dr. Pusey and the Ancient Church," 1866; "Per Crucem ad Lucem, the Result of a Life," 1879; and several other works. Mr. Allies was appointed Secretary to the Catholic Poor School Committee for Great Britain in 1853.

ALLINGHAM, Mrs. Helen, eldest child of Alexander Henry Paterson, M.D., was born near Burton-on-Trent, Sept. 26, 1848. The family removed to Altrincham, Cheshire, and after Dr. Paterson's death, to Birmingham. At the beginning of 1867, Miss Paterson came to reside in London under the care of her aunt, Miss Laura Herford, who was an artist, and who, about five years previous, had practically opened the schools of the Royal Academy to women. Miss Paterson herself entered the Royal Academy schools in April, 1867. She afterwards drew on wood for several illustrated periodicals, and eventually became one of the regular staff of the *Graphic.* She also furnished illustrations to novels running in the *Cornhill Magazine*—"Far from the Madding Crowd," and "Miss Angel." In the intervals of drawing on wood she produced several water-colour drawings. "May," "Dangerous Ground," &c., were exhibited at the Dudley Gallery; "The Milkmaid" and "Wait for Me," at the Royal Academy, 1874. "Young Customers," 1875, attracted much attention; as did also "Old Men's Gardens, Chelsea Hospital," at the Old Water-colour Exhibition, 1877. In 1875 she was elected an Associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colour, and in 1890 to the honour of full membership. Mrs. Allingham has also exhibited "The Harvest Moon," "The Clothes-Line," "The Convalescent," "The Lady of the Manor," "The Children's Tea," "The Well," "Lessons," and many scenes of English rural life. Among her later works are several portraits of Thomas Carlyle. Special exhibitions of Mrs. Allingham's drawings were held in 1886, 1887, and 1889, at the rooms of the Fine Art Society, and had great success. Miss Paterson was married, Aug. 22, 1874, to the late Mr. William Allingham, the poet.

ALLMAN, Professor George James, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., Corr. M.Z.S.L., Hon. F.R.M.S., member of the Royal Dublin Society, and honorary member of various British and foreign societies, was born at Cork in 1812, and educated at the Belfast Academic Institution. He graduated in Arts and Medicine in the University of Dublin in 1844; and in the same year was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Botany in that university, when he relinquished all further thought of medical practice. In 1854 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1855 he resigned his professorship in the University of Dublin on his appointment to the Regius Professorship of Natural History and Regius Keeper of the Natural History Museum in the University of Edinburgh, which he held until 1870. Shortly after this the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh. His chief scientific labours have been among the lower organisations of the animal kingdom, to the investigation of whose structure and development he has specially devoted himself. For his researches in this department of biology the Royal Society of Edinburgh awarded to him in 1872 the Brisbane Prize; in the following year a Royal Medal was awarded to him by the Royal Society of London; and in 1878 he received the Cunningham Gold Medal from the Royal Irish Academy. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by Government in 1876 to inquire into the state of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. Soon after his election to the Edinburgh chair he was nominated one of the Commissioners of Scottish Fisheries, an honorary post which he continued to hold until the abolition of the Board in 1881. On the resignation of Mr. Bentham, he was elected to the presidency of the Linnean Society, a post which he held until 1883, when he resigned it in favour of Sir J. Lubbock. In 1879 he was President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. On the completion of the exploring voyage of the "Challenger," the large collection of Hydroida made during that great expedition was assigned to him for determination and description—a service which he had already performed for the Hydroida collected during the exploration of the Gulf Stream under the direction of the United States Government. He has served on the council of the Royal Society of London and on those of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Royal Irish Academy, and has filled the post of Examiner in Natural History for the Queen's University in Ireland, for the University of London, for Her Majesty's Army, Navy and Indian Medical Services, and for the Civil Service of India. Results of his original investigations are contained in memoirs published in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, and the Transactions of the Linnean and Zoological Societies of London; as well as in Reports presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to the Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard University, and to the Commission of the "Challenger" Exploration; and in communications to the *Annals of Natural History*, the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopic Science*, and other scientific journals. His more elaborate works are "A Monograph of the Freshwater Polyzoa," fol. 1856, and "A Monograph of the Gymnoblastic Hydroids," fol. 1871-72, both published by the Ray Society, and largely illustrated with coloured plates. Dr. Allman is a member of the Athenæum Club. He married Hannah Louisa, third daughter of Samuel Shaen, Esq., of Crix, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Essex.

ALLMAN, Professor George Johnston, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., younger son of William Allman, M.D., Professor of Botany in the University of Dublin (1809—1844), born in Dublin Sept. 28, 1824, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1844, and LL.D. in 1853. In the same year he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Galway, and still occupies that post; he was also appointed Bursar of the Queen's College in 1864, member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland in 1877, and in 1880 he was nominated by the Crown one of the first Senators of the Royal University of Ireland. In 1863 he was elected by the Corporate Body of the Queen's College, Galway, a member of the College Council and has been re-elected on each expiration of his term of office since that date; and in 1888 he was sent by it as Delegate to the University of Bologna on the occasion of the celebration of the Octocentenary of that University. He is LL.D. *ad eundem* of the Queen's University (1863), D.Sc. *honoris causâ* (1882), and F.R.S. (1884). In 1853, Dr. Allman communicated to the Royal Irish Academy "An Account of the late Professor MacCullagh's Lectures on the Attraction of Ellipsoids," which he compiled from his notes of the lectures (Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxii). He has since published "Some Properties of the Paraboloids" (*Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, 1874), and "Greek Geometry from Thales to Euclid" (*Hermathena*, vol. iii., No. V., 1877; vol. iv., No. VII., 1881; vol. v., No. X., 1884, No. XI., 1885; vol. vi., No. XII., 1886, No. XIII., 1887), and has collected these articles, made some additions, and published them in 1889 in a volume with the same title. He has also contributed "Ptolemy" (Claudius Ptolemaeus) and some other articles to the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

ALLON, The Rev. Henry, D.D., Congregational minister, was born on the 13th of Oct. 1818, at Welton, near Hull, Yorkshire, and educated for the ministry at Cheshunt College, Hertfordshire. In Jan., 1844, he was appointed minister of Union Chapel, Islington, officiating at first as co-pastor with the Rev. Thomas Lewis, on whose death, in 1852, he became sole pastor. He was Chairman of the Congregational Union in 1864-5. Although for the space of forty-six years he has been actively engaged in the pastoral and public duties of his ministry, he has found time to contribute largely to periodical literature, including the *Contemporary* and other *Reviews*, *Cassell's Biblical Educator*, &c. He also contributed an essay on Worship to "Ecclesia," a volume of Essays edited by Dr. Reynolds. He wrote a "Memoir of the Rev. J. Sherman," which was originally published in 1863, and has passed through three editions; also a critical biography of the Rev. Dr. Binney, prefixed to a posthumous volume of his sermons, which Dr. Allon edited. In 1876 he published a volume of sermons, entitled "The Vision of God," which has gone through three editions. He has done much to promote church music in the Nonconformist churches, and compiled the "Congregational Psalmist," which is very extensively used. For twenty-two years he was editor of the *British Quarterly Review*. In 1871 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut; and in 1885 the same degree was conferred by the University of St. Andrew's. A new church, or "Congregational Cathedral," erected for him in Compton Terrace, Islington, the total cost of which was nearly £50,000, was opened Dec., 1877. In 1881, the Jubilee year of the Congregational Union, he was for the second time elected chairman.

ALMA-TADEMA, Lawrence, R.A., a distinguished painter, was born at Dronryp, in the Netherlands, Jan. 8, 1836. He was intended for one of the learned professions, and in training for it the works of the ancient classical writers of course engrossed much of his attention. In 1852 he went to Antwerp, and entered the Academy there as a student. Afterwards he placed himself with the late Baron Henry Leys, whom he assisted in painting several of the large pictures with which the Baron's name is associated. Subsequently he came to London, where he has resided for many years. He obtained a gold medal at Paris in 1864; a second-class medal at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1867; a gold medal at Berlin in 1872, and the grand medal in 1874. Mr. Alma-Tadema became a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Amsterdam in 1862; Knight of the Order of Leopold (Belgium) in 1866; Knight of the Dutch Lion in 1868; Knight First Class of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria in 1869; member of the Royal Academy of Munich in 1871; Knight of the Legion of Honour (France) in 1873; member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1873; and member of the Royal Academy of Berlin in 1874. In Jan., 1873, he received letters of denization from the Queen of England, having resolved to reside permanently in this country. He was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1873, and elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of London, Jan. 26, 1876. In the latter year, he was also elected a Knight of the Third Class of the Golden Lion of Nassau; in 1877, a Knight of the Third Class of the Crown of Prussia, and an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Academy; in 1878 he obtained a first-class medal at the Paris International Exhibition, and he was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour in the same year. Mr. Alma-Tadema was elected a Royal Academician June 19, 1879. He is an honorary member of the Royal Academies of Madrid, Vienna, Stockholm, and Naples. The Emperor of Germany, in Jan., 1881, appointed him a foreign Knight of the Order *Pour le Mérite* (Art and Sciences Division); and in the following month the French Academy of Fine Arts elected him its London correspondent in the section of Painting. His principal paintings are:—"Entrance to a Roman Theatre," 1866; "Agrippina Visiting the Ashes of Germanicus," 1866; "A Roman Dance," 1866; "The Mummy," 1867; "Tarquinius Superbus," 1867; "The Siesta," 1868; "Phidias and the Elgin Marbles," 1868; "Flowers," 1868; "Flower Market," 1868: "A Roman Amateur," 1868; "Pyrrhic Dance," 1869; "A Negro," 1869; "The Convalescent," 1869; "A Wine Shop," 1869; "A Juggler," 1870; "A Roman Amateur," 1870; "The Vintage," 1870; "A Roman Emperor," 1871; "Une Fête intime," 1871; "The Greek Pottery," 1871; "Reproaches," 1872; "The Mummy" (Roman period), 1872; "The Improvisatore," 1872; "A Halt," 1872; "Death of the Firstborn," 1872; "Greek Wine," 1872; "The Dinner," 1873; "The Siesta," 1873; "The Cherries," 1873; "Fishing," 1873; "Joseph Overseer of Pharaoh's Granaries," 1874; "A Sculpture Gallery," 1874; "A Picture Gallery," 1874; "Autumn," 1874; "Good Friends," 1874; "On the Steps of the Capitol," 1874; "Water Pets," 1875; "The Sculpture Gallery," 1875; "An Audience at Agrippa's," 1876; "After the Dance," 1876; "Cleopatra," 1876; "The Seasons" (4 pictures), 1877; "Between Hope and Fear," 1877; "A Sculpture's Model" (Venus Esquilina), "A Love Missile," 1878; "A Hearty Welcome," "Down to the River," "Pomona Festival," "In the Time of Constantine," 1879; "Spring Festival," "Not at Home," "Fredegonda," 1880; "Sappho," 1881; "An Orleander," and "The Way to the Temple" (his diploma work), 1883; "The Emperor Hadrian visiting a British Pottery," 1884; "A Reading from Homer," 1885; "An Apodyterium," 1886; "At the Shrine of Venus," and "A Dedication to Bacchus," 1889. At the Grosvenor Gallery in 1876 he exhibited a series of three pictures—"Architecture," "Sculpture," and "Painting," also "Cherries." A special exhibition of his pictures was held at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1883. He received the Fine Art Medal of Honour at the Paris Exhibition, 1889. By his first wife he had two daughters, one of whom is the author of "Love's Martyr" and the other has lately made a brilliant *début* as a water-colour painter. His second wife, whom he married in 1871, is Laura, youngest daughter of Dr. George Epps. This lady is an accomplished artist and has exhibited several pictures at the Royal Academy, at the Society of French Artists and at the Grosvenor Gallery.

ALMAVIVA. *See* SCOTT, CLEMENT.

ANDERSON, Mrs. Elizabeth Garrett-, M.D., eldest daughter of Newson Garrett, Esq., of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, was born in London in 1836, and educated at home, and at a private school. Miss Elizabeth Garrett began to study medicine at Middlesex Hospital in 1860; completed the medical curriculum at St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and the London Hospital; and passed the examination at Apothecaries' Hall, receiving the diploma of L.S.A. in Oct., 1865. She was appointed General Medical Attendant to St. Mary's Dispensary in June, 1866; obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Paris in 1870, and in the same year was appointed one of the visiting physicians to the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women. On Nov. 29, 1870, Miss Garrett was elected a member of the London School Board, being returned by a large majority at the head of the poll for Marylebone. She was married Feb. 9, 1871, to Mr. J. G. S. Anderson, of the Orient line of steamships to Australia. In 1872, Mrs. Anderson aided in the establishment and organisation of the New Hospital for Women, then at 222, Marylebone Road, and now at 144, Euston Road, of which the acting medical staff is composed entirely of women. Mrs. Anderson has been for some years its Senior Visiting Physician. She is also Dean and Lecturer on Medicine at the London School of Medicine for Women, Brunswick Square. She is on the Councils of Bedford College, and of the North London Collegiate School for Girls. In 1885 she visited Australia and spent several months in New South Wales. Mrs. Garrett-Anderson continues to practise in London as a physician for women and children. She has written various papers on medical and social questions, and is a member of the British Medical Association.

ANDERSON, Dr. John, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., &c., son of the late Mr. Thomas Anderson, Secretary to the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, was born in that city on Oct. 4, 1833; educated at the George Square Academy and the Hill Street Institution, and finally at the Edinburgh University. He took the degree of M.D. in 1862, and received a gold medal for his thesis entitled "Observations in Zoology." Immediately after his graduation he was appointed Professor of Natural Science in the Free Church College, Edinburgh; but he resigned the office in 1864, having been offered the Curatorship of a Museum which the Goverment of India intended to found in Calcutta, and of which the Collections of the Asiatic Society of Bengal were to form the nucleus. He arrived in India in July, 1864, and in the following year was appointed Superintendent of the Indian Museum, and two or three years afterwards he was also given the Chair of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical College, Calcutta. In 1868 he was selected by the Government of India to accompany an expedition to Western China *viâ* British and Independent Burmah, in the capacity of Scientific Officer. Again, in 1874, he was chosen by the Government of India to proceed once more to Western China in the same capacity as on the former expedition and with instructions to advance from Bhamô to Shanghai. This expedition, was attacked by the Chinese and was obliged to retreat to Burmah; Augustus Raymond Margary having been treacherously murdered at Manwyne. In 1881, Dr. Anderson was sent by the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, to investigate the Marine Zoology of the Mergui Archipelago, off the coast of Tenasserim. In 1887 he retired from the service of the Government of India. Besides numerous papers on Zoology, a list of which is to be found in the Royal Society's Catalogue of scientific papers, Dr. Anderson is the author of the following independent works:—"A Report on the Expedition to Western China *viâ* Bhamô," published by the Government of India, 1871; "Mandalay to Momien," an account of the two expeditions to Western China, the first under Major (afterwards Colonel Sir Edward) Sladen, and the second under the command of Colonel Horace Browne, 1875; "Anatomical and Zoological Researches," including an account of the Zoological Results of the two expeditions to Western China, 1868-9 and 1875; 4to with 1 vol. plates, 1878. "Catalogue of the Mammalia in the Indian Museum," Part I. published by the Trustees of the Indian Museum, 8vo, 1879. "Handbook to the Archæological Collections of the Indian Museum, Calcutta," 2 Vols., 8vo, published by the Trustees, 1881 and 1882. The scientific results of his researches in the Mergui Archipelago were published by the Linnean Society of London in Vols. 21 and 22 of their Journal, which were devoted exclusively to the subject; the various animal groups having been worked out by specialists. Dr. Anderson described the Mammals, Birds, Reptiles and Batrachia, and gave an exhaustive account of the Selungs, the human inhabitants of the islands, adding a vocabulary of their language. And in connection with the same Expedition to Mergui, a town which was once in Siamese Territory, he published, in 1890, in Trübner's Oriental Series, a full account of "English Intercourse with Siam in the Seventeenth Century." Dr. Anderson is a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the Linnean Society, and the Zoological Society of London, of the Royal Geographical Society of London, of the Society of Antiquaries of London and of Edinburgh, of the Royal Physical and Botanical Societies of Edinburgh, and of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He is also a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and is a Corresponding Fellow of the Ethnological Society of Italy. In 1885 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

ANDERSON, Mary. *See* NAVARRO, MADAME ANTONIO.

ANDERSON, General William Warden, second son of the late Sir George Anderson, K.C.B., Governor of the Mauritius and of Ceylon, was born at Surat, in India, 1824, and appointed cornet in the 2nd Bombay Lancers in 1840. He served through the Punjaub campaign of 1848; and was present at the seige and capture of Mooltan, as well as the seige of Awah and of Kotah, 1857. He served throughout the Indian Mutiny, 1857, and was severely wounded in the engagement with the rebels at Gwalior. From 1858 to 1867, he acted as Assistant-Political Resident, and Superintendent of the Guicowar's contingent of horse, in Katywar. From 1867 to 1874 he was Political Agent in that province. He was promoted to brevet-major for services at Gwalior, against the rebels, 1857 (Medal with Clasps), Major-General, 1878; Lieut.-General, 1882; General, 1888. He more than once received the thanks of the Governor-General of India for the efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of Political Agent in Katywar.

ANDERSON, William, D.C.L., Director-General of Ordnance Factories, was born at St. Petersburg on Jan. 5, 1835. He obtained his early education at the High Commercial School in his native city, and when he left in 1849 he was head of the school, silver medallist, and, although a British subject, he had conferred upon him the freedom of the city of St. Petersburg. In 1849 Mr. Anderson became a matriculated student in the Applied Sciences Department of King's College, London, and went through the complete three years' course, taking many prizes, and leaving in 1851 with the degree of Associate, to become a pupil of the late Sir William Fairbairn at Manchester. He remained with Messrs. William Fairbairn & Sons for three years, and during that time was much employed in looking after important outwork. In 1855 Mr. Anderson entered into partnership with Messrs. Courtney & Stephens, of Dublin, and remained with them till 1864, being engaged chiefly in the construction of bridges, cranes, signals, and other fittings for railways. He devoted much attention to the theory of diagonally braced girders then but little understood, and contributed several papers to the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland, of which body he became president in 1863. In the autumn of 1864 Mr. Anderson removed to London, joining the old-established firm of Easton & Amos, with the object of building new works on the Thames at Erith, the old premises in Southwark Street having been found inconvenient for large and heavy work. Mr. Anderson, under whose direct management the Erith works have been since their erection, became eventually the head of the firm of Easton & Anderson. He is a member of Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers, a vice-president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, a visitor of the Royal Institution, a vice-president of the Society of Arts, and has contributed numerous papers on a variety of subjects to these bodies. His knowledge of the Russian language has enabled him to abstract many interesting papers for the "Foreign Abstracts" published by the Institution of Civil Engineers. He has also translated the remarkable works of Chernoff on steel, and the researches of the late General Kalakontsky, on the internal stresses in cast-iron and steel. He was selected by the Institute of Civil Engineers to deliver one of the heat series of lectures, namely, that on the "Generation of Steam;" by the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, to lecture on "Hydraulic Machinery and on Hydro-pneumatic Moncrieff Gun-carriage;" and delivered for the Society of Arts, under the Howard Trust, a course of lectures on the "Conversion of Heat into Work." In August, 1889, he was appointed by Mr. Stanhope (Secretary of State for War) Director-General of the Royal Ordnance Factories, which comprise the laboratory, the carriage departments, and the gun factory at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey, and the small-arms factories at Enfield and Birmingham. The University of Durham has conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L., and he was in 1889 elected president of section G of the British Association.

ANDREWS, St., Bishop of. *See* WORDSWORTH, THE RT. REV. CHARLES.

ANDREWS, Thomas, F.R.S., F.R.S.E., M.I.C.E., F.C.S., &c., was born in 1847 in Sheffield, and is the only son of the late Mr. Thos. Andrews of the same town. He was educated at Broomhank School by the late Rev. Thos. Howarth, M.A., and subsequently by private tuition, and was carefully trained in metallurgy, mining, and engineering by his father. On the death of his father, in 1871, he succeeded him as proprietor of the Wortley Iron Works (one of the oldest-established iron works in England), and the Wortley Silkstone Colliery. In addition to conducting and managing the iron-works, Mr. Andrews has rendered excellent service to metallurgical, physical, and engineering science, by a series of original researches, extending over many years, and connected with various branches of the above sciences. He has determined the relative corrosibility of wrought-iron and modern steels in sea water and in tidal streams, and shown that iron corrodes much less than steels. He has made elaborate researches, published by the Institute of Civil Engineers, on the "Effects of Temperature on the Strength of Railway Axles, in an Investigation extending over Seven Years," and has therein determined, on a large experimental scale, the resistance of metals to sudden concussion at varying temperatures down to zero Fahrenheit; and indicated the influence of climatic temperature changes on the strength of railway material, and at the same time has ascertained some of the causes leading to accidental fractures on railways. He has also studied the influence of sudden chilling on the physical properties of metals. He has conducted numerous other original investigations on the electro-motive force between metals at high temperatures, &c., and also an intricate research on "Electro-chemical Effects on Magnetising Iron," Parts I., II., III.; the results of the latter research have shown that magnetised iron or steel is electro-positive to unmagnetised in certain chemical solutions. In another part of this research Mr. Andrews observed that a current was produced when the opposite poles of two electrically connected magnets of approximately equal strength were immersed in solutions of various chemical substances, the north pole being generally positive to the south pole. Mr. Andrews has written papers on the "Passive State of Iron and Steel," discovering in these researches that the passive state of iron was influenced by magnetism; and he also determined the relative passivity of the various modern steels, and the influence of chemical composition, physical structure, &c., on the passivity of the metals. Mr. Andrews has also experimented on the "Heat Dilatation of Metals from very Low Temperatures." In the course of another research he has made determinations of the plasticity of ice, and also on the relative conductivity of ice and snow, and on the contractibility of ice at low temperatures. He has also contributed various articles to *Iron, The Engineer, Chemical News, Nature, Poggendorff's Annalen,* and other periodicals. The results of these numerous researches are embodied in about thirty-three papers, published in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society, London; "Transactions and Proceedings" of the Royal Society, Edinburgh; "Proceedings" of the Institute of Civil Engineers; "Transactions" of the Society of Engineers; "Transactions" of the Midland Mining Institute; "British Association Reports;" "Transactions" of the Institute of Marine Engineers;" &c. For some of these papers Mr. Andrews was awarded at different times by the Institute of Civil Engineers, a Telford Medal and three Telford Premiums successively, and also a premium by the Society of Engineers. He was, in 1888, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, London, and has also been elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Fellow of the Chemical Society, &c. Numerous quotations are made from his metallurgical researches in the recent valuable standard work on the "Metallurgy of Steel," by Henry M. Howe, Boston, U.S.A. He is patentee of an invention for hydraulic machinery in connection with the manufacture of iron. Mr. Andrews had recently the honour of being requested to furnish a report to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands on matters relating to the metallurgy of iron and modern steels, receiving a gracious acknowledgment of thanks from His Majesty in connection therewith.

Mr. Andrews takes a practical interest in all Christian and educational labour, and has conducted large night-schools. For some years he served as a Guardian of the Poor for Wortley Union. He dwells among his workmen at Wortley, and some years ago built a handsome stone building, furnished with free sittings, for the benefit of the workpeople, and on Lord's Day evenings humbly endeavours to expound the Holy Scriptures; on a weekday evening he presides over a Bible class and prayer meeting held there. He is also on the committee of the Sheffield Technical School. In 1870 he married Mary Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Stanley, of Rotherham.

ANGUS, Joseph, D.D., was born Jan. 16, 1816, at Bolam, Northumberland, and educated at King's College, Stepney College, and Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1836, taking the first prizes in nearly all his classes. He was appointed Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society in 1840, and President of Stepney College in 1849, which college was removed to Regent's Park in 1857. Dr. Angus, who was for several years English Examiner to the University of London, and to the Indian Civil Service, is the author of the "Handbook of the Bible," "Handbook of the English Tongue," "English Literature," "Christ our Life," and several other works. He has also edited Butler's "Analogy and Sermons," with notes, and Dr. Wayland's "Moral Science." He was a member of the New Testament Company for the Revision of the Scriptures, and for ten years a member of the London School Board. In recent years the college at Regent's Park has made provisions for largely extending its work; and, in addition to the foundation of several scholarships, the sum of £30,000 has just been contributed to it through Dr. Angus, for increasing its efficiency. Special chairs are founded, and more than one lectureship has been established.

ANNANDALE, Professor Thomas, F.R.S.E., M.D., F.R.C.S. London and Edinburgh, and member of many Foreign Societies, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 2, 1838, and educated at the Newcastle Infirmary, and the University of Edinburgh. He became private assistant to the late Professor Syme, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, and Surgeon and Lecturer on Surgery to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Dr. Annandale's high reputation as a practical and operating surgeon and teacher of surgery led to his appointment in Oct., 1877, as Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. He is Senior Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Sick Children's Hospital, and to the Royal Maternity Hospital; and is the author of "The Malformations, Diseases, and Injuries of the Fingers and Toes, and their Surgical Treatment," 1865, being the Jacksonian Prize Essay of the Royal College of Surgeons of London for 1864; "Abstracts of Surgical Principles," 1868-70, 2nd edit., 1876; "Clinical Surgical Lectures," 1874-75, reported in the *Medical Times* and *British Medical Journal*; "On the Pathology and Operative Treatment of Hip Disease," 1876; author of articles "Diseases of the Breast," "Internal derangements of the knee-joint, and their treatment by operation," "On the removal of bone to promote healing of wounds," and numerous contributions to professional periodicals.

ANNENKOW, General Michael, son of General Michael Annenkow, constructor of the Russian Central Asian railroad, was born in 1838, and educated in St. Petersburgh. He received his first commission in 1863 in the mounted pioneers of the guard. He afterwards entered the Russian Staff College, and served as a staff-captain during the Polish insurrection; at the end of which he became colonel, though only twenty-eight years of age. He spent four years in Poland, in police service, and in 1870 was attached to the German armies during the campaign in France; and was afterwards given the chief direction of troops in Russia, and created the railway battalions. Not only the Samarcand line, but several other Russian strategic lines are due to him.

ANSTEY, F. *See* GUTHRIE, THOMAS ANSTEY.

ARABI, Ahmed, the leader of the military insurrection in Egypt, 1882, was born of a fellah family, resident in a small village in the province of Charkièh, in the eastern portion of Lower Egypt, nearly on the borders of the desert. He was enlisted in the army during the reign of Said Pacha, who initiated the system of replacing the foreign officers by native Egyptians. Arabi was one of those thus selected, and he rose rapidly in rank; but the Viceroy was capricious, and one day he had Arabi punished with some hundred blows of a stick, and relegated him to half-pay. Arabi, who had learned to read and write, and had compatriots at Ezher, the religious university of Cairo, went thither to study science, and although he could not complete a course which requires about twenty years to accomplish, he learnt sufficient to enable him to pass for a *savant* among his colleagues in the army. Ismail Pacha restored him to the army, and from this time Arabi was regarded by his Egyptian colleagues as a pious and learned man, his conduct being, according to Mussulman morality, irreproachable. He married the daughter of the nurse of El Hami Pacha, son of Abbas Pacha, who had been brought up in the Prince's palace: this afforded him somewhat of a competence. During the Abyssinian campaign he managed to have the charge of the transport, and remained at Massama to forward the convoys. After the campaign he was employed in the transport of sugar from the Khedive's factories in Upper Egypt, and having a quarrel with the manager of the Khedive's property, he returned to Cairo, and was again replaced in the army, being at the time lieutenant-colonel. He became the intimate counsellor of Ali Bey El Roubi, who was the means of raising Arabi from his obscurity. During the years 1876-8 he organized a sort of secret society among the fellah officers, which was not noticed, in consequence of the events that were then engaging the attention of the Khedive and the State. Some weeks previous to the *coup d'état* of Ismail Pacha against the European Ministry, several officers, among whom were Arabi and El Roubi, went to Ali Pacha Moubarek, a fellah of Charkièh, and proposed to place him at their head to overthrow the Khedive, and the European Ministry. Ali Pacha Moubarek, who was a member of the Ministry of Wilson and Blignières, related the whole to the Khedive, who had an interview with the society of El Roubi and Arabi, and with their aid made the famous revolution which brought about the fall of the European Ministry of 1879. Ismail Pacha would doubtless have suppressed the society had he remained a week or a fortnight longer in Egypt. At the accession of Tewfik, the bulk of the public were yet ignorant of the name of Arabi. In a short time afterwards the Khedive made him colonel and entrusted him with a regiment. Ali Bey El Roubi was sent to Mansourah as President of the Tribunal of First Instance; but the conspiracy could not be destroyed, especially because no one in the Government, except perhaps the Khedive himself, considered that it had any real importance. At this time began the intrigues of the ex-Khedive, of Halim Pacha, and the Porte, and each party endeavoured to get hold of the only power that appeared to remain in Egypt, that is to say, this conspiracy of officers, which had drawn to it a large number of non-commissioned officers, and even of soldiers, by promising them an increase of pay, with better clothing and rations. The tactics of Arabi were to awaken the interest of the people in the movement which he was preparing, and to which he gave the name of "The Awakening of the National Party." In Sept., 1881, Arabi appeared at the head of a military and popular revolt, compelling the Khedive, Tewfik Pacha, to dismiss his former Ministry, and to convene a sort of Parliament called the Assembly of Notables, which met about the beginning of 1882. The affair of Sept. 8 resulted in the overthrow of Riaz Pacha's Administration, which was unpopular because it was supposed to be too deferential to certain foreign interests. Sheriff Pacha, who was thereupon appointed Prime Minister, pledged the Khedive to establish a Parliamentary Government. A manifesto was issued by the "National Party" on Dec. 18, 1881, containing an exposition of their views and purposes. They professed loyalty to the Sultan both as Imperial Suzerain and as Caliph of the Mussulman community, but would never suffer Egypt to be reduced to a Turkish Pachalic, and they claimed the guarantee of England and of Europe for the administrative independence of Egypt. They also professed loyalty to the Khedive, but would not acquiesce in a despotic rule, and they insisted upon his promise to govern by the advice of a representative assembly. At the beginning of 1882 the Khedive and Sheriff Pacha called together the Assembly of Notables. Arabi was then appointed Under-Secretary for the War Department, and was raised to the rank of Pacha. The Assembly of Notables wanted to vote the budget. This claim was refused by the Khedive's Government on account of the financial Controllers, and hence arose the Egyptian crisis. Arabi and the army had, however, a monopoly of power. The Khedive was forced to accept a National Ministry, and the Organic Law, adopted in defiance of the protests of the Controllers, placed the budgets in the hands of the Notables, thus subverting the authority of England and France embodied in the Control. Arabi, now substantially Dictator, and supported almost undisguisedly by the Sultan, proceeded to more daring measures. Eventually the English Government felt obliged to intervene by armed force. Then followed the bombardment of Alexandria by the fleet under the command of Sir Beauchamp Seymour (July 11, 1882), and subsequently (Sept. 13), the decisive defeat of Arabi and his army at Tel-el-Kebir by the British troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley. Arabi and his lieutenant, Toulba Pacha, fled to Cairo, where they surrendered to General Drury Lowe. It was intended at first to charge Arabi with murder and incendiarism, but he was actually brought to trial on the simple charge of rebellion (Dec. 3). He pleaded guilty, and was condemned to death, but immediately afterwards the sentence was commuted by the Khedive to perpetual exile from Egypt and its dependencies. Ceylon having been chosen as the place of banishment, Arabi, with other leaders in the rebellion, were landed at Colombo, Jan. 16, 1883.

ARCH, Joseph, leader of the agricultural labourers' movement, was born at Barford, Warwickshire, on Nov. 10, 1826. His father was a labourer, and he himself had, from an early age, to work in the fields for his living. He married the daughter of a mechanic, and at her suggestion he added to his slender stock of book learning. He used often to sit up late at night reading books, whilst smoking his pipe by the kitchen fire. In this way he contrived to acquire some knowledge of logic, mensuration, and surveying. He likewise perused a large number of religious works, and for some years he occupied a good deal of his spare time in preaching among the Primitive Methodists. When the movement arose among the agricultural labourers, he became its recognised leader. In 1872 he founded the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, of which he became president. He went through the principal agricultural districts of England, addressing crowded meetings of the labouring classes, and afterwards he visited Canada to inquire into the questions of labour and emigration. Having once or twice offered himself unsuccessfully as a candidate for a seat in Parliament, Mr. Arch was elected in 1885 Liberal member for North-west Norfolk, but after the dissolution of 1886, he was defeated by his former Conservative opponent, Lord Henry Bentinck.

ARCHER, James, R.S.A., was born in Edinburgh, June 10, 1824, and educated at the High School in that city. He received his art education in the school founded by the Honourable Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland, and was appointed an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1850, and a full Academician in 1858. Mr. Archer, who left Scotland for London in 1862, first exhibited in the Royal Academy a cartoon of a design of the Last Supper, followed by an oil picture of the same the year after. He made a series of pictures from the "Morte d'Arthur," of which one was exhibited in the Royal Academy—"The Mystic Sword Excalibur." He painted a series of pictures of children in costume, exhibited in the Royal Academy, of which "Maggie, you're Cheating" is the chief. He became a portrait painter in 1871, exhibiting a portrait of Col. Sykes, M.P., from which time he painted many portraits, one of the principal being that of Professor Blackie. Since that he has painted four large subject pictures, the first "The Worship of Dionysius," "*Dieu le veult*, Peter the Hermit preaching the first Crusade;" "In the Second Century. You! a Christian?" and the fourth, "St. Agnes, a Christian Martyr." In 1884 he went for a few months to the United States, where he painted James G. Blaine, who that year was the defeated candidate for the Presidency; among others Andrew Carnegie, the well-known Pittsburg Millionaire. In 1886 he went to India, where he remained for three years, spending the winters always in Calcutta. There he painted several of the Native Rajahs, chiefly members of the well-known family of Ragore, one branch of which is an adherent to the reformed religious movement of the Brahmo Somaj. In Simla he painted Lady Dufferin in her silver-wedding dress, as well as her son, then Lord Clandeboye: there he also painted a posthumous portrait of Sir Charles Macgregor, and designed his commemorative medal. He returned to London in 1889.

ARCHIBALD, The Hon. Sir Adams George, D.C.L., K.C.M.G., Q.C., P.C., a Canadian statesman, was born at Truro, N.S., May 18, 1814. He was educated at Pictou Academy, and called to the Bar in 1839. He became Solicitor-General in the government of Nova Scotia in 1856, and Attorney-General four years later. He was a delegate to England in 1857 on the subject of the Mines and Minerals of Nova Scotia, and also to ascertain the views of the British Government on the question of the Union of the North American Provinces, and took an active part in the subsequent conferences on that subject in Canada, being present in London with the delegation which in 1866 arranged the terms of Confederation. He was made a member of the Canadian Privy Council in 1867, and the same year served as Secretary of State for the Provinces. From May, 1870, until Dec., 1872, he was Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and upon resigning that position was appointed Judge in Equity in his native province. Upon the death of the Hon. Joseph Howe, he was appointed his successor in the Lieut.-Governorship of Nova Scotia, and was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. His second term as Lieut.-Governor expired in 1883. In 1884 he received the degree of D.C.L. from King's College, Windsor, and in 1885 was made K.C.M.G. In the latter year he became a Governor of Dalhousie University, and was chosen Chairman of the Board of Governors. Since 1886 he has been President of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, and since 1888 a member of the House of Commons of the Dominion.

ARDITI, Luigi, a musical composer, born July 22, 1822, at Crescentino, Piedmont, was educated as a violinist at the Conservatoire at Milan. After filling the post of musical conductor in various places in Italy and America, where he remained ten years, he came to London in 1857, and was appointed musical director at Her Majesty's Theatre. Since that time he has conducted Italian opera and other music at other great theatres and concert-rooms up to the present day. Whilst in Constantinople he received from the Sultan the Order of the Medjidieh in acknowledgment of his talent as a composer. In addition to numerous songs composed by Signor Arditi, may be mentioned the opera "La Spia," written in New York in 1856; "Il Bacio," written in London; and various pieces for the violin.

ARGYLL (Duke of), His Grace George Douglas Campbell, K.G., K.T., P.C., only surviving son of the seventh duke, was born at Ardincaple Castle, Dumbartonshire, in 1823, and, before he had succeeded his father, in April, 1847, had become known as an author, politician, and public speaker. As Marquis of Lorne he took an active part in the controversy in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland relating to patronage, and was looked upon by Dr. Chalmers as an important and valuable adherent. As early as 1842 he published a pamphlet which exhibited considerable literary ability, under the title of "A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son." His *brochure*, "On the Duty and Necessity of Immediate Legislative Interposition in behalf of the Church of Scotland, as determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law," was an historical view of that Church, particularly in reference to its constitutional power in ecclesiastical matters. In the course of the same year he published "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland, and the Causes which have led to it." In this pamphlet he vindicated the right of the Church to legislate for itself; but condemned the Free Church movement then in agitation among certain members of the General Assembly; maintaining the position taken up in his "Letter to the Peers," and expressing his dissent from the extreme view embodied in the statement of Dr. Chalmers, that "lay patronage and the integrity of the spiritual independence of the Church has been proved to be, like oil and water, immiscible." In 1848 the Duke published an essay, critical and historical, on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland since the Reformation, entitled "Presbytery Examined." It was a careful expansion of his earlier writings, and was favourably received. His Grace was a frequent speaker in the House of Peers on such subjects as Jewish Emancipation, the Scottish Marriage Bill, the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the Sugar Duties, Foreign Affairs, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Scottish Law of Entail, and the Repeal of the Paper Duties. During the administration of Lord John Russell he gave the government a general support, at the same time identifying his political views with those of the Liberal Conservatives. His Grace actively interested himself in all questions affecting Scottish interests brought before the Legislature, especially in the affairs of the Church of Scotland. In 1851 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. In 1852 he accepted office in the Cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Privy Seal. On the breaking-up of that ministry, in February, 1855, in consequence of the secession of Lord John Russell, and the appointment of Mr. Roebuck's Committee of Inquiry into the state of the British Army before Sebastopol, his Grace retained the same office under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. In the latter part of 1855 he resigned the Privy Seal, and became Postmaster-General. In Lord Palmerston's Cabinet of 1859 the Duke resumed the office of Lord Privy Seal, which be exchanged for that of Postmaster-General on Lord Elgin being sent, in 1860, on his second special mission to China. He was re-appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1860, was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow in Nov., 1854; presided over the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the

Advancement of Science, held at Glasgow, in Sept. 1855; and was elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1861. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, in Dec. 1868, he was appointed Secretary of State for India, and he held that position till the downfall of the Liberal Government in Feb. 1874. In the ensuing session he warmly supported the measure introduced and carried by the Conservative Government for the transfer of the patronage in the Church of Scotland from individuals to congregations. He was appointed Lord Privy Seal for the third time in May, 1880, on Mr. Gladstone returning to power. That post he held till April, 1881, when he resigned it, in consequence of a difference with his colleagues in the Cabinet concerning some of the provisions of the Irish Land Bill. In announcing the circumstance to the House of Lords (April 8) he stated that in consequence of certain provisions of the Bill which, in his view, put the ownership of Irish property in commission and abeyance, he had felt obliged to resign his office in the Government, and his resignation had been accepted by Her Majesty. Since that time the Duke has taken an important part, by speech and pen, in political controversy, taking the Whig side; especially on the questions of Home Rule and those arising out of the Crofter agitation. His Grace is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, a Trustee of the British Museum, and Hereditary Sheriff and Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire. In 1866 His Grace published "The Reign of Law," which has passed through numerous editions; in 1869 "Primeval Man; an Examination of some Recent Speculations;" in 1870, a small work on the History and Antiquities of Iona, of which island his Grace is proprietor; in 1874 "The Patronage Act of 1874 all that was asked in 1843, being a Reply to Mr. Taylor Innes;" in 1877 (for the Cobden Club) observations "On the Important Question Involved in the Relation of Landlord and Tenant;" in 1879 "The Eastern Question, from the Treaty of Paris to the Treaty of Berlin, and to the second Afghan War," 2 vols.; and in 1884 "The Unity of Nature," a work on the Philosophy of Religion; being a sequel to the "Reign of Law," and "An Economic History of Scotland." He is a frequent contributor to scientific journals, chiefly on Geology, the Darwinian Theory, &c. He married first, in 1844, the eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland (she died May 25, 1878); and secondly, in 1881, Amelia Maria, eldest daughter of Dr. Claughton, Bishop of St. Alban's, and widow of Col. Augustus Henry Archibald Anson. His Grace's eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, married, in 1871, the Princess Louise. (*See* LORNE.)

ARGYLL AND THE ISLES, Bishop of. *See* CHINNERY-HALDANE, THE RT. REV. JAMES ROBERT ALEXANDER.

ARMAGH, Archbishop of. *See* KNOX, THE MOST REV. ROBERT BENT.

ARMITAGE, Professor Edward, R.A., an historical and mural painter, descended from a Yorkshire family, was born in London, May 20, 1817, and educated in France and Germany. In 1837 he entered the studio of Paul Delaroche at Paris, and, in 1839, he was selected by that master to assist him in the decoration of the "Hemicycle" at the School of Fine Arts. To the Cartoon Exhibition at Westminster Hall, in 1843, Mr. Armitage sent "The Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain," which took a first-class prize of £300. In 1844 he was a contributor to the Westminster Hall Exhibition of works in fresco, but not with similar success, receiving no prize. At the third competition in 1845 he was again successful, taking a £200 prize for a cartoon and coloured design, "The Spirit of Religion;" and, finally, in 1847, another first prize of £500 was awarded to him for an oil picture, "The Battle of Meanee," now the property of the Queen. After this, Mr. Armitage went to Rome, where he remained one year. During the war with Russia he visited the Crimea, and the result was two pictures, "The Heavy Cavalry Charge of Balaklava," and "The Stand of the Guards at Inkermann." In 1858 he produced a colossal figure entitled "Retribution," allegorical of the suppression and punishment of the Indian Mutiny. In the Roman Catholic Church of St. John at Islington, he painted "St. Francis and his early followers before Pope Innocent III.," and decorated the apsis with figures of Christ and the twelve Apostles. In 1869 he was engaged upon the monochrome series of wall-paintings in University Hall, Gordon Square. Mr. Armitage was elected A.R.A. in 1867, R.A. in Dec., 1872; and was appointed Professor and Lecturer on Painting to the Royal Academy in 1875. To the annual exhibitions of that body he has been a regular contributor since 1848.

ARMSTEAD, Henry Hugh, R.A., sculptor, was born in London, June 18, 1828, and received his artistic education at the

School of Design, Somerset House, Leigh's School, Maddox Street, Mr. Carey's School, and the Royal Academy. Among his masters were Mr. McManus, Mr. Herbert, R.A., Mr. Bailey, R.A., Mr. Leigh, and Mr. Carey. As a designer, modeller, and chaser for silver, gold, and jewellery, and a draughtsman on wood, he has executed a large number of works. Among those in silver, the most important are the "Charles Kean Testimonial," the "St. George's Vase," "Doncaster Race Plate," the "Tennyson Vase" (Silver Medal obtained for that and other works in Paris, 1855), and the "Packington Shield." His last important work in silver (for which the Medal from the 1862 Exhibition was obtained) was the "Outram Shield," always on view at the South Kensington Museum. His works in marble, bronze, stone, and wood, include the South and East sides of the podium of the "Albert Memorial," Hyde Park, representing the musicians and painters of the Italian, German, French, and English Schools, and some of the greatest poets. There are also four large bronze figures on the Albert Memorial by Mr. Armstead, viz., Chemistry, Astronomy, Medicine, and Rhetoric. He also designed the external sculptural decorations of the new Colonial Offices—reliefs of Government, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australasia, and Education, statues of Earl Grey, Lord Lytton, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Derby, Lord Ripon, Sir W. Molesworth, Lord Glenelg, and on the façade, reliefs of Truth, Fortitude, Temperance, and Obedience. Mr. Armstead designed the whole of the carved oak panels (beneath Dyce's Frescoes) in Her Majesty's Robing Room in New Palace, Westminster, illustrating the life of King Arthur, and the history of Sir Galahad; also the external sculpture of Eatington Park, Warwickshire, the large Fountain in the fore court of King's College, Cambridge, the marble reredos of the "Entombment of our Lord," at Hythe Church, Kent, and other works, including the effigies of the late Bishop of Winchester in Winchester Cathedral, of Dean Howard and Archdeacon Moore in Lichfield Cathedral, of Dean Close in Carlisle Cathedral, and of Lord Thynne in Westminster Abbey. The marble doorway in the crush-room of the Holborn Restaurant, including the wrought-iron screens for the fireplaces, &c., are also by him, as well as the exterior stone doorway and corbel of the Hôtel Metropole. One of his most important works is the "Street Memorial," now in the central hall of the Law Courts, including life-size marble statue and *alto relievo* of the "Arts and Crafts required for the erection and due enrichment of a great public building." The following works also have been executed by him:—The effigy of Bishop Ollivant, now in Llandaff Cathedral, in marble, the bronze statue of Lieutenant Waghorn, R.N., the "Overland Route," erected at Chatham, and the memorial to Mrs. Craik, which is about to be placed in Tewkesbury Abbey, also the marble monument in St. Paul's Cathedral (in the crypt) containing the effigy of the late Rev. B. Webb, and a reredos for the St. Mary's Church, Aberavon, containing statuettes of our Lord and the four Evangelists, erected in memory of the late Mr. Llewellyn of Baglau Hall. Mr. Armstead was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, Jan. 16, 1875, and an Academician, Dec. 18, 1879.

ARMSTRONG, Sir Alexander, K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., J.P., is a son of the late A. Armstrong, Esq., of Crahan, co. Fermanagh, Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated. Having entered the Royal Navy, he served in various parts of the world, including the Mediterranean, South America, North America, West Indies, Pacific stations, Africa, Asia Minor, in the exploring expedition to Xanthus in Lycia, and elsewhere, and for five years continuously in the Arctic regions. He is one of the few surviving officers who circumnavigated the continent of America, and was frequently mentioned in the despatches connected therewith. He was present in H.M.S. *Investigator* at the discovery of the North-West Passage, having entered the Polar Sea *viâ* Behring's Strait, and returned to England through Baffin's Bay, with the surviving officer and crew of H.M.S. *Investigator.* During the Russian War he served in the Baltic, was present at the bombardment of Sweaborg, and also in two night attacks with a flotilla of rocket-boats, for which he was gazetted. He has been Deputy Inspector-General of the Mediterranean fleet and the naval hospitals at Malta, Haslar, and Chatham; and he was promoted to be Inspector-General for special services in 1866. Three years later he became Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, from which office he retired in 1880. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Military Division, in 1871, for his services. Sir Alexander Armstrong has received the Arctic, Baltic, and Jubilee medals; also Sir Gilbert Blane's gold medal. He is a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, City and Liberties of Westminster, and County of London; and is the author of "A Personal Narrative of the Discovery of the North-West Passage," 1857; and "Observations on Naval Hygiene, particularly in connection with Polar Service."

ARMSTRONG, Professor George Francis, M.A., D.Lit., born in the county of Dublin, May 5, 1845, is the third and only surviving son of the late E. J. Armstrong, Esq., and Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Savage, of Glastry, J.P., Incumbent of Ardkeen, co. Down. He received his early education partly in Dublin and partly in Jersey. In 1862 he made a long pedestrian tour in France with his elder brother, the poet, Edmund Armstrong. In the same year he obtained a civil appointment in Dublin, and matriculated in Dublin University. In 1864 he won the First Composition prize and the medal for oratory in the University Philosophical Society. In 1865 he gained the Vice-Chancellor's Prize for a poem on the subject of "Circassia;" and in the same year, on the death of his brother Edmund, he was elected his successor in the Presidential Chair of the Philosophical Society, and he brought out the first edition of his brother's "Poem." In 1866 he won the gold medal for composition in the Historical Society. In 1867 he was re-elected President of the Philosophical Society, and won its Gold Medal for essay writing. In 1869 he published a volume of "Poems, Lyrical and Dramatic." In 1870 appeared "Ugone: a Tragedy," written for the most part during his residence in Italy. In 1871 he was appointed Professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Cork, and a Professor of the Queen's University in Ireland; and the next year he was presented with the degree of M.A. by Trinity College, Dublin, in recognition of his "high literary character and attainments." In 1872 he published "King Saul" (the first part of the "Tragedy of Israel"), and new editions of "Poems, Lyrical and Dramatic" and "Ugone." In 1874 these were followed by "King David" (the second part of the "Tragedy of Israel"), and in 1876 by "King Solomon," which completed the Trilogy. In 1877 he published the "Life and Letters" of his brother Edmund, together with a volume of his "Essays," and a new and enlarged edition of his "Poetical Works." In 1882 he was presented with the degree of Doctor of Literature, *honoris causâ*, by the Queen's University, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland; and in the spring of the same year he published a volume of poems, under the title of "A Garland from Greece," suggested by travels in Greece and Turkey a year or two before. In 1886 Mr. Armstrong published a new volume of poems entitled "Stories of Wicklow;" in 1887 "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix: A Jubilee song from Ireland;" and in 1888 "Mephistopheles in Broadcloth: A satire in verse." In 1879 Mr. Armstrong married Marie Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Rev. John Wrixon, M.A., Vicar of Malone, co. Antrim.

ARMSTRONG, Professor George Frederick, M.A., C.E., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., is the elder son of Mr. George Armstrong and of Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas and Phœbe Knowles, of Doncaster, Yorkshire, and was born May 15, 1842. He received his general education at private schools and at Jesus College, Cambridge. Having from an early age developed a strong taste for mechanical pursuits and a more than ordinary skill in constructive art, it was naturally thought that engineering would afford him a suitable career. He was accordingly educated professionally in the Engineering Department of King's College London; in the Plant Works and Locomotive Shops of the Great Northern Railway; and in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. R. Johnson, M. Inst. C.E., on whose staff he was subsequently employed for several years in the design and execution of many important works, and generally in the maintenance of the line. He was afterwards engaged in private practice in London, and in 1869 became Engineer to the promoters of the Isle of Man Railways, for whom he made all the requisite plans and surveys, and prepared designs for way and works, and for the necessary rolling stock in connection with the lines then projected. In 1871 he was appointed first Professor of Engineering in the new Applied Science School at McGill University, Montreal; five years later he was offered and accepted the corresponding chair in the newly established Yorkshire College of Science at Leeds; and in 1885 was selected by the Crown to succeed the late Professor Fleming Jenkin, F.R.S., as Regius Professor of Engineering in the University of Edinburgh; which appointment he still holds. For many years Professor Armstrong has taken an active part in the promotion of technical education at home and in the colonies, and has been closely identified with its progress. His Inaugural Address at Edinburgh (which is published) was devoted to a consideration of the question in special relation to the education of engineers, and attracted considerable attention at the time of its delivery. He has at other times publicly dealt with the question in lectures, and in the columns of the *Times*. By intimately associating himself with the work of each of the International Exhibitions held in Edinburgh since 1885; filling, in the Exhibition of 1890, the positions of Convener of the Engineering and Machinery Committee, and vice-chairman of the Executive Councils, he has rendered acceptable service in the cause of industrial enterprise. Professor Armstrong is the author of a number of papers on professional as well as on general science subjects which have been read before various learned societies, or contributed to scientific publications. During the summer and autumn of 1879 he undertook an extensive series of observations and experiments with a view of determining the diurnal variation in the amount of carbon dioxide in the air, the results of which were communicated in a paper to the Royal Society, and have since been accepted as a standard of reference on the continent as well as in this country. In 1889, the Council of King's College, London, elected Professor Armstrong to the Fellowship of the College; the highest distinction the College is empowered to bestow on its Alumni. He is an Examiner for Science Degrees in the Departments of Engineering, Public Health and Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh; Hon. President of the East of Scotland Engineering Association; and member of most of the professional institutes and societies.

ARMSTRONG, Lord, formerly Sir William George, C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Mr. William Armstrong, a merchant and alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the daughter of Mr. William Potter, formerly of Walbottle Hall, Northumberland, was born in 1810. He was educated at the school of Bishop Auckland, and afterwards articled to an eminent solicitor at Newcastle, who subsequently adopted him as a partner; but a strong bent for scientific pursuits eventually diverted him from the law. Early in life he began investigations on the subject of electricity, which resulted in the invention of the hydro-electric machine, the most powerful means of developing frictional electricity yet devised. For this he was elected, whilst a very young man, a Fellow of the Royal Society. He then invented the hydraulic crane, and, between 1845 and 1850, the "accumulator," by which an artificial head is substituted for the natural head gained only by altitude; and he extended the application of hydraulic power to hoists of every kind, machines for opening and closing dock gates and spring bridges, capstans, turntables, waggon-lifts, and a variety of other purposes. For the manufacture of this machinery he and a small circle of friends founded the Elswick Engine Works, near Newcastle. There, in December, 1854, he constructed the rifled ordnance gun that bears his name. In 1858 the Rifle Cannon Committee recommended the adoption of the Armstrong gun for special service in the field, and Mr. Armstrong, on presenting his patents to the Government, was knighted, made a C.B., and appointed Engineer of Rifled Ordnance, with a salary of £2,000 a year. Between the years 1858 and 1870 the Armstrong gun and the position of Sir W. G. Armstrong in reference to the Government underwent many changes; but the leading feature of the gun, whether rifled or smooth, muzzle-loading or breech-loading, is in the coiling of one wrought-iron tube over another until a sufficient thickness is built up. The Armstrong gun has been largely adopted by foreign Governments. Sir William Armstrong extended the system to guns of all sizes, from the 6-pounder to the 600-pounder, weighing upwards of 20 tons, and within three years introduced three thousand guns into the service. The Committee of Ordnance of the House of Commons, in their report, July, 1863, state that they "have had no practical evidence before them that even at this moment any other system of constructing rifled ordnance exists which can be compared to that of Sir W. Armstrong." In February, 1863, Sir William resigned his appointment, and rejoined the Elswick manufacturing company, which has since expanded to one of the largest and most important manufacturing establishments in Europe, and has taken a leading part in the further development of artillery and other implements of war. In the same year he acted as President of the British Association meeting held at Newcastle-on-Tyne. In that capacity he drew attention to the gradual lessening of our supply of coal, and the probability of actual exhaustion at some future time. The discussion suggested by this important address led to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into all the circumstances connected with our national coal supply, and he was nominated a member of this Commission. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1862, and the honorary degree of D.C.L.

from the University of Oxford in 1870. Lord Armstrong is a Knight Commander of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog, of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph, and of the Brazilian Order of the Rose. He was nominated a Grand Officer of the Italian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus in 1876. Lord Armstrong has taken an active part in the inquiries concerning the operation of the Patent Laws, he being very hostile to them in their present forms. He has been President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and also of the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society. At the general election of 1886, Sir W. Armstrong stood as a Unionist Liberal candidate for Newcastle, in opposition to Mr. John Morley, but was defeated. He was raised to the Peerage under the title of Baron Armstrong in 1887, the year of the Queen's Jubilee.

ARNOLD, Arthur, third son of Robert Coles Arnold, Esq., of Whartons, Framfield, Sussex, and Heath House, Maidstone, was born May 28, 1833. On the passing of the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act, 1863, to meet the necessities of the cotton famine, Mr. Arnold was appointed Assistant-Commissioner, and in that capacity resided in Lancashire till 1866, during which time he wrote "The History of the Cotton Famine," of which the original edition was published in 1864, followed by a cheaper one in 1865. After two years of subsequent travel in the south and east of Europe and in Africa, Mr. Arnold returned to England in 1868, when he published "From the Levant," in two vols., containing letters descriptive of his tour. He then became the first editor of the *Echo*, which, under his direction and control, attained a great success. In 1873, the King of Greece conferred the Golden Cross of the Order of the Redeemer upon Mr. Arnold, with special reference to his work, "From the Levant." In the same year, upon the death of Mr. Baring, Mr. Arnold was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Huntingdon. He resigned his connection with the *Echo* in 1875, and passed a year in travelling through Russia and Persia. The notes of this journey appeared in 1877 under the title of "Through Persia by Caravan." In 1879-80 he issued two works; one entitled "Social Politics," and the other "Free Land." At the general election of 1880, he was returned to Parliament for Salford. In the same year, in succession to Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Arnold was elected Chairman of the Greek Committee which was actively concerned in promoting the enlargement of the Hellenic kingdom in accordance with the suggestions of the Treaty of Berlin. In 1882, Mr. Arnold proposed in the House of Commons resolutions in favour of uniformity of franchise throughout the United Kingdom, and redistribution of political power, and upon a motion for adjournment, the policy of the resolutions was, for the first time, sanctioned by a large majority. In 1883, he moved for an elaborate return of electoral statistics which the Government adopted in connection with the Reform Bill of 1884. In 1885, Mr. Arnold established and was elected President of the Free Land League, which quickly obtained the support of a large number of members of Parliament. At the general election of that year and of 1886, he unsuccessfully contested the Northern Division of Salford. Upon the formation of the London Council in 1889, Mr. Arnold was elected a County Alderman for the double term of six years. In May, 1890, he accepted an invitation from the North Dorset Liberal Association to contest that division at the next election. In 1867, Mr. Arnold married Amelia, only daughter of Captain H. B. Hyde, 96th Regiment.

ARNOLD, Sir Edwin, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., second son of Robert Coles Arnold, Esq., J.P. for the counties of Sussex and Kent, and brother of the above, born June 10, 1832, was educated at the King's School, Rochester, and King's College, London, and was elected to a scholarship at University College, Oxford. In 1852 he obtained the Newdigate prize for his English poem on the "Feast of Belshazzar," and was selected in 1853 to address the late Earl of Derby on his installation as Chancellor of the University. He graduated in honours in 1854. Upon quitting college, he was elected Second Master in the English Division of King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, and subsequently appointed Principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency, and Fellow of the University of Bombay, which offices he held during the Mutiny, and resigned in 1861, after having twice received the thanks of the Governor in Council. He has contributed largely to critical and literary journals, and is the author of "Griselda, a Drama," and "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical;" with some prose works, among which are "Education in India," "The Euterpe of Herodotus,"—a translation from the Greek text, with notes—"The Hitopades'a," with vocabulary in Sanskrit, English, and Murathi. The last two were published in India. Sir Edwin Arnold has published also a metrical translation of the classical Sanskrit work "Hitopades'a," under the title of "The Book of Good Counsels," a "History of the Administration of India under the late Marquis of Dalhousie," 1862-4, as well as a popular account, with translated passages, of "The Poets of Greece." Since 1861 he has been upon the editorial staff of the *Daily Telegraph*. On behalf of the proprietors of that journal he arranged the first expedition of Mr. George Smith to Assyria, as well as that of Mr. Henry Stanley, who was sent by the same journal in conjunction with the *New York Herald*, to complete the discoveries of Livingstone in Africa. He is a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic and the Royal Geographical Societies of London, and Hon. Correspondent of that of Marseilles. He published in 1874 "Hero and Leander," a translation in heroic verse from the Greek of Musæus; and in the following year "The Indian Song of Songs," being a metrical paraphrase from the Sanskrit of the Gita Govinda of Jayadeva. Upon the occasion of the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, on Jan. 1, 1877, he was named a Companion of the Star of India. In 1879 he produced "The Light of Asia," an Epic poem upon the Life and Teaching of Buddha, which has since passed through more than forty editions in England, and eighty in America. For this work the King of Siam decorated him with the Order of the White Elephant. In 1881 he published a volume of oriental verse under the title of "Indian Poetry," and he has printed several translations from the Sanskrit Epic the Mahábhárata, and in 1883 "Pearls of the Faith, or Islam's Rosary; being the ninety-nine beautiful names of Allah, with comments in verse." Sir Edwin received the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh from the Sultan in 1876, and the Imperial Order of Osmanie in 1886. In January, 1888, he was created Knight Commander of the Indian Empire by the Queen, and in October of the same year published "With a Sa'di in the Garden," or "The Book of Love," a poem founded on the 3rd chapter of the Bôstân of the Persian poet Sa'di, for which he subsequently received from the Shah of Persia the Order of the Lion and Sun. He also published in 1888 a volume comprising most of his previous English poems and some new ones, under the title of "Poems, National and Non-Oriental."

ARNOLD, Thomas, M.A., is the second son of the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and was born at Laleham, Staines, Nov. 30, 1823. Educated at Winchester, Rugby, and University College, Oxford, he took his degree (First Class Classics) in 1845. After serving for some time in the Colonial Office he went to New Zealand; passed thence to Tasmania in 1850, with the appointment of Inspector of Schools; and, on becoming a Roman Catholic, returned to this country in 1856. He became a Professor in the Roman Catholic University at Dublin, thence moved to the Oratory School, Birmingham, and thence to Oxford. He is the author of several works on English Literature, and editions of old texts, among them, "A Manual of English Literature" (now in a sixth edition); an edition of "Select English Works of Wyclif," 3 vols., 1869; "Selections from the *Spectator*"; "Clarendon, Book 6"; "Beowulf," text, translation, and notes; and, for the Master of the Rolls' Series, editions of "Henry of Huntingdon," and "Symeon of Durham." He is now engaged upon the "Chronicles of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds." On the establishment of the Royal University of Ireland Mr. Arnold was appointed a Fellow. He married in Tasmania Julia Sorell, granddaughter of a former Governor of the Colony. She died in 1888, and he has since married Josephine, daughter of the late James Benison, of Slieve Rassell, co. Cavan.

ASAPH, St., Bishop of. *See* EDWARDS, THE RIGHT REV. ALFRED GEORGE.

ASHBOURNE, Lord, The Right Hon. Edward Gibson, P.C., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was born in Dublin in 1838, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1875 he entered Parliament as member for Dublin University, and in 1877 was made Attorney-General for Ireland. He held his post until 1880, when he went out of office with his party, but continued to sit for Dublin University. During the Liberal rule from 1880 to 1885, Mr. Gibson was the chief spokesman of the Opposition on Irish questions, and the chief critic of the Irish Land Bill of 1881. On the accession of Lord Salisbury to office in 1885 Mr. Gibson was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Ashbourne, and was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland, a post which he again filled under Lord Salisbury's second administration in 1886. He is responsible for Lord Ashbourne's Act (1885), for facilitating the sale of Irish holdings to tenants.

ASHBURNHAM, Bertram, 5th Earl of,

Viscount St. Asaph, and Baron of Ashburnham, F.S.A., was born at Ashburnham, Oct. 28, 1840, being the son of Bertram, 4th Earl, by his wife Katherine Charlotte, daughter of George Baillie, Esq., of Millerstain and Jerviswoode, and sister of George, 10th Earl of Haddington. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Fontainebleau in France, and was attached to the Marquis of Bath's special embassy to convey the Order of the Garter to the Emperor of Austria in 1867. He succeeded his father as 5th Earl in 1878. He presided over the first meeting held in England to advocate "Home Rule" for Ireland, and was elected Chairman of the British Home Rule Association in 1886. Lord Ashburnham is the chief representative of the Asburnham family, which, in a direct male line, has continued at Ashburnham in Sussex from before the Norman Conquest, and is described by Fuller in the early part of the 17th century, as a "family of stupendous antiquity wherein the eminence hath equalled the antiquity." Lord Ashburnham is the owner of the collection of MSS. and printed books formed by the late Earl, some portions of which have recently been sold to the British and Italian Governments.

ASHLEY, The Hon. Evelyn, son of the late Earl of Shaftesbury by his marriage with Lady Emily Cowper, eldest daughter of the 4th Earl Cowper, was born in July, 1836, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating M.A. in 1858. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in Trinity Term, 1863, and joined the Oxford Circuit. Mr. Ashley, who is a magistrate for Dorset, for Hampshire, and for the county of Sligo, unsuccessfully contested the Isle of Wight in February, 1874; he was, however, elected for Poole in May of the same year, and continued to represent that borough down to 1880, when he was elected for the Isle of Wight. Mr. Ashley was formerly private secretary to the late Lord Palmerston, and from 1863 to 1874 he was a Treasurer of County Courts. When the Liberals returned to power in April, 1880, Mr. Ashley was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and in May, 1882, he was chosen by Mr. Gladstone to succeed Mr. Courtney in the office of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was also second Church Estates Commissioner. At the general election of 1885 Mr. Ashley was defeated in the Isle of Wight contest by Sir Richard Webster, Conservative. Mr. Ashley is the author of "The Life of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston." He married in 1866 Sybella Charlotte, daughter of Sir Walter Rockliffe Farquhar, Bart.

ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, Ellis, M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. Ellis Bartlett, a Dissenting Minister, was born at Brooklyn in 1849, and educated at Torquay and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first-class in the final schools, and was President of the Oxford Union. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1877, and was for some time an examiner in the Education Department. In 1880 he entered Parliament as member for Eye; and in 1885, and again in 1886, was returned for the Eccleshall Division of Sheffield. In both Lord Salisbury's administrations Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett has held the post of Civil Lord of the Admiralty. He has been a frequent and copious speaker in the House and on public platforms, especially on questions of foreign policy, and his antipathy to Russia is inveterate. He is understood to write for the weekly journal *England*, in which he is interested. His brother is married to Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

ASQUITH, Herbert Henry, Q.C., M.P., second son of the late J. Dixon Asquith, Esq., of Croft House, Morley, Yorks, was born at Morley Sept. 12, 1852, and was educated at the City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was Scholar, and afterwards Fellow. B.A. 1874; 1st class classics, and Craven Scholar. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, June, 1876; appointed a Queen's Counsel, Feb. 1890; elected M.P. for East Fife in July, 1886. He married, in 1877, Helen, daughter of F. Melland, Esq., of Manchester.

ATKINSON, The Rev. John Christopher, D.C.L., was born at Goldhanger, in Essex, in 1814, and received his education at Kelvedon, in that county, and at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1838). He was appointed vicar of Danby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Domestic Chaplain to the late Viscount Downe in 1847, and Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1851. Dr. Atkinson is the author of "Walks, Talks, &c., of Two Schoolboys," 1859; "Playhours and Half-holidays," 1860; "Sketches in Natural History," 1861; "Eggs and Nests of British Birds," 1861; "Stanton Grange; or, Life at a Private Tutor's," 1864; "A Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect," 1868; "Lost; or what Came of a Slip from Honour Bright," 1869; besides many papers on archæological and philological subjects in the "Proceedings" of various learned societies. For some time he was engaged on "The History of Cleveland, Ancient and Modern," partly published, and he has since edited the Chartularies of Whitby, in two volumes, for the Surtees Society, the Chartulary of Rievaulx Abbey, for the same series, and the Furness Coucher Book, in three volumes. Previous to the completion of the Furness and Rievaulx Chartularies, he had issued "A Handbook of Ancient Whitby and its Abbey." In the year 1887 he had the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him by the University of Durham "in recognition of his many services to literature."

ATLAY, The Right Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Hereford, was born at Wakerley, Northamptonshire, in 1817, and after a preliminary training at Grantham and Oakham Schools, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was vicar of Madingley, near Cambridge, from 1847 to 1852, and Queen's Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, from 1856 to 1858. He occupied the position of a senior tutor in his college at the time he was elected to the vicarage of Leeds out of 38 candidates, by the trustees of the vicarage, who are 25 in number. This was in 1859, when the Rev. Dr. Hook, the former vicar of Leeds, was appointed to the deanery of Chichester. Dr. Atlay was appointed a Canon of Ripon in 1861; and in 1868 was nominated by the Crown to the See of Hereford, in succession to Dr. Hampden. He married in 1859 Frances Turner, younger daughter of Major William Martin, of the Bengal army.

ATTFIELD, Professor John, M.A. and Ph.D. of the University of Tübingen, F.R.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was born near Barnet, Hertfordshire, on Aug. 28, 1835. His first taste for science was given by the physical and chemical lectures of his schoolmaster, the Rev. Alex. Stewart, at Barnet. In 1850 he was articled to Mr. W. F. Smith, manufacturing pharmaceutical chemist, London. In 1853-4 he was a student in the Pharmaceutical Society's School, and First Prizeman in all subjects—chemistry, botany, pharmacy, and materia medica. From 1854 to 1862 he was Demonstrator of Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and lecture-assistant and research-assistant to the Professors of Chemistry there, Dr. Stenhouse, F.R.S., and afterwards Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., at the hospital, at the Addiscombe Military College, and at the Royal Institution. During the same period he wrote most of the chemical articles in "Brande's Dictionary of Art, Science, and Literature," and in the Arts and Sciences Division of the "English Cyclopædia," besides being a frequent scientific contributor to several journals and newspapers. In 1862 he took his University degrees, his thesis being an account of an original research "On the Spectrum of Carbon," a paper read before the Royal Society, and published in the "Philosophical Transactions." In the same year he was appointed to the Chair of Practical Chemistry in the Pharmaceutical Society's School, where he is now (1890) senior professor and dean. He is a fellow, and was for several years on the Council, of the Chemical Society; is a Fellow, was one of the founders, and was for several years on the Council of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland; is a Life Member, and on the General Committee, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; is a Fellow of the Society of Chemical Industry; was for two years President of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society; was one of the five founders, for seventeen years Senior Secretary, and for two years President, of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, an organization for the encouragement of original research in pharmacy, each of his presidential addresses "On the Relations of Pharmacy and the State" drawing supporting leading articles from the *Times* and other chief newspapers; the members, on his retirement, presenting him with an illuminated vellum and five hundred specially bound volumes of general literature. He was Secretary of the Food Jury at the International Health Exhibition. He also wrote the Exhibition Handbook on "Water and Water Supplies," which has reached a third edition. He has written largely on pharmaceutical education, and the relation of education to examination, his views, especially as regards compulsory public curricula, having gradually won the support of all leading pharmacists. The present chemical nomenclature of the Pharmacopœias of Great Britain and the United States was adopted on his recommendation and long advocacy. His great work is "A Manual of Chemistry: General, Medical and Pharmaceutical," of which there have been published thirteen large editions in twenty-three years, seven being adapted to British and six to American medical and pharmaceutical requirements. For this book he was awarded a gold medal at the exhibition in Vienna in 1883. He was appointed by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom to be one of the three editors of the "British Pharmacopœia of 1885," has since been Annual Reporter on the "Pharmacopœia" to the Council, and has been appointed by the Council Editor of an Addendum to the "Pharmacopœia." In the production of the latter he has successfully brought about the recognised co-operation of the two leading representative bodies of medicine on the one hand and pharmacy on the other; co-operation that will, doubtless, be maintained in the compilation of future editions of the great medicine-book of the empire. In the Royal Society's Catalogue he appears as author of thirty-seven original scientific papers, mostly of pharmaceutical interest, published in the "Transactions of the Royal, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Societies." His scientific and educational work has gained for him not only the much coveted honour of being a Fellow of the Royal Society, but also the following twenty honorary distinctions:—Honorary Member of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain, Paris, St. Petersburg, Austria, Denmark, East Flanders, Australasia, and New South Wales; of the American Pharmaceutical Association; of the Colleges of Pharmacy of Philadelphia, New York, Massachusetts, Chicago, and Ontario; and of the Pharmaceutical Associations of New Hampshire, Virginia, Liverpool, Manchester, Georgia, and the Province of Quebec. At the Chicago College the chief lecture theatre is named "Attfield Hall," and his portrait in oils is hung on the College walls "in recognition of his aid in raising the College from its ashes after the great fire of 1871, and of his devotion to the cause of education." Professor Attfield is a chemical analyst, and consultant, as well as teacher. Resides at "Ashlands," Watford, Hertfordshire, and is a namesake and probable descendant of the John Attfield who flourished in "the Ville of Staundon" (now Standon), Hertfordshire, in the fourteenth century.

AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER, Edmé Armand Gaston, Duc d', a French politician, was born in 1823. His father, the Comte d'Audiffret, under the Restoration, was Director of Customs, Director of the National Debt, Councillor of State, and afterwards Receiver-General. His uncle, the Marquis d'Audiffret, was a Peer of France, and President of the Cour des Comptes. The name of d'Audiffret is that of an old family of Dauphiné, and their armorial bearings were to be seen in the Crusades. The Comte d'Audiffret, father of the present Duke, married the daughter of M. Pasquier, Director-General to the Tobacco Manufactories, and brother of the Chancellor Pasquier. It is from the latter, who died without issue, and who had adopted him in 1844, that the subject of this memoir derives his ducal title. In 1845 young d'Audiffret, scarcely 22 years old, entered the Council of State as Auditor, and married Mademoiselle Fontenilliat, daughter of the Receiver-General of the Gironde. Successive family afflictions deprived him of his children and induced him to wish for a retired life; and M. d'Audiffret went to live in Normandy on an estate which belonged to him. Here he passed 20 years of his life, occupied with agriculture and with political studies, in the midst of his books, the old library of the d'Audiffret family being one of the most ample literary collections which any individual could possess. In 1858 he presented himself for election to the Council-General, and in 1866 and 1869 to the Corps Législatif. On every occasion the battle was strongly contested. Victorious the first time, the candidate was beaten on the two other occasions by the efforts of official pressure. After the fall of the Empire he was elected to the National Assembly in the Conservative interest by the Department of the Orne (Feb. 8, 1871), and voted with the Right Centre. He was nominated president of the commission on purchases, and in this capacity acquired sudden renown by the masterly way in which he encountered in debate M. Rouher, the champion of the fallen dynasty. By his eloquence he soon acquired a great and strong position in the Assembly. He was one of the principal originators of the downfall of M. Thiers, but he had assumed an attitude which would not permit of his being included in a ministry of which Bonapartists were members. After the check given to the proposed Monarchical Restoration, the Duke, as president of the Right Centre, was among those who supported the Septennate, and who powerfully contributed, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, M. Casimir Périer, to the solution of Feb. 25, 1875. On the formation of the Buffet Ministry, he was elected President of the National Assembly. On Dec. 9, 1875, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier who, a few days previous, had joined the Left Centre, was the first person who was elected a Life Senator by the Assembly, by a majority amounting to four-fifths of all the votes recorded. In the sitting of March 13, 1876, he was elected President of the Senate. He continued to hold that office till Jan. 1879, after the Senatorial elections, which gave the Republicans a majority in the Upper Chamber. On Dec. 26, 1878, he was elected to the seat in the French Academy lately filled by Mgr. Dupanloup. Of the 27 members present 22 voted for him, and 5 abstained from voting.

AUFRECHT, Professor Theodor, LL.D., M.A., an orientalist, was born at Leschnitz, Silesia, Jan. 7, 1822, and educated in the University of Berlin. He was appointed Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Edinburgh in 1862. On April 21, 1875, that university conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and shortly afterwards he left Scotland for Bonn, where he had been appointed Professor of Sanskrit. Professor Aufrecht has published "A Complete Glossary to the Rig Veda, with constant reference to the Atharva Veda;" "De Accentu Compositorum Sanskritorum," 1847; "Halayudha's Abhidhanaratnamala; a Sanskrit Vocabulary, edited with a Complete Sanskrit-English Glossary;" "The Hymns of the Rig Veda, transcribed into English letters," 2 vols.; and "Ujjvaladatta's Commentary, the Unadistras," from a manuscript in the Library of the East India House, 1859.

AUMALE, (Duc d'), Henri-Eugène-Philippe-Louis d'Orleans, prince of the family of Orleans, born in Paris, Jan 16, 1822, the fourth son of the late king Louis-Philippe and his queen Marie-Amélie, was educated, like his brothers, in the Collége Henri IV., and at the age of seventeen entered the army. In 1840 he accompanied his brother, the Duke of Orleans, to Algeria, took part in the campaign which followed, returning to France in 1841, and he completed his military education at Courbevoie. From 1842 to 1843 he was again in Algeria, where, at the head of the subdivision of Medeah, he conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war, capturing the camp and all the correspondence of Abd-el-Kader, together with 3,600 prisoners and an immense treasure, for which service he was made a lieutenant-general, and appointed to the command of the province of Constantine. In 1844 he directed the expedition against Biskarah, and in the same year married Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno, who was born April 26, 1822. She died at Twickenham, Dec. 6, 1869. In 1847 the duke succeeded Marshal Bugeaud as Governor-General of Algeria, which position he filled upon the surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French authorities. On receiving the news of the revolution of Feb., 1848, he resigned his command to General Cavaignac, and joined the ex-royal family in England. With his brother, the Prince de Joinville, he protested against the decree banishing his family from France, and afterwards resided chiefly in England, devoting himself to literary pursuits. At the beginning of 1861, a pamphlet, addressed by him to Prince Jérôme Napoleon Bonaparte, excited great sensation, and led to a species of political persecution by the French authorities, who condemned the printer and publisher of it to fine and inprisonment. The duke challenged Prince Napoleon, whose refusal to meet him excited great indignation in France. The same year the Literary Fund of London invited the duke to preside at their annual dinner, on which occasion his speech also excited attention. The Duc d'Aumale, who, as heir of the great house of Condé, possesses an ample fortune, owns a beautiful seat on the banks of the Thames, near Twickenham, and a fine estate in Worcestershire, where he formerly occupied his time as a practical agriculturist. He is also the owner of a superb collection of works of art, and lately bought from the family of Lord Dudley "The Three Graces," a little picture by Raphael, for the enormous price of 25,000 guineas. Shortly before the elections for the National Assembly on Feb. 8, 1871, the Duc d'Aumale, who, during the Franco-German war, had in vain sought permission to serve in the French army, addressed from London a proclamation to the electors of the Department of the Oise, in which, while declaring his preference for a constitutional monarchy, he stated his willingness to bow to the national will, if a Liberal Republic were adopted as the form of government. His candidature was successful, but he did not return to France until after the law banishing the members of the Orleans family was repealed on June 8. He did not take his seat in the Assembly until Dec. 19, 1871. Previous to this, in Oct., 1871, he had been chosen President of the Council-General of the Oise. He was elected a member of the French Academy, Dec. 30, 1871, by 27 votes against 1, in succession to the illustrious Montalembert. The Duc d'Aumale was nominated a General of Division, Mar. 10, 1872, and in this capacity he presided over the Council of War before which Marshal Bazaine was arraigned. At the elections for the Assembly in Feb., 1876, the Duc d'Aumale declined to come forward again as a candidate in order that he might devote his undivided attention to his military command. The first two volumes of his "Histoire des Princes de la Maison de Condé," appeared in 1869, and were translated into English by Mr. Robert Brown-Borthwick. The Duc d'Aumale was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, Feb. 14, 1880. His eldest son, Louis-Philippe-Marie-Léopold D'Orléans Prince de Condé, born in 1845, died in June, 1866. His second son, François-Louis-Marie-Philippe d'Orléans, Duke of Guise, was born at Twickenham, Jan. 5, 1854, and died in France, July 25, 1872. Recently, after the passing of the Bill of Expulsion against the head of his family, the Duc d'Aumale was struck off the French Army List by the Minister of War, General Boulanger, and withdrew from France. Much sensation was caused soon afterwards by the publication of some letters in which the same General, on his promotion, had effusively thanked "Monseigneur" for his good offices. Soon after he had left France, it was discovered that he had given his château of Chantilly, with all the priceless treasures it contained, to the Institute, in trust for the French nation. The decree banishing the duke from France was revoked in March, 1889. The same month he was elected President of the French Academy for three months.

AUSTIN, Alfred, poet, critic, and journalist, was born at Headingley, near Leeds, May 30, 1835. His father was a merchant and magistrate of the borough of Leeds, and his mother was the sister of Joseph Locke, the eminent civil engineer, and M.P. for the borough of Honiton, of which he was lord of the manor. Both his parents being Roman Catholics, he was sent to Stonyhurst College, and afterwards to St. Mary's College, Oscott. From Oscott he took his degree at the University of London in 1853, and in 1857 he was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple. But the publication, though anonymously, of a poem called "Randolph," at the age of eighteen, showed the bent of his disposition; and it may be stated, on the authority of Mr. Austin himself, that he ostensibly embraced the study of the law only in deference to the wishes of his parents, and from his earliest years was imbued with the desire, and the determination, to devote his life mainly to literature. The expression of this resolve may be found in a novel written and published while he was yet a minor. On the death of his father in 1861, he quitted the Northern Circuit, and went to Italy. His first acknowledged volume of verse, "The Season, a Satire," appeared in 1861. A third and revised edition of "The Season" appeared in 1869. His other poetical productions are:—"The Human Tragedy: a Poem," 1862, republished in an amended form 1876, and again finally revised in 1889; "The Golden Age: a Satire," 1871; "Interludes," 1872; "Rome or Death!" 1873; "Madonna's Child," 1873; "The Tower of Babel," a drama, 1874; "Leszko the Bastard: a Tale of Polish Grief," 1877; "Savonarola," a tragedy, 1881; "Soliloquies in Song," "At the Gate of the Convent," "Love's Widowhood and other Poems," "Prince Lucifer," and "English Lyrics," all published between the years 1881 and 1890. He has published three novels:—"Five Years of it," 1858; "An Artist's Proof," 1864; and "Won by a Head," 1866; also "The Poetry of the Period," reprinted from *Temple Bar*, 1870; and "A Vindication of Lord Byron," 1869, occasioned by Mrs. Stowe's article "The True Story of Lord Byron's Life." He has written much for the *Standard* newspaper and for the *Quarterly Review*. During the sittings of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, he represented the *Standard* at Rome, and he was a special correspondent of that journal at the headquarters of the King of Prussia in the Franco-German war. His political writings include "Russia before Europe," 1876; "Tory Horrors," 1876, a reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Bulgarian Horrors;" and "England's Policy and Peril; a letter to the Earl of Beaconsfield," 1877. Messrs. Macmillan have announced for publication a collected edition of his "Poetical Works," in six volumes.

AUSTRIA, Emperor of. *See* FRANCIS JOSEPH I.

AUTOCRAT of the Breakfast Table. *See* HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL.

AYRTON, Professor W. E., F.R.S., born in London, 1847, is the son of Mr. E. N. Ayrton, M.A., Barrister. He was educated at University College School, where he gained numerous prizes, and entering subsequently into the College, gained the Andrews Exhibition in 1865 and the Andrews Scholarship in 1866. Passing the examination, with honours, for his first B.A. in 1867, Mr. Ayrton in the same year came out first in the Entrance Examination for the Indian

Government Telegraph Service. He was then sent by the Secretary of State for India to study electrical engineering with Prof. Sir William Thomson, coming out first at the advanced Examination for the Indian Government Telegraph Service, and won the Scholarship. When in India Prof. Ayrton acted first as the Assistant Electrical Superintendent, and subsequently as the Electrical Superintendent in the Government Telegraph Department, introducing, with the late Mr. Schwendler, throughout British India, a complete system of immediately determining the position of a fault in the longest telegraph line by electrically testing at one end. In 1872-3 Prof. Ayrton was on special duty in England on behalf of the Indian Government Telegraph Department, and in charge of the Great Western Telegraph Manufactory in London, on behalf of the Engineers, Prof. Sir William Thomson and the late Prof. Fleeming Jenkin. From the latter year until 1879 Prof. Ayrton was the Professor of Natural Philosophy and of Telegraphy at the Imperial College of Engineering, Japan, the largest English-speaking Technical University in existence at that date. In 1879 he was appointed Professor of Applied Physics at the City and Guilds of London Technical College, Finsbury, and in 1884 the Chief Professor of Physics at the Central Institution, South Kensington, of the City and Guilds of London Institute; in 1880 a Secretary of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association; and in 1881 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Prof. Ayrton is a Vice-President of the Physical Society, a Vice-President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, a Member of Council of the Royal Society, and of the British Association; he has been a Juror in the majority of the Electrical Exhibitions in England and abroad, and is joint editor of Cassell's "Manuals of Technology," and the author of "Practical Electricity," the most recently-published work in this series, but already in its third edition. His lecture on the "Electric Transmission of Power," given at the meeting of the British Association at Bath, in 1888, was so much appreciated that, at the request of the town, this lecture was repeated to an audience of 3,000, the first time in the annals of the British Association that one of their lectures has been repeated. With the late Prof. Perry he is the joint inventor of the well-known Ammeters, Voltmeters, Electric Power Meter, Ohmmeter, Dispersion - Photometer, Transmission, Dynamometer, Dynamometer Coupling, Governed Electric Motor, Oblique Coiled Dynamo Machine, and Secohmmeter; and with the late Prof. Fleeming Jenkin and the late Prof. Perry, of the system of Automatic Electric Transport known as "Telpherage." About 90 Papers published in the *Proceedings and Transactions* of the Royal Society, Physical Society, Society of Telegraph-Engineers, and other societies have been contributed by Prof. Ayrton conjointly with the late Prof. Perry, of which some of the most important are:—"The Specific Inductive Capacity of Gases;" "The Contact Theory of Voltaic Action;" "A New Determination of the Ratio of the Electromagnet to the Electrostatic Unit of Quantity;" "A Duplex Partial Earth Test;" "Electricity as a Motive Power;" "Experiments on the Heat Conduction of Stone;" "On a Neglected Principle that may be Employed in Earthquake Measurements;" "The Magic Mirror of Japan;" "Electric Railways;" "Measuring Instruments used in Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power;" "Economic Use of Gas Engines;" "Electromotors and their Government;" "A New Form of Spring for Electric and other Measuring Instruments;" "The Gas Engine Indicator Diagram;" "The Most Economical Potential Difference to use with Incandescent Lamps;" "The Winding of Voltmeters;" "Economy in Electrical Conductors;" "Uniform Distribution of Power from an Electrical Conductor;" "Modes of Measuring the Coëfficients of Self and Mutual Induction;" "The Driving of Dynamos with very Short Belts;" "Portable Voltmeters for Measuring Alternate or Direct Potential Differences;" "The Magnetic Circuit in the Dynamo;" "The Efficiency of Incandescent Lamps with Direct and Alternate Currents." Prof. Ayrton, with the late Prof. Perry, has also taken out twenty-six patents in Great Britain, several of them also in France, Germany, America, and other foreign countries.

B

BAB. *See* GILBERT, WILLIAM SCHWENCK.

BABINGTON, Professor Charles Cardale, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., son of the late Rev. Joseph Babington, M.A., L.M., and grandson of Thomas Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, was born at Ludlow in 1808, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1830; M.A. 1833). He is Professor of Botany in the University of

Cambridge, and he was elected to a professorial fellowship at St. John's College in Oct. 1882. Professor Babington is well known as a naturalist, and has published "Flora Bathoniensis," "The Flora of the Channel Islands," a "Manual of British Botany," which has passed through eight editions, "Flora of Cambridgeshire," "The British Rubi," also many botanical articles in the scientific journals. In addition to these works he has published "A History of the Chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge," 1874; and has contributed "Ancient Cambridgeshire" (1883), and other papers, to the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian and other societies.

BACON, The Right Honourable Sir James, P.C., was born in 1798, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Bacon, barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, in 1827, and afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is still a bencher. He obtained a silk gown in 1846, and in 1868 he was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the London District, and continued to hold that office till the end of 1869, when he was appointed Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. In August, 1870, he succeeded to the Vice-Chancellorship vacated by Sir William Milbourne James, and in 1875 was made a Judge of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. He continued in active work up to Nov. 1886, when he resigned the Vice-Chancellorship. As a Judge his sayings were often memorable, and his judgments seldom reversed. Sir James Bacon was appointed a Member of the Privy Council upon his retirement.

BADEN, Grand Duke of. *See* FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS.

BADEN-POWELL, Sir George Smyth, M.P., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., was born at Oxford on Dec. 24, 1847. His grandfather, Baden-Powell, of Langton, a much respected Kentish squire, was high sheriff of his county in 1832. His father was the well-known Rev. Baden-Powell, Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, whose *magnum opus* was written to demonstrate that Science and Revelation are in harmony rather than antagonistic. He was one of the most illustrious of the contributors to *Essays and Reviews*. Sir George's mother is a daughter of the distinguished Admiral W. H. Smyth, K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S. Sir George was educated at St. Paul's School; at Marlborough, under the present Dean of Westminster, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1876, winning the Chancellor's prize for the English Essay. In the interlude, between his leaving Marlborough and taking up his residence at Balliol, he spent three years in making a prolonged sojourn in India and Australia, and visiting the Cape and foreign lands, and the principal cities on the continent of Europe. The first year of his university career saw published his "New Homes for the Old Country: a Personal Experience of the Political and Domestic Life, the Industries, and the Natural History of Australia and New Zealand." This important book — which was truly of imperial interest—was very favourably and generally noticed by the press, the *Times*, in a review of three columns, pronouncing it "a standard work," and the *Athenæum* declaring it to be "an encyclopædia of Australian knowledge." He was also diligently applying himself to the study of the relations of the Upper and Lower Houses of Colonial Legislature; the effect of our tariff on the colonial wine industry; the defence of our colonies; and the questions involved in our commercial treaties with France and Spain. During these years he published his two well-known books on political economy, "Protection and Bad Times," and "State Aid and State Interference." In 1877 he was serving as private secretary to Sir George Bowen, Governor of Victoria. During 1880-81, Sir George Baden-Powell went to the West India Islands, to investigate for himself the actual effect of the Sugar Bounty System on West India Sugar Planting. In Nov. 1882, Mr. Gladstone's Government offered him the post of joint Commissioner with Col. Sir W. Crossman, R.E., to enquire into and report on the administration, revenues, and expenditure of our West India Colonies. Accepting this honourable task he again left England for the West Indies, returning home in the following summer to work out all the questions referred to the Commissioners, and the Report, contained in five Blue Books, concluded by Easter, 1884, is regarded as a complete summary of West Indian affairs. For this work he was created a C.M.G. In Jan. 1885, he went to South Africa, and joined Sir Charles Warren in Bechuanaland, assisting him in his diplomatic negotiations with the native chiefs; made a tour of investigation into the affairs of Basutoland, Zululand, and other places, and returned to England at the beginning of 1885. In the winter of 1886-7, Mr. Baden-Powell was in Canada and in the United States, drawing up a clear statement of all the facts and details of the Fishery Dispute, of which Mr. Chamberlain was subsequently commissioned to negotiate a final arrangement. In the autumn of 1887 Sir George was sent by the Government to Malta, as the colleague of Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., as Special Commissioner to arrange the details of the new Malta Constitution. He was, at the same time, offered the honour of knighthood for his previous Colonial and especially his South African services. He is an industrious author, as the following more detailed list of his published writings will show:—"New Homes for the Old Country: a Personal Experience of the Political and Domestic Life, the Industries, and the Natural History of Australia and New Zealand," 1872; "The Political and Social Results of the Absorption of Small States by Large," 1876; "Protection and Bad Times," with special reference to the new British Empire, 1879; "State Aid and State Interference," 1882; "The Truth about Home Rule," essays on the Irish Question by leading Unionists, 1888; besides numerous articles in the *Quarterly*, *Westminster*, *Nineteenth Century*, *Fortnightly*, *Contemporary*, *National*, and *Fraser*; dealing with Australian Constitutions; Imperial Defence; Import Duties; Fiscal Policy; various details of West Indian, South African, and Colonial Policy; Industries in the United States; Sugar Bounties; Canadian Commercial Policy; Imperial Federation; German Colonial Expansion; The Imperial Institute; Fifty years of Colonial Growth; The Expansion of the Queen's Title; Practical Tory Administration; Colonial Home Rule; Self Government *versus* Home Rule; and several series of articles and letters in the *Times* and other papers dealing with political, fiscal, and commercial affairs in our Colonies and the United States, and other similar subjects. Of his public addresses the following are the most notable:—"On Tariffs and Commercial Treaties," and "On Local Option," before the Social Science Congress, 1881; "Protectionist Victoria and Free Trade New South Wales," before the British Association, 1881; "Tariff Reform in the British Empire," before the British Association, 1882; "Scheme for the Complete Defence of the Empire," before the Royal Colonial Institute, 1882; "The Maintenance of the Political Unity of the Empire," before the Royal Colonial Institute, 1884; "Africa South of the Equator," before a Special Meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, 1885; "War Risk at Sea," before the Colonial Exhibition Conference, 1886; "Emigration," before the Working Men's College, 1886; "The Commercial Relations of the Empire," before a Special Meeting, at the Mansion House, of the Colonial Conference Delegates, 1887; "Colonial Government Securities," before the Royal Colonial Institute, 1887; "Territorial Waters," before the Conference of the Association for the Modification of the Law of Nations, in the Guildhall, London, 1887.

BAILEY, Philip James, son of Thomas Bailey, author of the "Annals of Notts," who died in 1856, was born at Nottingham, April 22, 1816. Having been educated at various schools in his native town, he in 1831 matriculated at the University of Glasgow, where he studied for two sessions under Professors Buchanan, Sir D. K. Sandford, Thomson, and Milne. In 1833 he began to study the law, was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1835, and called to the Bar in 1840. Having little inclination for legal pursuits, Mr. Bailey before this time had carried on an extensive and varied course of reading in the libraries of the British Museum and Lincoln's Inn, as well as at home. He was accustomed to the composition of verse from early years. "Festus," conceived and planned originally in 1836, and published in 1839, was well received in this country and in America, where it has passed through many editions. The eleventh, or Jubilee edition (so called, from the fact that it was issued fifty years after the first edition), with a prose preface explanatory of the purpose of the poem, was published by Messrs. Routledge in 1889. "The Angel World," 1850; "The Mystic," 1855; "The Universal Hymn," 1867; all since mainly incorporated with "Festus;" "The Age," a Satire, 1858; and a prose work on the international policy of the Great Powers, with a few minor and miscellaneous poems, comprise nearly the whole of Mr. Bailey's contributions to contemporary literature. The several characteristics of "Festus" as a poem are too widely known to require to be here specified. A learned professor has said recently in one of his lectures: "The main aim of 'Festus,' a marvellous poem saturated with science and philosophy, is to show the immortality of man and the final absolute triumph of the highest, which is infinite goodness and love in God."

BAIN, Professor Alexander, LL.D., born at Aberdeen in 1818, entered Marischal College in 1836, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1840. From 1841 to 1844 he taught, as deputy, the class of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College; from 1844 to 1845, the Natural Philosophy Class. In 1845 he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian University, Glasgow, but retired at the end of a year. In 1847 he was appointed by the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners their Assistant-Secretary, and in 1848 became Assistant-Secretary to the General Board of Health, which post he resigned in 1850. From 1857 to 1862 he was Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London. In 1858, 1859, 1860, 1863, 1864, 1868, and 1870, he acted as Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations. In 1860 he was appointed by the Crown Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. In 1864 he was re-elected Examiner in the University of London, and continued to hold that position till 1869. His first literary production was an article, in 1840, in the *Westminster Review*, to which he has since contributed at various times. In 1847-8 he wrote text-books on Astronomy, Electricity, and Meteorology, in Messrs. Chambers's school series, several of Chambers's "Papers for the People," and the articles on Language, Logic, the Human Mind, and Rhetoric in the "Information for the People." In 1852 he published an edition of the "Moral Philosophy of Paley," with dissertations and notes. "The Senses and the Intellect" appeared in 1855, and "The Emotions and the Will," completing a systematic exposition of the human mind, in 1859; both works are now in their third editions. "The Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology," was published in 1861, an English Grammar in 1863, and a "Manual of English Composition and Rhetoric" in 1866. His more recent works are, "Mental and Moral Science," 1868; "Logic, Deductive and Inductive," 1870; "Mind and Body; Theories of their Relation," 1873; a collection of "The Minor Works of George Grote, with Critical Remarks on his Intellectual Character, Writings, and Speeches," 1873; "A Companion to the Higher English Grammar," 1874; "Education as a Science," 1879; "James Mill, a Biography," "John Stuart Mill, a Criticism, with Personal Recollections," 1882; and "Practical Essays," 1884. In 1880 he retired from the Logic chair of Aberdeen University. In 1881 he was elected, by the students, Lord Rector of the University; and again elected in 1884. In 1887 appeared Part I. of a revised and enlarged edition of the "Manual of Rhetoric," being devoted to the "Intellectual Qualities of Style;" accompanying which was a volume on "Teaching English." The year following, 1888, was published Part II. of the "Rhetoric," on the "Emotional Qualities."

BAIRD, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Wilson, R.E., F.R.S., A.I.C.E., F.R.G.S., born at Aberdeen, April 26, 1842, is the son of the late Mr. Thomas Baird, of Woodlands, Cults, and was educated at Marischal College and University, and was for some years a pupil of Dr. Rennet, LL.D., the Mathematical Tutor in Aberdeen. Entering Addiscombe College as a Cadet of the Hon. E. India Co.'s service in the beginning of 1860, he was transferred to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, at the end of the year, and obtained a commission in the Corps of Royal Engineers in Dec., 1861. After having finished his course of military engineering studies at Chatham, Lieutenant Baird proceeded to India in Feb., 1864, and served under the Bombay Government; he was employed as Special Assistant in the Harbour Defences at Bombay, and held charge of the construction of the Middle Ground and Oyster Rock Batteries at various times between April, 1864, and December, 1865, when he was appointed as Special Assistant Engineer in the Government Reclamations which were being carried out on the foreshore of the harbour. From January till July, 1868, Lieutenant Baird was employed as Assistant Field Engineer with the Abyssinian Expedition (medal), during which time he held the charge of Traffic Manager of the railway, and he was mentioned in despatches for zeal and management in bringing safely and expeditiously troops and baggage for embarkation. Shortly after his return to Bombay, Lieutenant Baird was appointed to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India (in December, 1868). Employed successively on the triangulation in Kattywar and Guzerat, Lieutenant Baird suffered considerably from the trying work in the very hot weather, and was obliged to go on furlough to England in May, 1870, and while on furlough he was selected by General Walker, R.E. (then chief of the Great Trigonometrical Survey); and employed by order of the Secretary of State for India to study the practical details of tidal observations, and their reductions by harmonic analysis as carried on under the superintendence of Sir William Thomson for the British Association. On his return to India in April, 1872, Lieutenant Baird carried out a reconnaissance of the Gulf of Cutch, with a view to selecting sites for three Tidal Observatories, one at the mouth, and one at the head and as far into the "Runn" as possible, and one about the middle of the gulf. The tidal observatories and the levelling operations in connection therewith were carried out for special reasons in connection with the question of the depression of the great tract called the Runn of Cutch; and Captain Baird was sent to England to carry out the calculations for reducing the tidal observations. Returning to India in June, 1877, Captain Baird was appointed to the general superintendence and control of tidal observatories on the Indian coasts; these operations were gradually extended, until twenty tidal observatories (in India, Burmah, Ceylon, the Andaman Islands, and Aden) were working simultaneously, and as five years' work was completed at minor stations the observatories were removed to other places, and now over thirty stations have been observed at. In August and September, 1881, Captain Baird was sent as one of the Commissioners from India to the Venice Geographical Congress and Exhibition. Here the Survey of India exhibited a complete set of tidal and levelling apparatus, diagrams, &c., and was awarded a Diploma of Honour; and the Congress awarded Captain Baird a medal of the First Class for his works on tidal observations; the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India recorded their thanks to Captain Baird for his services at this Congress. After furlough in England, Major Baird returned to India in April, 1883, and resumed charge of the tidal and levelling operations until he was appointed to officiate as Mint Master of Calcutta in July, 1885; since then he has acted several times as Mint Master of Calcutta and Bombay, and in the intervals held the appointment of Assistant Surveyor-General. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in December, 1888, and was confirmed as Mint Master, Calcutta, in August, 1889. For his services in the tidal research Colonel Baird was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in May, 1885. The following are the works of a public or official character which Colonel Baird has written:—Articles on the Gulf of Cutch, Little Runn, and Gulf of Cambay for the *Bombay Gazetteer;* Notes on the Harmonic Analysis of Tidal Observations, published by order of the Secretary of State, 1872; Paper on the Tidal Observations of the Gulf of Cutch, read before the British Association, 1876; Account of the Tidal Disturbances caused by the Volcanic Eruption at Krakatoa (Java) in August, 1883, presented to the Royal Society; Auxiliary Tables (two Pamphlets) to facilitate the calculations of Harmonic Analysis of Tidal Observations, published in India, 1879 and 1882; Joint Report with Professor G. H. Darwin, F.R.S., &c., of the results of the Harmonic Analysis of Tidal Observations, presented to the Royal Society and reprinted from their Proceedings, March, 1885; Account of the Spirit-Levelling Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, read before the British Association in 1885, and afterwards printed among the supplementary papers of the Royal Geographical Society; Manual of Tidal Observations, published at the expense of the British Association; Tide Tables for India Ports, prepared annually by Major Baird and Mr. Roberts of the Nautical Almanac Office by order of the Secretary of State for India. Colonel Baird is also an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

BAKER, John Gilbert, F.R.S., F.L.S., born at Guisborough, in Yorkshire, Jan. 13, 1834, was educated at schools belonging to the Society of Friends at Ackworth and York. He was appointed Assistant-Curator of the Herbarium of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1866, (which office he still holds,) and Lecturer and Demonstrator of Botany to the Apothecaries' Company in 1882. He was for many years Lecturer on Botany to the London Hospital, and one of the assistant editors to *Seemann's Journal of Botany.* Formerly Mr. Baker was Curator, and afterwards Secretary, of the London Botanical Exchange Club. His works on descriptive botany are as follows:—"Synopsis Filicum," a descriptive catalogue of all known ferns, with plates of the genera—a work planned and commenced by the late Sir W. Hooker, 1868, 2nd edit. 1874; "Monograph of the Ferns of Brazil," in folio, 1870, with fifty plates; and since of the "Compositæ, Ampelideæ and Connaraceæ" of the same country; "Revision of the order Liliaceæ," 7 parts, 1870—80; "Monograph of the British Roses," 1869; "Monograph of the British Mints," 1865; Monographs of Papilionaceæ and other Orders in Oliver's "Floral of Tropical Africa," 1868—1871; Descriptions of the Plants figured in Vols. I., III., and IV. of Saunders' "Refugium Botanicum," 1869—71; "Popular Monographs of Narcissus, Crocus, Lilium, Iris, Crinum, Aquilegia, Sempervivum, Epimedium, Tulipa, Nerine, and Agave," 1870—7;

"Monograph of the Papilionaceæ of India," 1876; "Systema Iridacearum," 1877; "Flora of Mauritius and the Seychelles," 1877; "A Monograph of Hypoxidaceæ," 1879; "A Monograph of Selaginella," 1884—5; "On the tuber-bearing species of Solanum," 1884. The following are the titles of Mr. Baker's works on geographical botany, &c:—"An Attempt to Classify the Plants of Britain according to their Geographical Relations," 1855; "North Yorkshire: Studies of its Botany, Geology, Climate, and Physical Geography," 1863; "A new Flora of Northumberland and Durham, with Essays on the Climate and Physical Geography of the Counties" (aided by Dr. G. R. Tate), 1868; "On the Geographical Distribution of Ferns through the World, with a Table showing the Range of each Species," 1868; "Elementary Lessons in Botanical Geography," 1875; Many papers on the "Botany of Madagascar," containing descriptions of above 1000 new species, 1881—1890; "A Flora of the English Lake District," 1885. In 1883 he edited, in conjunction with the Rev. W. Newbould, the first published edition of Watson's "Topographical Botany;" 1887; "A Handbook of the Fern Allies," 1888; "A Handbook of the Amaryllideæ," 1889; and "A Handbook of the Bromeliaceæ," 1890.

BAKER, Sir Samuel White, M.A., F.R.S., eldest son of the late Samuel Baker, Esq., of Lypiatt Park, Gloucestershire, was born in London, June 8, 1821, and was educated at a private school and in Germany. He married, in 1843, Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Charles Martin. In 1847 he established an agricultural settlement and sanatorium at Newera Ellia, in the mountains of Ceylon, at an altitude of 6,200 feet above the sea level. At great personal cost he, together with his brother, conveyed emigrants from England, and the best breeds of cattle and sheep, to found the mountain colony. The impulse given by this adventure secured the assistance of the Colonial Office, and with the increasing prosperity of Ceylon, Newera Ellia has become a resort of considerable importance, the most recent development being the cultivation of the valuable Cinchona plant. In 1854, Mr. Baker retired from Ceylon after eight years' residence, and at the death of his wife in 1855 he proceeded to the Crimea, and he was subsequently engaged in Turkey in the organization of the first railway. In 1861 he commenced an enterprise entirely at his own cost for the discovery of the Nile sources in the hope of meeting the Government expedition under the command of Captain Speke, who had started from Zanzibar for the same object. Having married, in 1860, Florence, daughter of M. Finnian von Sass, he was accompanied throughout this arduous journey by his wife. Leaving Cairo April 15, 1861, he reached, on June 13, the junction of the Atbara with the Nile. For nearly a year he explored the regions of Abyssinia whence comes the Blue Nile; and in June, 1862, he descended to Khartoum, at the junction of the Blue and the White Nile, where he organised a party of ninety-six persons to explore the course of the latter river. They set out in Dec. 1862, and reached Gondokoro in Feb. 1863. Here Mr. Baker had the good fortune to meet Captains Speke and Grant, who had succeeded in reaching the Lake Victoria N'yanza, which they believed to be the primary source of the Nile. Mr. Baker, having resolved to supplement their explorations, supplied them with the necessary vessels for the voyage to Khartoum, and started from Gondokoro by land, Mar. 26, 1863, without either interpreter or guide, in defiance of the opposition of the slave-hunters, who attempted to bar his progress. The route was first eastward, then nearly south, and afterwards turned towards the east. On March 14, 1864, he came in sight of a great fresh-water lake, the "Mwootan N'zige," until then unknown, which he named the Albert N'yanza. After navigating the lake from N. lat. 1° 14′ to the exit of the Nile at 2° 15′, he set out on his homeward journey early in April, 1864, but owing to illness and the disturbed condition of the country he did not reach Gondokoro until March 23, 1865. This was the first successful expedition directed from the North in the history of Nilotic discovery; Mr. Baker having carried with his vessels all the numerous transport animals which alone enabled him to proceed from Gondokoro in the absence of native carriers. The Royal Geographical Society awarded to him its Victoria Gold Medal, and on his return to England in 1866, he was created M.A. of the University of Cambridge and received the honour of knighthood. In Sept. 1869, he undertook the command of an expedition to Central Africa under the auspices of the Khedive, who placed at his disposal a force of 1,500 picked Egyptian troops, and intrusted him for four years with absolute and uncontrolled power of life and death. He undertook to subdue the African wilderness, and to annex it to the civilized world; to destroy the slave trade, and to establish regular commerce in its place; to open up to civilization those vast

African lakes which are the equatorial reservoirs of the Nile; and to add to the kingdom of the Pharaohs, the whole of the countries which border on that river. Sir Samuel, having first received from the Sultan the Order of the Medjidieh and the rank of Pacha and Major-general, left Cairo with his party on Dec. 2, 1869, Lady Baker, as in former journeys, accompanying him. He returned in 1873. Sir Samuel is the author of "The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon," 1854, new edit. 1874; "Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon," 1855, new edit. 1874; "The Albert N'yanza, Great Basin of the Nile, and Explorations of the Nile Sources," 2 vols., 1866, translated into French and German; "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia and the Sword Hunters of the Hamram Arabs," 1867, 4th edit. 1871; "Cast up by the Sea," a Story, 1869, translated into French by Madame P. Fernand under the title of "L'Enfant du Naufrage;" "Ismaïlia: a Narrative of the Expedition to Central Africa for the Suppression of the Slave Trade; arranged by Ismail, Khedive of Egypt," 2 vols., 1874. In 1879, shortly after the British occupation of Cyprus, he visited every portion of the island thoroughly to investigate its resources, the results of which journey he published in a volume entitled "Cyprus as I saw it in 1879." Thence he proceeded upon various researches through Syria, India, Japan, and America. In 1883 he published "True Tales for my Grandsons," and in 1890, "Wild Beasts and their Ways," reminiscences of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Sir Samuel is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and an honorary member of the Geographical Societies of Paris, Berlin, Italy, and America. He has received the Grande Médaille d'Or of the Société de Géographie de Paris. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, and J.P. of Devon; he has the Orders, the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh, and the second and third classes, in addition to the second class of the Osmanïeh.

BAKER, The Rev. William, D.D., Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, youngest son of the late George Baker, Esq., of Reigate, was born at Reigate in Dec., 1841, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was sometime Fellow and Tutor. He obtained a first class in classics at Moderations in 1862, and a second class in the Final Classical School in 1864, and was elected Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholar in 1866. He was appointed Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, on the retirement of Dr. Hessey, at Christmas, 1870, and Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1880. He is the author of "A Manual of Devotion for School Boys," published in 1876; "Lectures on the Historical and Dogmatical Position of the Church of England," 1882; "A Plain Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," 1883; "Daily Prayers for Younger Boys," 1886.

BALFOUR, The Right Hon. Arthur James, P.C., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., son of the late James Maitland Balfour, Esq., of Whittinghame, and Lady Blanche Mary Harriet, daughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury, born July 25, 1848, educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1873, Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh 1881, St. Andrews 1885, and Cambridge 1888); is a D.L. for East Lothian and Ross-shire; was private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 1878-80; employed on special mission of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury to Berlin, June 1878; P.C., 1885; president of Local Government Board June 1885 to Jan. 1886; and secretary for Scotland July 1886 to March 1887; since which time he has been chief secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet since Nov. 1886. He sat for Hertford Feb., 1874 to Nov., 1885, and since then he has sat for the Eastern division of Manchester. He was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, Nov. 1886; was Keeper of the Privy Seal, Ireland, 1887; Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick, 1887; vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland; chairman of the Commission on Bi-Metallism, 1887; elected F.R.S., 1888; member of the Senate of London University, 1888; the Freedom of the City of London was conferred on him in 1888; and he was elected member of the Committee on Town Holdings, Procedure of the House of Commons, &c. He is the author of a "Defence of Philosophic Doubt," published 1879, and various magazine articles.

BALFOUR, Professor Isaac Bayley, Botanist, M.D. (Edin.), D.Sc. (Edin.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., F.G.S., and member of other British and foreign scientific societies, was born in Edinburgh March 31, 1853, being the second son of John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, 1845-79. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and at the University of Edinburgh, where he was Baxter Natural Science Scholar, and graduated with honours in Science and Medicine. In 1879 he was appointed Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, which chair he resigned on being elected in 1884 Sherardian Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford. This chair he resigned in 1888 on his receiving the appointment of Queen's Botanist in Scotland, Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden in Edinburgh and Regius Professor of Botany, having previously been elected Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh. These positions he now holds. In 1874 he was appointed, by the Royal Society, Naturalist to the Transit of Venus Expedition to Rodriguez. The natural history results of the Expedition are published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. 168 (1879). In 1880 he undertook, on behalf of the Royal Society and the British Association, the exploration of the island of Socotra. Reports upon the results of the Expedition have appeared in publications of the British Association and of the Royal Institution. The botany of the island constitutes vol. xxxi. (1886) of the *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* Prof. Balfour has contributed papers, chiefly on botanical subjects, to the various botanical journals and publications of scientific societies.

BALFOUR, The Right Hon. John Blair, Q.C., LL.D., P.C., is the son of the late Rev. Peter Balfour, minister of Clackmannan, by Jane Ramsay, daughter of Mr. John Blair of Perth. He was born at Clackmannan in 1837, and was educated at Edinburgh Academy and the University of Edinburgh. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1861, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Administration in 1880. Mr. Balfour entered Parliament as M.P. for the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, in Nov., 1880, in the place of the late Mr. W. P. Adam, on the appointment of the latter as Governor of Madras, and was again elected in Nov., 1885, and in July, 1886. In Aug., 1881, he was appointed Lord Advocate for Scotland in the room of Mr. McLaren, who had been raised to the judicial bench; held the office till the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Administration in June, 1885; was re-appointed Lord Advocate in Feb., 1886; was made Privy Councillor, 1883; elected Dean of the Faculty of the Advocates July, 1885, and again May, 1889, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of the City of Edinburgh. He is also Hon. LL.D. of the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. Mr. Balfour has been twice married—first, in 1869, to Lilias Oswald, daughter of Lord Mackenzie (a Judge of Sessions of Scotland); and, secondly, in 1877, to the Hon. Marianne Eliza Wellwood-Moncreiff, younger daughter of Lord Moncreiff late Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

BALFOUR, Thomas Graham, M.D., Q.H.P., F.R.S., son of John Balfour, Merchant, Leith, and great grandson of James Balfour, Professor of Moral Philosophy, and of Robert Whytt of Bennochy, Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, was born in Edinburgh, March 18, 1813. He was educated at the High School, the Edinburgh Academy, and the University, where he took the degree of M.D., in 1834. He was gazetted to the Medical Staff of the Army, in 1836, and was immediately employed at Head Quarters, with Deputy-Inspector-General Marshall and Lieutenant Tulloch, in drawing up the first series of Statistical Reports on the health of the Army—the first ever published by any Government. In 1840 he was appointed to the Grenadier Guards, and served in them till promoted in 1848. In 1857 he was selected to be Secretary to the Royal Commission, presided over by Mr. Sidney Herbert, appointed to inquire into the regulations affecting the sanitary condition of the Army, and the organisation of the Medical Department. In 1859, on the consequent re-organisation of the Army Medical Service, he was promoted to be Head of the Statistical Branch, then, for the first time, formed in the Department. He held this post till he became Surgeon-General in 1873, and, after serving as Principal Medical Officer at Netley and at Gibraltar, retired in 1876. He became fellow of the Royal Society in 1858, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1860, Honorary Physician to the Queen in 1887; Corresponding Foreign Member of the Académie Royale de Médecine de Belgique; Fellow, and formerly Vice-President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Fellow of the International Statistical Institute; Fellow, and in 1888 and 1889, President, of the Royal Statistical Society. In 1867 Dr. Balfour was sent by the Government as a Delegate to the International Statistical Congress at Florence, and was the only Englishman appointed President of a Section there. In 1880 he represented the Army Medical Department at the International Medical Congress held in London. He has also served on the following committees:—in 1864–5, on the Admiralty Committee to inquire into the subject of Contagious Diseases in the Army and Navy; from 1863 to 1868 on a committee of the Royal College of

Physicians on the Nomenclature of Diseases for Statistical Returns; and in 1889 on the committee appointed by Government to inquire into the Pay, Status, and Conditions of Service of the Medical Officers of the Army and Navy. In addition to a number of articles in the *British and Foreign Medical Quarterly*, and elsewhere (unsigned), he was the author, conjointly with Sir A. Tulloch, of five volumes of Statistical Reports "On the Health of the Army;" as Head of the Statistical Branch, of thirteen Annual Reports, 1859–71; of a paper "On the Health of the Troops in the Madras Presidency," in the *Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal*, No. 172; of two papers in the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, "On Spirometry," and on "The Protection afforded by Vaccination;" and of several papers in the *Journal of the Statistical Society*.

BALL, The Right Hon. John Thomas, M.P., LL.D., D.C.L., eldest son of Major Benjamin Marcus Ball, was born at Dublin in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, graduating B.A. in 1836, and LL.D. in 1844. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1840, and became successively a Queen's Counsel, Queen's Advocate and Judge of the Provincial Consistorial Court at Armagh. At the general election of 1868 he was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest by the University of Dublin, and for a few weeks in Nov. and Dec. of that year he was successively Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland under Mr. Disraeli's administration. In 1870 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Dr. Ball proved himself to be a ready and energetic debater by his numerous speeches on the Church Bill, the Land Bill, and other measures affecting Ireland. When the Conservatives came into power in Feb. 1874, Dr. Ball again became Attorney-General for Ireland, and at the close of that year he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He took the oaths of office Jan. 1, 1875, and resigned in May, 1880. He has been Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, since Jan. 1880. He married, in 1852, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Charles R. Elrington, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin.

BALL, Sir Robert Stawell, LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Dublin, July 1, 1840, and educated at Chester by Dr. Brindley. He was appointed University Student at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1861; Lord Rosse's Astronomer at Parsonstown in 1865; Professor of Applied Mathematics and Mechanism at the Royal College of Science for Ireland in 1867; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1873; Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland in 1874. He obtained the Cunningham Gold Medal of the Royal Irish Academy. He is author of the following works among others:—"The London Science Class-books on Astronomy and Mechanics," which have gone through several editions; "Theory of Screws," Dublin, 1876; "Story of the Heavens," 1885; "Time and Tide" 1889; besides many papers on mathematics, astronomy, and physical science in various publications. Several of his works have been translated into foreign languages. He has frequently lectured on Astronomy at the leading institutions in the United Kingdom. His most widely circulated work is the little volume entitled "Starland." It contains the Christmas Talks about the Stars with Juveniles at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. He is also the editor of the new Admiralty manual of scientific inquiry. He was knighted on Jan. 25th, 1886.

BALL, Valentine, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., M.R.I.A., was born in Dublin July 14, 1843, and is the second son of the late Robert Ball, LL.D., and was educated at Dr. Brindley's, Chester, Dr. Fleury's and Dr. Benson's, Dublin, private schools, and at Trinity College, Dublin. He graduated in the University of Dublin, B.A., 1864; M.A., 1872; LL.D. (*honoris causâ*), 1889. He was elected Fellow of the Geological Society of London, 1874; Fellow of the Calcutta University (*honoris causâ*), 1875; Fellow of the Royal Society of London, 1882; and President of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, 1882. He was appointed (1) Clerk in the Receiver Master's Office, Dublin, 1860-64; (2) to the Staff of the Geological Survey of India, from 1864 to 1881 (17 years); (3) Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin, from 1881 to 1883; (4) Director of the Science and Art Museum in 1883, which office he holds at present. Its duties include, besides the general management of the museum, the local administrative control, under the direction of the Science and Art department of the Metropolitan School of Art, the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, and the National Library of Ireland. Dr. Ball is also Honorary Secretary of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland; and Member of the Council of the Alexandra (Ladies') College, and of that of the Royal Irish Academy. His published works are:—(1) "Jungle Life in India, or the Journeys and Journals of an Indian Geologist," 1880; (2) "The Diamonds, Coal and Gold of India," 1881; (3) "The Economic Geology of India," 1881; (4) an English Translation of "Tavernier's Travels in India," with notes, appendices, &c., 1889. Besides numerous contributions to Learned Societies, he has published several Memoirs on the Geology of extensive tracts in India, and accounts of his visits to, and explorations in, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Himalayas, &c. As a collateral result of his explorations in the wild and then little known central regions of the Peninsula of India, where he first discovered several coal fields, he was enabled to suggest to the Government the most desirable line of route for a direct railway between Calcutta and Bombay. This route has now been adopted after several years spent in surveys of the various alternative routes. Several of his more important recent contributions to Societies are upon the "Identification of the Animals, Plants, and Minerals of India which were known to the Ancients." In the year 1884 he presented a Report to the Science and Art Department on the Museums of America; it was subsequently published in the Department's Annual Report. Dr. Ball was married in the year 1879, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Stewart-Moore, of Moyarget, County Antrim, by whom he has had five children.

BALLANTYNE, John, R.S.A., was born in Kelso, Roxburghshire, in 1815. His father, Alexander, was proprietor and editor of *The Kelso Mail* newspaper, and was an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott. John was educated in the Edinburgh Academy, and received his first instruction in drawing and painting under Sir William Allan, P.R.S.A., and Thomas Duncan, A.R.A. In 1832 he went to London and studied in the Royal Academy for several years; he also studied in the Academies of Paris and Rome. In 1834 he exhibited a picture in the Royal Academy and has continued, with intermissions, to exhibit there ever since. He frequently visited the picture galleries of the Continent, and made many copies there. He was elected a Member of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1845, and at the commencement of the volunteer movement was made Captain of the Artists' Company, and in 1860 Commandant of the Edinburgh Artillery Regiment. Mr. Ballantyne has painted many "*tableaux de genre*," and a few historical pictures. Amongst his works may be mentioned a series of "Portraits of Celebrated Painters in their Studios," one of which, Sir Edwin Landseer's, has just been presented to the National Gallery by Mr. Agnew.

BANCROFT, George, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L., was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, Oct. 3, 1800. He entered Harvard College in 1813, and graduated in 1817. Almost immediately afterwards he went abroad, where he remained for five years, studying at Göttingen and Berlin, travelling through Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Great Britain, and making the personal acquaintance of many of the leading European scholars. He received the degree of Ph.D. at Göttingen in 1820, and returning to America in 1822, was for a year Greek tutor in Harvard College. In 1823, in conjunction with Dr. Joseph Coggswell, afterwards noted as the organiser of the Astor Library in New York, he founded the Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts. He published in 1824 a translation of Heeren's "Politics of Ancient Greece." He was also at this time meditating and collecting materials for his "History of the United States," the first volume of which appeared in 1834. In 1835 he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he resided for three years, and completed the second volume of his history. In 1838 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston, a position which he occupied until 1841, being also a frequent speaker at political meetings, and still keeping up his historical labours. The third volume of his history appeared in 1840. In 1844 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was not elected. In 1845, Mr. Polk having been elected President, Mr. Bancroft entered his Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, and also served for a month as Acting Secretary of War. In 1846 he was sent as Minister to Great Britain, where he successfully urged upon the British Government the adoption of more liberal navigation laws, and was especially earnest in vindicating the rights of persons naturalized as citizens of the United States. During this residence in Europe he made use of every opportunity to perfect his collections of documents relating to American history. He returned to the United States in 1849, took up his residence in New York, and set about the preparation of the remainder of his history, of which the tenth volume was published in 1874. This brings the narrative to the close of the Revolutionary War, and completes the body of the work. Two supplementary volumes were issued in 1882 under the title of "History of the Foundation of the Constitution of the United States," which bring the narrative down to 1789. After his return from England he for many years devoted himself wholly to literary labour. In Feb., 1866, he delivered before Congress an address in memory of Abraham Lincoln, for which he received a vote of thanks from both Houses. In May, 1867, he was appointed Minister to Prussia; in 1868 he was accredited to the North German Confederation; and in 1871 to the German Empire. He was recalled from this mission at his own request, in 1874. During his mission to Germany several important treaties were concluded with the various German States, relating especially to the naturalization of Germans in America. Mr. Bancroft is a member of numerous learned societies. In 1855 he published a volume of "Miscellanies," comprising a portion of the articles which he had contributed to the *North American Review*. In 1883 the first volume of a carefully revised edition of his History was published, of which the sixth and concluding one appeared in 1885. He published in 1886 "A Plea for the Constitution of the United States wounded in the House of its Guardians." His latest publication is "Martin Van Buren to the end of his Public Career," 1889. He has resided at Washington, D.C., for several years, passing his summers at Newport, Rhode Island, where he has one of the finest rose gardens in the world.

BANCROFT, Mrs., *née* **Marie Effie Wilton,** actress, who belongs to an old Gloucestershire family, is the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Pleydell Wilton, and a native of Doncaster. After acting from early childhood in the provinces, chiefly at the old Theatre Royal, Bristol, she first appeared in London in Sept., 1856, at the Lyceum Theatre, as the boy in "Belphegor" and "Perdita the Royal Milkmaid." Subsequently she fulfilled various engagements at London houses, notably making the fortune of the celebrated burlesques at the Strand Theatre. Miss Wilton, in partnership with Mr. H. J. Byron, became manager of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, at Easter, 1865. Shortly afterwards she gave up burlesque acting, and devoted her entire attention to the production of English comedies, chiefly written by the late T. W. Robertson. She was married to Mr. S. B. Bancroft in Dec., 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft continued their successful career at the Prince of Wales's Theatre until January, 1880, when they migrated to the Haymarket, of which theatre they had become the lessees. The characters with which Mrs. Bancroft's name is best associated are *Polly Eccles, Naomi Tighe, Mary Netley, Peg Woffington, Jenny Northcote, Nan, Lady Franklin*, and *Lady Teazle*. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft retired from theatrical management in July, 1885, the occasion being a tribute to their popularity both before and behind the curtain. Mrs. Bancroft has since shown considerable power as a writer by her important share in the book of reminiscences called "Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft on and off the Stage." Mr. Bancroft in the course of his farewell speech on retiring from the management said, "Most of us, I think, owe Mrs. Bancroft something, but I am by far the heaviest in her debt. I alone know how she has supported me in trouble, saved me from many errors, helped me to many victories; and it is she who has given to our work those finishing touches, those last strokes of genius, which, in all art, are priceless."

BANCROFT, Squire Bancroft, actor and theatrical manager, born in London, May 14, 1841, made his first appearance on the stage at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, in Jan., 1861. He afterwards accepted engagements in Dublin and Liverpool, playing almost every line of character, including important Shaksperian parts, with Charles Kean and G. V. Brooke. He made his *début* in London on the occasion of the opening of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, under the management of Mr. Byron and Miss Marie Wilton, April 15, 1865. Mr. T. W. Robertson's popular comedies, "Society," "Ours," "Caste," "Play," "School," and "M.P.," were brought out at this theatre, and in each of them Mr. Bancroft created one of the leading characters. In 1867 Mr. Bancroft married Miss Marie Wilton, and a large share of the management of the Prince of Wales's Theatre thenceforward devolved upon him. Among other parts subsequently performed by him at that house were Sir Frederick Blount in "Money," Joseph Surface in the "School for Scandal," Triplet in "Masks and Faces," Sir George Ormond in "Peril," Dazzle in "London Assurance," Blenkinsop in "An Unequal Match," Count Orloff in "Diplomacy," and Henry Spreadbrow in "Sweethearts." Mr. Bancroft's successful career at the Prince of Wales's Theatre was brought to a close on Jan. 29, 1880. In Sept., 1879, he had become lessee of the Haymarket, and after expending nearly twenty thousand pounds on its internal rebuilding and decorations, he began his management of that theatre on Jan. 31, 1880. The first performance was Lord Lytton's comedy, "Money." "Odette" was produced in April, 1882, Mr. Bancroft taking the part of Lord Henry Trevene, with Madame Modjeska as Odette. This was followed by the "Overland Route" (Sept. 1882), and "Caste" and "School" (Feb., 1883). Then followed an elaborate revival of "The Rivals." Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, having realized a large fortune, retired from their exceptionally successful career of management on July 20, 1885. Mr. Bancroft reappeared on the stage in the autumn of 1889 at the Lyceum Theatre, acting with great success the part of the Abbé Latour in "The Dead Heart." Mr. Bancroft generously offered to subscribe £1,000 towards General Booth's scheme for alleviating distress, if ninety-nine others would subscribe the same amount. The Earl of Aberdeen was the first to follow suit.

BANGOR, Bishop of. *See* LLOYD, THE RIGHT REV. DANIEL LEWIS.

BANKS, Mrs. G. Linnæus, *née* **Varley,** a poet and novelist, was born in Oldham Street, Manchester, March 25, 1821. Her father was a man of genius and culture; artistic, scientific, and literary. The education which Mrs. Banks received, in part from a classical master, was largely supplemented by home influences, a good library, and the intelligent, literary, theatrical, and artistic friends who thronged her gifted father's house. At the age of eleven she wrote a song, and delighted her younger sister and little friends with stories of her own invention. Her first contribution to the press (in the *Manchester Guardian,* April 12, 1837), was a sentimental poem entitled "The Dying Girl to her Mother." It was followed at intervals by others of a higher order. Later, at the request of Mr. Rogerson, editor of the *Odd Fellows' Quarterly Magazine,* she sent him a poem called "The Neglected Wife," and gained by it a prize of three guineas, which was her first literary honorarium. She was barely eighteen when she succeeded to a long-established school for young ladies, at Cheetham, Manchester, which she carried on with success. In 1844 was issued her "Ivy Leaves; a Collection of Poems." Two years later, viz., Dec. 27, 1846, she was married at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, to Mr. George Linnæus Banks, of Birmingham, a many-sided man, poet, orator, and journalist. She greatly assisted her husband in his literary labours, and conjointly with him produced a favourably received volume of verse under the title of "Daisies in the Grass." Many of their songs have been set to music, and are extremely popular. Mrs. Banks's first publication after marriage was a "Lace Knitter's Guide," followed, after a long interval, by "Light Work for Leisure Hours." It was not until June, 1865, that she published her first novel, "God's Providence House." It established her reputation. Next in turn appeared a North Country story, "Stung to the Quick," 1867; "The Manchester Man," 1876; a Wiltshire story entitled "Glory," 1877; a Lancashire novel entitled "Caleb Booth's Clerk," 1878; "Wooers and Winners," a Yorkshire story, 1880; "Forbidden to Wed," 1883; and "In his Own Hand," 1885. A cheap and uniform edition of her novels was commenced in 1881. In addition to the foregoing novels, excepting "God's Provident House," the series includes the story "More than Coronets," a number of weird stories entitled "Through the Night," and a second volume of short tales under the title of "The Watchmaker's Daughter, and Other Stories," and a third volume entitled "Sybilla, and Other Stories." In 1878 a collection of Mrs. Banks's later poems was published under the title of "Ripples and Breakers." Mrs. Banks has written much for the leading magazines, including *All the Year Round, Argosy, Gentleman's Magazine, Temple Bar, Belgravia Annual, Cassell's Family Magazine, Quiver, Girl's Own Paper, The Fireside, Odd Fellow's Quarterly, Once a Week, Country Words,* many of the Christmas Annuals, Holiday Numbers, &c. During her residence at Harrogate she lectured with considerable success on "Woman as she was, as she is, and as she may be." She baptized the Shakespeare Oak, planted by Mr. Phelps, the tragedian, on Primrose Hill, at Shakespeare's tercentenary, and delivered an address on the occasion.

BANKS, Nathaniel Prentiss, was born at Waltham, Massachusetts, Jan. 30, 1816. While a boy he worked in a cotton factory, and afterwards learned the trade of a machinist. In time he became editor of a country newspaper, and received an appointment in the Boston Custom House. He also studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and in 1849 was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature of Massachusetts, of which he was chosen Speaker in 1851; and in the following year he was elected a member of Congress, nominally as a Democrat;

but he soon formally withdrew from the Democratic party, and in 1854 was re-elected by the concurrent vote of the "American" and Republican parties. At the following meeting of Congress he was chosen Speaker on the 133rd ballot, after the longest contest ever known. He was also a member of the next Congress, and in 1857 was elected Governor of Massachusetts, and re-elected in 1858 and 1859. On the outbreak of the civil war he was made major-general of volunteers, was assigned the command of a corps in the army of the Potomac, and was subsequently placed at the head of the forces for the defence of the city of Washington. In December he succeeded General Butler in command at New Orleans, and in July, 1863, took Port Hudson on the Mississippi. In the spring of 1864 he made an unsuccessful expedition up the Red River, in Louisiana, and was in May relieved of his command. He again entered upon political life, and was re-elected to Congress from his old district in 1866, and again in 1868 and 1870. In 1872 he took an active part in favour of the election of Horace Greely to the presidency. In 1876 he was again elected to Congress by the votes of the Democrats and of that portion of the Republicans who were opposed to the policy of President Grant, but he acted with the Republican party. From 1879 to 1888 he was U. S. Marshal for the district of Massachusetts, but he has recently (1889) re-entered Congress as a Republican Representative from Massachusetts.

BANKS, William Mitchell, M.D., F.R.C.S., was born at Edinburgh in 1842, and was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, and at the University of Edinburgh. In 1864 he took the degree of M.D. with honours, gaining the University Gold Medal for an anatomical thesis on the Wolffian Bodies. After graduating, he acted as Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow under the late Professor Allen Thomson for two years, and then settled in Liverpool as a consulting and operating surgeon. Mr. Banks has contributed numerous surgical papers to various journals and societies, but his name has been more especially associated with the advocacy of extensive operative measures for the removal of cancer of the breast, and with attempts to find the most suitable operation for the radical cure of rupture. His chief work, however, has been in connection with the resuscitation of the Medical School of Liverpool, and with the origination of the University College of that city, now one of the three colleges of the Victoria University. In the laying down of the original constitution of the college, and in the arrangements of the regulations for the medical degrees of the university, Mr. Banks's work has been of acknowledged service. He has also devoted much time and labour to the building of the new Liverpool Royal Infirmary, now on the eve of completion, having endeavoured, by the introduction of the latest forms of construction, and the most recent improvements in building materials, to render this hospital a model of sanitary science. On the formation of the Liverpool Biological Society in 1886, Mr. Banks was appointed its first President, and at the present time he is President of the Liverpool Medical Institution, Senior Surgeon and Chairman of the Medical Board of the Royal Infirmary, and Representative of the Victoria University in the General Medical Council.

BANVILLE, Théodore Faullain de, French writer, was born at Moulins, March 14, 1823, the son of a ship's captain. He settled early in Paris, and devoted himself entirely to literary work. He has published a number of poems, amongst which are: "Les Caryatides," 1842; "Les Stalactites," 1846 (new edit, 1873); "Les Exilés," 1866; "Idylles Prussiennes," 1872; "Poésies Occidentales," "Rimes Dorées," 1875. He has also written plays, the best known of which are: "Le Beau Léandre," 1856; "Diane au Bois," 1863; "La Pomme," 1865; "Gringoire," 1866. His novels are: "La Vie d'une Comédienne," 1855; "Esquisses Parisiennes," 1859; "Les Fourberies de Nérine," 1864; "Les Parisiens de Paris," 1866. Both his poetical and his prose styles are remarkable for grace and delicacy. His comedies were published collectively in 1878, and his poems in 1879.

BAPTISTET. *See* DAUDET, ALPHONSE.

BARA, Jules, a Belgian statesman, born at Tournai, August 21, 1835, was educated in his native town, and afterwards admitted an advocate. At an early age he was appointed a professor in the University of Brussels. While occupying that position he composed a series of "Essays on the Relations between the State and Religions, from a Constitutional Point of View." In 1862 he was elected a Deputy for Tournai in the Liberal interest, and he soon distinguished himself in the Chamber of Representatives by his skill in debate, and by his zealous advocacy of M. Frère-Orban's policy. In

Nov., 1865, he was nominated Minister of Public Justice in the place of M. Victor Tesch, resigned. He held this office until the Conservative party came into power, in July, 1870. When a liberal ministry was formed in June, 1878, M. Bara was again appointed Minister of Justice.

BARDSLEY, The Right Rev. John Wareing, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, born in 1835, at Keighley, in Yorkshire, is the son of late Rev. Canon Bardsley, M.A., Rector of St. Ann's, Manchester. He was educated at Burnley and Manchester Grammar Schools, and at Dublin Univerity, M.A., D.D. He was Vicar of St. Saviour's, Liverpool, 1870-87; Archdeacon of Warrington, 1880-86; Archdeacon of Liverpool, 1886-87; and Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1887. He is the author of "Counsels to Candidates for Confirmation," 1882. "The Origin of Man," Victoria Institute, 1883.

BARING, Sir Evelyn, C.B., K.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., first cousin of the present Lord Northbrook, was born February 26, 1841, and was formerly a European Commissioner of the Public Debt in Egypt, and was appointed one of the Controllers-General, representing England and France, when the Khedive Ismail was deposed by the Sultan's firman in 1879, and Tewfik Pacha became ruler of Egypt. In co-operation with his French colleague, M. de Blignières, Sir Evelyn Baring successfully carried on the Control until he accepted, towards the close of 1880, the office of Finance Minister of India, under the Marquis of Ripon, left vacant by Sir John Strachey's resignation. In this capacity he framed and carried three successful budgets. In May, 1883, he was appointed to succeed Sir Edward Malet, at Cairo, with the status of Minister. He married, in 1876, Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland Stanley Errington.

BARING-GOULD, The Rev. Sabine, M.A., of Lew-Trenchard, born at Exeter, in 1834, is the eldest son of Edward Baring-Gould, Esq., of Lew-Trenchard, Devon, where the family has been seated for nearly 300 years. He was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1856. He was appointed Incumbent of Dalton, Thirsk, by the Viscountess Down in 1869, and Rector of East Mersea, Colchester, by the Crown in 1871. On the death of his father in 1872 he succeeded to the family property, and in 1881 to the rectory of Lew-Trenchard. He is justice of peace for the County of Devon. Mr. Baring-Gould is the author of "Paths of the Just," 1854; "Iceland: its Scenes and Sagas," 1861; "Post-mediæval Preachers," 1865; "The Book of Werewolves," 1865; "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," 1st series 1866, 2nd series 1867; "The Silver Store," 1868; "Curiosities of Olden Times," 1869; "The Origin and Development of Religious Belief," vol. i. 1869, vol. ii. 1870; "The Golden Gate," 1869–70; "In Exitu Israel, an Historical Novel," 1870; "Lives of the Saints," 15 vols., 1872–77; "Some Modern Difficulties, a course of Lectures preached at St. Paul's Cathedral," 1874; "The Lost and Hostile Gospels: an Essay on the Toledoth Jeschu, and the Petrine and Pauline Gospels of the First Three Centuries of which Fragments remain," 1874; "Yorkshire Oddities," 2 vols., 1874; "Some Modern Difficulties," in nine lectures, 1875; "Village Sermons for a Year," 1875; "The Vicar of Morwenstowe," 1876; "The Mystery of Suffering," 1877; "Germany, Present and Past," 1879; "The Preacher's Pocket," 1880; "The Village Pulpit," 1881; "The Last Seven Words," 1884; "The Passion of Jesus," 1885; "The Birth of Jesus," 1885; "Our Parish Church," 1885; "The Trials of Jesus," 1886. "Our Inheritance," 1888; "Old Country Life," 1889; "Historic Oddities," 1889. He was editor of *The Sacristy*, a quarterly review of ecclesiastical art and literature, 1871–73. Of late years Mr. Baring-Gould has won celebrity as a novelist. He is the author of "Mehalah," "John Herring," and "Court Royal," as well as of many short stories.

BARKER, Lady. *See* BROOME, LADY.

BARKLY, Sir Henry, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., is of Scottish extraction, being the only son of the late Æneas Barkly, Esq., of Ross-shire, an eminent West India merchant in London, where his son was born in 1815. Having received a sound commercial education at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, he applied himself to business, in which he obtained that practical experience which has placed him in the foremost rank of our colonial administrators. In 1845 he was elected M.P. for Leominster, which constituency he represented till 1849, as a "firm supporter of Sir R. Peel's commercial policy." In 1849 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the settlement of British Guiana (where he owned estates), and during his governorship laid before Parliament some valuable information respecting the colony, advocating the introduction of Coolies and Chinese as labourers. Sir Henry also endeavoured to develop the resources of the colony by the introduction of railways, and by reconciling the factions which had retarded its advancement. As Governor of Jamaica, from 1853 to 1856, he was equally successful. Sir William Molesworth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1856 appointed him to the important governorship of Victoria, for which his business habits and his large commercial experience peculiarly fitted him; and in 1863 he was appointed Governor of the Mauritius. In August, 1870, he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and he held that office till Dec. 1876. He was appointed High Commissioner for settling the affairs of the territories adjacent to the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope in Nov., 1870. Sir Henry Barkly was created a K.C.B. (Civil division) in 1853, on returning home from British Guiana; and G.C.M.G. in 1874.

BARLOW, William Henry, F.R.S. (L. & E.), Past Pres. Inst. C.E., Hon. Member Société des Ingénieurs Civils, &c., born at Woolwich, 1812; is the son of Prof. Barlow; was educated at Woolwich; pupil of H. R. Palmer, M.I.C.E.; went to Constantinople in 1832 for Messrs. Maudslay & Field; erected the establishment for the re-construction of the Turkish ordnance; and was employed to report on the lighthouses at the entrance of the Bosphorus in the Black Sea. For his services in Turkey he received the decoration of the "Nichan." Returned to England 1833, he became Assistant Engineer on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway; Resident Engineer on the Midland Counties; and Engineer to the Midland Railway on the formation of that Company. He took offices in London in 1857, and became Consulting Engineer of the Midland Company. He made many of the new lines of the Midland, including the London end of the line and the St. Pancras Station. He was Joint Engineer with Sir J. Hawkshaw for the completion of Clifton Bridge; was the Engineer of the New Tay Bridge; and acted jointly with Sir J. Fowler and Mr. T. Harrison to settle the design of the Firth of Forth Bridge; went to America as one of the Judges of the Centennial Exhibition; and was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Society in 1881. After the labours of Bessemer and others had reduced the cost of obtaining steel, Mr. Barlow took an active part in obtaining the recognition, in the rules and regulations of the Board of Trade, of the superior strength of this material for structural purposes. He served in three Commissions appointed by the Board of Trade. (1.) To settle the co-efficient to be used for steel in engineering structures. (2.) To enquire into the cause of the fall of the former Tay Bridge. (3.) To report on the provision to be made to resist wind pressure in engineering structures. He was for many years a Director of the Indo-European Telegraph Company; was appointed a member of the Ordnance Committee in 1881, from which duty ill health compelled his retirement in 1888. He has contributed several papers to the "Philosophical Transactions," including one on the "Diurnal Variation of Electric Currents on the Surface of the Earth;" and several papers to the Institution of Civil Engineers. He married Selina Crawford, daughter of W. Caffin, of the Royal Arsenal.

BARNABY, Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B., was born in 1829, at Chatham, and belongs to a family which has produced many generations of shipwrights in the Royal Dockyard there. He was apprenticed to the trade of shipwright at Sheerness in 1843, and in 1848 he won, by competition, an Admiralty Scholarship in the School of Naval Architecture at Portsmouth. In 1854 he superintended the construction of the "Viper" and "Wrangler" gun-vessels built by contract for the Royal Navy. In 1855 he entered the designing office at the Admiralty, and during the thirty years he served there he was concerned in the design and construction of all but three of the entire list of sea-going fighting ships, armoured and unarmoured, which were in existence or were building at the date of his retirement, from ill-health, in October, 1885. The exceptions were the "Neptune," "Orion," and "Belleisle." He was appointed Chief Naval Architect in 1872, and afterwards, by change of title, Director of Naval Construction. He was the means of inaugurating the change in construction from iron to steel in shipbuilding in England, which has marked the last few years so notably. He initiated and was responsible for the formation of an Admiralty List of Merchant Ships, having considerable security against foundering in collision, and appreciable fighting value as auxiliaries in war. He was one of the four original founders of the Institution of Naval Architects in 1860, and has contributed many papers on professional subjects to its Transactions, as well as the articles on the "Navy" and "Shipbuilding" to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was made a Companion of the Bath in 1876 on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, and a Knight Commander of the Bath in June 1885, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone.

BARNARD, Henry, LL.D., American educator, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, Jan. 24, 1811. He graduated at Yale College in 1830, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1835. From 1837 to 1840 he was a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and carried through that body a complete re-organization of the common school system, and was for four years (1838-42) a member and secretary of the Board of Education created by it. Displaced by a political change in 1842, he spent more than a year in an extensive educational tour through the United States, with a view to the preparation of a History of Public Schools in the United States. He was called from the prosecution of this work to take charge of the public schools of Rhode Island; and after five years returned to Hartford, in 1849. In 1850 a State Normal School was established in Connecticut, and he was appointed Principal, with the added duties of State Superintendent of Public Schools. After five years of severe labour he retired from this work, but soon began the publication of the *American Journal of Education*, Hartford, in 1855, which is still continued. In addition to this he has been engaged for many years in the publication of a Library of Education, which, in 53 vols., embraces about 800 separate works. He has been President of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, was elected in 1856 President and Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, which office he resigned in 1859; he was President in 1865-7 of the St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and United States Commissioner of the Department of Education in 1868-70. While secretary of the Board he established the *Connecticut Common School Journal*, and founded, when in Rhode Island, the *Rhode Island School Journal*. His own contributions to educational literature have been so numerous, that but few of them can be mentioned here:—"School Architecture," 1839; "Education in Factories," 1842; "National Education in Europe," 1851; "Normal Schools in the United States and Europe," 1851; "Tribute to Gallaudet with History of Deaf Mute Instruction," 1852; "School Libraries," 1854; "Hints and Methods for the Use of Teachers," 1857; "English Pedagogy," 1862; "National Education," 1872; "Military Schools," 1872; "American Pedagogy," 1875.

BARNBY, Joseph, musician, was born at York, Aug. 12, 1838; was Chorister in York Minster, 1846-52; Student at the Royal Academy of Music, 1854-57; Organist St. Andrew's, Well Street, 1863-71; Organist St. Anne's, Soho, 1871-86; Conductor of Oratorio Concerts at St. James's and Exeter Halls, 1865-72. He succeeded Gounod as conductor of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 1872; and was appointed Precentor and Director of Musical Instruction at Eton College, 1875. His Compositions are:—Motett, "King all Glorious," produced at St. James's Hall, 1868; Oratorio, "Rebekah," produced 1870; Cantata (Psalm xcvii.), Leeds Festival, 1883; and many hundreds of Services, Anthems, Part Songs, Trios, Songs, Hymn Tunes, Chants, &c. He conducted the first Passion Service in England at Westminster Abbey, 1871; State Receptions of the Shah at the Royal Albert Hall, 1873 and 1889; State Reception of the Czar, 1874; Opening of the Fishery and Colonial Exhibitions, and other Royal and State Functions.

BARNETT, Rev. Samuel Augustus, M.A., was born in 1844, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he took a Second in Mods. and in 1865 a Second in History. He was ordained deacon in 1867, and priest in 1868, and was from 1867-72 curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square. He was then appointed Vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel. There has hardly been a scheme for the elevation or education of the people of East London which he and Mrs. Barnett have not initiated or supported. Their names are identified with Poor Law Reform, the Extension of University Teaching, Charity Organisation, the Children's Country Holidays Fund and many other philanthropic movements. With the help of friends from Oxford and elsewhere, Mr. Barnett has built "Toynbee Hall," close to St. Jude's Church, a kind of college, dedicated to the memory of the late Arnold Toynbee, which forms a centre for university men who come and settle for a time to work among the poor. The success of his free exhibitions of loan-collections of pictures is attested by the increased number of people—many of them of the humblest classes—who every year crowd to see them. In theology Mr. Barnett belongs to the Broad Church School.

BARNUM, Phineas Taylor, was born at Bethel, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. He began business at the age of thirteen, and in 1834 removed to New York, where in 1841 he purchased the American Museum, by which in a few years he acquired a fortune. In 1844-6 he exhibited the dwarf, General Tom Thumb, in Great Britain and France, appearing before the crowned heads and nobility and reaping a large pecuniary harvest. In 1850 he engaged Jenny Lind to visit America. She gave 93 concerts under his management, the receipts of which amounted to $712,000 in a period of nine months. In 1847 he took up his residence in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where (in addition to his New York Museum) he engaged largely in real estate. Through endorsing the obligations of a Clock Manufacturing Company which promised to remove its plant to the new city of East Bridgeport of which Mr. Barnum was the founder and principal owner, he became bankrupt. Having effected a compromise with the "Clock" creditors, he resumed the management of the museum and soon retrieved his fortunes. Mr. Barnum served four times in the Connecticut Legislature (1865, 1866, 1877 and 1878), was elected Mayor of Bridgeport in 1875, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1866. In 1857 his palatial residence "Iranistan" was destroyed by fire, since which time his great museums and menageries have been burnt four times (1865, 1868, 1872 and 1877). His entire losses by these fires, exceeding two millions of dollars, he has borne with remarkable equanimity and cheerfulness. Mr. Barnum has lectured in England and America on temperance, "The World and how to live in it," and other topics; and besides some smaller works has published "The Life of P. T. Barnum written by himself," to which he adds an appendix annually. In October, 1889, Mr. Barnum transported his entire "Greatest Show on Earth" to London at an expense of two hundred thousand dollars. He exhibited it a hundred days in that city with marked success, and brought it directly back to New York without accident. He received many social attentions and civilities from the nobility and most distinguished personages in Great Britain. His latest publication, "Funny Stories Told by P. T. Barnum," was published by Messrs. Routledge & Sons simultaneously in London and New York in June, 1890.

BARODA, The Maharajah Gaekwar of, His Highness Maharajah Syagi Rao Gaekwar was born on the 10th of March 1863, at the town of Kavalana in the Nassick Dictrict, and is the son of the late Rao Bhikaji Rao Gaekwar. He was educated at the "Maharajah's School" at Baroda, under the personal supervision and tuition of Mr. F. Elliot, of the Indian Civil Service. It will be in the memory of our readers how the late Gaekwar, Mulhar Rao, for his attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the British Resident, and for continual and gross misgovernment, was, after being tried by a mixed commission of European officials and native chiefs, deposed from his government and sent into exile at Madras, where he died at the end of 1882. On Mulhar Rao's deposition, and with the consent of the Earl of Northbrook, then Viceroy of India, the Maharanee Jumna Bai adopted, on the 27th of May, 1875, the present Maharajah, who was on the same day installed on the *guddee* or throne. During the minority of the Maharajah the administration was carried on by a Council of Regency under the direction of the European representative; and Raja Sir Toujore Madhava Rao, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., who was the Dewan to His Highness Maharajah Scindiah of Gwalior, was specially selected to fill the post of Prime Minister, together with a seat at the Regency Board. On the 28th December, 1881, and at the early age of 18, His Highness was invested with full and sovereign powers, and since he has held the reins of state, he has, with the assistance of Sir Madhava Rao, whom he has retained as his Prime Minister, given satisfaction by his aptitude for work and desire to introduce reforms. His Highness is an excellent English scholar, speaking the language as fluently as his own.

BARR, Mrs. Amelia Edith, *née* **Huddleston,** was born at Ulverston, Lancashire, March 29, 1831. She was educated at the Glasgow High School, and in 1850 married Mr. Robert Barr. In 1854 she went to the United States, and after residing for a few years at Austin, Texas, removed to Galveston in the same state, where, in 1867, her husband and three sons died of yellow fever. She went to New York in 1869 with her daughters, and taught for two years, and then began writing for publication. In addition to newspaper and magazine contributions, she has published "Romance and Reality," 1872; "Young People of Shakespeare's Time," 1882; "Cluny McPherson," 1883; "Scottish Sketches," 1883; "The Hallam Succession," 1884; "The Lost Silver of Briffault," 1885; "Jan Vedder's Wife," 1885; "A Daughter of Fife," 1886; "The Last of the McAllisters," 1886; "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," 1886; "Between Two Loves," 1886; "The Squire of Sandal-Side," 1887; "Paul and Christina," 1887; "A Border Shepherdess," 1887; "Master of his Fate," 1888; "Remember the Alamo," 1888; "Christopher and other

Stories," 1888; and "Feet of Clay," 1889. A serial entitled "Friend Olivia" is now (1890) running in *The Century Magazine.*

BARRETT, Lawrence, American actor, was born at Paterson, New Jersey, April 4, 1838. His first appearance on the stage was in 1853 at Detroit, as Murad in "The French Spy." For a year he played there in various minor characters; then acted at Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago and elsewhere till the latter part of 1856, when he went to New York, where his first representation was Sir Thomas Clifford in "The Hunchback." Under an engagement with Mr. Burton he stayed at New York for about two years and then went to Boston, taking leading parts until the outbreak of the Civil War (1861), in which he served for a time with distinction as a captain in an infantry regiment. He resumed his acting at Philadelphia, and thence went again to Boston and New York. Later he acquired an interest in the management of a New Orleans theatre, where, for the first time, he assumed the rôles of Shylock, Hamlet and Richelieu. He made his first starring tour as the leading character of Wallack's "Rosedale" in 1864. From 1867 to 1870 he was manager of a San Francisco theatre; and in 1871-2 he took charge again of the New Orleans theatre. In 1870 he played leading parts with Edwin Booth, and the two have repeatedly acted together since. At the great revival of "Julius Cæsar" in New York in 1875, Mr. Barrett took the part of Cassius, and later he appeared as Lear, as Iago, Othello, Brutus, Lanciotto (in "Francesca di Rimini"), and numerous other characters, in addition to the parts already named. He has made many tours throughout the United States, both alone and with Mr. Booth, and has visited England a number of times, appearing in his favourite rôles. A "Life of Edwin Forrest" was published by him in 1881.

BARRETT, Wilson, actor, is the son of a gentleman-farmer, and was born in Essex, on Feb. 18, 1846. He was educated at a private school, and entered the dramatic profession by his own choice at an early age. His first appearance on any stage was at Halifax. Mr. Barrett first essayed management as the lessee of the Burnley Theatre. In 1874 he took the Amphitheatre at Leeds; this house was destroyed by fire in 1876, and a limited company then built the Grand Theatre, Leeds, which was opened, with Mr. Barrett as lessee in 1878. Mr. Barrett is also the lessee of the Grand Assembly Room, Leeds, and the Theatre Royal, Hull. In 1879 he undertook the management of the Court Theatre, London. Here he produced "Heartsease;" an adaptation of Schiller's "Marie Stuart;" "The Old Love and the New." In 1881, Mr. Barrett became sole lessee and manager of the Princess's Theatre. He revived "The Old Love and the New." In the following September he produced Mr. G. R. Sims' drama, "The Lights o' London," and played Harold Armytage for over 200 nights. "The Romany Rye," by the same author, was produced in 1882; and the "Silver King" in the same year. In this drama Mr. Barrett created the part of Wilfred Denver, which he played for 300 consecutive nights. In Oct. 1884 he made his first appearance in London as Hamlet. "Hamlet" was played for 117 nights, and then Mr. Barrett appeared as Junius Brutus in the late Lord Lytton's tragedy, "Junius; or, The Household Gods." This was followed by revivals of "The Silver King" and "The Lights o' London." In 1885, Mr. Barrett produced the drama "Hoodman Blind," written by Mr. Henry A. Jones and himself, in which he played Jack Yeulett for 171 nights. Mr. Barrett is also part author with Mr. Clement Scott of the modern drama "Sister Mary," produced at Brighton in 1886, and with Mr. Sydney Grundy of the classical tragedy "Clito," which followed "The Lord Harry" at the Princess's. He subsequently produced "Good Old Times," in collaboration with Mr. Hall Caine; and in 1889 his romantic drama of "Now-a-days." On May 18 of that year he took farewell of his patrons for a long engagement in America.

BARRIE, J. M., was born on May 9, 1860, at Kirriemuir, a small weaving town in Forfarshire. He attended school there, and afterwards went for five years to Dumfries Academy. Subsequently he took the art-classes at Edinburgh University, and graduated as an M.A. in 1882. He was for eighteen months leader-writer on a Nottingham paper; then became a journalist in London, writing chiefly for the *St. James's Gazette*, to which paper and the *British Weekly*, the *Speaker*, and the *Scots Observer*, he still frequently contributes. His first book, "Better Dead," a satire on London life, appeared in 1887, and was followed by two more important works the following year, namely "Auld Licht Idylls," and "When a Man's Single." In 1889 he published "A Window in Thrums," and in 1890 "My Lady

Nicotine." The "Thrums" of three of these stories is his native town.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, Bishop of. *See* WARE, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY.

BARRY, The Right Rev. Alfred, D.D., D.C.L., late Bishop of Sydney, is the second son of the late eminent architect, Sir Charles Barry, and was born in 1826. He was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as fourth Wrangler, second Smith's prizeman, and seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1848, obtaining a fellowship in the same year. Dr. Barry, who was ordained in 1850, was from 1851 to 1854 Sub-Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond; and subsequently held from 1854 to 1862 the Head Mastership of the Grammar School at Leeds, which he raised to a very high position by his energy and ability; and in 1862 he was appointed to the Principalship of Cheltenham College. In 1868 he became Principal of King's College, London; in 1869 Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; in 1871 was made a Canon of Worcester; in 1875 Honorary Chaplain, and in 1880 Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; and in 1881 Canon of Westminster. He was also a member of the London School Board from 1871 to 1877. On Jan. 1, 1884, he was consecrated Primate of Australia, Metropolitan of New South Wales, and Bishop of Sydney, which office he resigned in May, 1889, and is now acting as Bishop Coadjutor in the diocese of Rochester. Dr. Parry is the author of an "Introduction to the Old Testament," "Notes on the Gospels," "Life of Sir C. Barry, R.A.," "Cheltenham College Sermons," "Sermons for Boys," "Notes on the Catechism," "Religion for Every Day; Lectures to Men," 1873, "What is Natural Theology?" the Boyle Lectures for 1876, "The Manifold Witness for Christ," the Boyle Lectures for 1877, 1878, &c.

BARRY, Charles, F.S.A., is the eldest son of the late Sir Charles Barry, and was born in 1823. He showed an early desire to be an architect, and was educated for the profession in his father's office, and was for several years assisting him in various important works, both public and private, including the New Houses of Parliament. His health failing, in 1846 he went abroad and travelled through France, Germany, and Italy, studying the architectural works in those countries, and was absent 1½ years. He did not return to his father's office, but at his recommendation started practice on his own account, associating with him as partner the late Robert R. Banks, Esq., who had for some years been one of the principal assistants of Sir Charles. This association (which was founded on sincere personal friendship as well as artistic sympathy) remained unbroken till the death of Mr. Banks in 1872. During that time, and since, Mr. Barry has had an extensive and varied practice. In 1856, at the International competition for the "Government Public Offices," the design sent in by his partner and himself was placed second in merit by the assessors for the then projected Foreign Office; the work was however given (after strong remonstrances) to Sir Gilbert (then Mr.) Scott, whose design had obtained only the third place. Among his more public works may be named the New Burlington House, Piccadilly, the New College at Dulwich, and the large Industrial School at Feltham for the County of Middlesex. Among a large number of works for private clients may be mentioned "Bylaugh Hall," Norfolk, "Stevenstone," North Devon, for the Hon. Mark Rolle, and the almost rebuilding "Clumber House," Nottinghamshire, for the Duke of Newcastle. Mr. Barry has since 1858 held the office of architect and surveyor to the Dulwich estate, and has erected there several churches, and a large number of private residences, besides his work at the old College and the erection of the new College. In 1876 Mr. Barry was elected President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and held that office for three years. In 1878 he was one of the Royal Commission for the French Universal Exhibition for that year, and acted therein as the sole representative British Member of the small International Jury of the Fine Arts Section for making the awards for Architecture from the various countries therein represented. In recognition of this service the French Government, at the instance of the Prince of Wales, conferred on him the distinction of the Cross of an Officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1877 Mr. Barry received from his colleagues of the Royal Institute of British Architects the Queen's Gold Medal of the Institute, which is awarded once in three years to an architect of eminence. He is an Honorary Member of the Academies of Fine Arts at Vienna and Milan, and was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1876, and is one of the original members of the Surveyors' Institution. Mr. Barry has been from its foundation a Member of Council of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and has always taken an active part in the proceedings of that body.

BARRY, The Right Hon. Charles Robert, born at Limerick, in 1834, received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar in 1845, was made a Queen's Counsel in 1849, and was the first Crown Prosecutor in Dublin from 1859 to 1865. Mr. Barry was law adviser to the Crown from 1865 to 1869, during which period he represented Dungarvan, in the House of Commons. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1869, and Attorney-General in Jan., 1870, succeeding, in the latter office, Mr. Sullivan, who had been appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland. In Dec., 1871, he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, in the room of the Right Hon. John George, deceased. In Aug., 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the provisions of the draft Code relating to Indictable Offences. In June, 1883, he accepted the office of Lord Justice of Appeal, vacant by the death of Lord Justice Deasy.

BARRY, John Wolfe, M.I.C.E., is the fifth and youngest son of the late Sir Charles Barry, R.A., and was born in 1836. He was educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond (where his elder brother, the Rev. Alfred Barry, afterwards Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia, was sub-warden), and at King's College, London. To acquire a practical knowledge of work, he was placed with Messrs. Lucas Brothers, and was afterwards articled to Mr. (now Sir John) Hawkshaw. While with Sir John Hawkshaw, he was engaged as Resident-Engineer on the bridges over the Thames and the large stations at Charing Cross and Cannon Street. On leaving Sir John Hawkshaw's service in 1867, he commenced practice on his own account, and has carried out the Lewes and East Grinstead Railway; the Earl's Court Station, and the Ealing and Fulham Extensions of the Metropolitan District Railway; the St. Paul's Station and the new bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars; the railways for the completion of the "Inner Circle" (in conjunction with Sir John Hawkshaw); the Barry Dock, near Cardiff (the largest single dock in the United Kingdom), and railways connecting it with the South Wales coalfield; and very many less important undertakings. Mr. H. M. Brunel, son of the late I. K. Brunel, joined Mr. Barry in partnership in 1878, and has been associated with him in most of the above works. Mr. Barry is now carrying out for the Corporation of London the Tower Bridge, which work was commenced in conjunction with Sir Horace Jones, the City Architect (since deceased), to whom were entrusted the architectural features of the bridge, as distinguished from the engineering work. In 1872 Mr. Barry visited the Argentine Republic and laid out a railway from Buenos Ayres to Rosario. In 1886 the Government appointed Mr. Barry on the Royal Commission on Irish Public Works, and important legislation, based on the Reports of the Commission, has taken place on the subjects of drainage, light railways, and fishery harbours. In 1889 he was nominated by the Board of Trade, jointly with Admiral Sir George Nares, K.C.B., and Sir Charles Hartley, K.C.M.G., on a commission ordered by Parliament to settle certain important matters connected with the River Ribble; and, in December, 1889, he was appointed, by the Government, on the Western (Scottish) Highlands and Islands Commission, a commission having objects similar to those of the Royal Commission on Irish Public Works. Mr. Barry is a Member of Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers; a Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; Associate of Council of the Surveyors' Institution; a Fellow of the Royal Institution; and a Lieut.-Colonel in the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps. He is the author of a small volume, "Railway Appliances," in the Text-books of Science Series (Longmans, 1876), and of a course of lectures delivered at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, in conjunction with Sir F. J. Bramwell, on the "Railway and the Locomotive," published in 1882.

BARTHÉLEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE, Jules, member of the Institution, was born in Paris, Aug. 19, 1805, and was at first attached to the Ministry of Finance in 1825; but this did not prevent him from writing in the *Globe*, and he signed the protestation of the journalists, July 26, 1830. After the revolution he founded the *Bon Sens*, and, as a Liberal he took an active part in politics writing with Carrel in *Le National*; but towards the close of 1833 he showed signs of a desire to renounce political life, and to apply himself to literature. In 1834 he was made tutor of French literature in the Polytechnic School, and undertook about the same time a complete translation of the works of Aristotle, which served as a pendant to the translation of Plato, published by Cousin For this service he was in

1838 appointed to the chair of Greek and Latin Philosophy in the College of France, and in 1839 was admitted into the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. The revolution of February again drew him into the political arena, and he entered the Constituent Assembly, and became one of the chiefs of the Republican *tiers-parti.* He did not oppose the candidature of Louis Napoleon, and supported the administration of M. Odilon Barrot. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and the downfall of the parliamentary system, he refused to take the oath, and resigned the chair in the College of France. At the general election of 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif as deputy for the first circonscription of Seine-et-Oise. He voted with the extreme Left, and was one of those who signed the manifesto after the disturbances caused by the funeral of the Deputy Baudin. During the siege of Paris he remained in the capital, which he quitted after the armistice, in order to take his seat in the National Assembly, having been elected a deputy for the department of Seine-et-Oise. He was a zealous supporter of his old friend M. Thiers, to whom he acted as General Secretary. He was elected a life Senator by the National Assembly, Dec. 10, 1875, and took his seat among the Republican minority. At the termination of the ministerial crisis, occasioned by the execution of the decrees against the unauthorized religious communities, he accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, in succession to M. de Freycinet, in the Cabinet which was reconstituted under the presidency of M. Jules Ferry (Sept. 23, 1880). His principal works are a very important series of translations of the works of Aristotle; "De l'Ecole d'Alexandrie," report to the Institute, preceded by an "Essai sur la Méthode des Alexandrins et le Mysticisme," 1845; "Des Vedas," 1854; "Du Bouddhisme," 1855; "Le Bouddha et sa Religion," 1866; "Mahomet et le Coran," 1867; "Mémoire sur le Sânkhya, dans les Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences morales et politiques," "Pensées de Marc-Aurèle," 1876; "L'Inde Anglaise," 1887; "La philosophie dans ses rapports avec les Sciences et la Religion," 1889; "François Bacon," 1890.

BARTHOLDI, Auguste, was born at Colmar (Alsace), was intended for a lawyer, but Ary Scheffer, who was a friend of the family, recognized his latent artistic talent, and the use of Ary Scheffer's studio was the turning point of a life subsequently noteworthy for the production of the Lion de Belfort and the gigantic Liberté éclairant le Monde, which, constructed in copper, on an internal iron frame designed by M. Eiffel, was, in 1884, presented by the French Committee to the United States, and has since been erected at the entrance to the harbour of New York. It is by far the largest bronze statue in the World, being 150 ft. high, or higher than the column in the Place Vendôme at Paris, and than (according to repute) even the Colossus of Rhodes.

BARTTELOT, Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart., M.P., eldest son of the late George Barttelot, Esq., of Stopham House, Pulborough, was born in 1820, and educated at Rugby. He entered the 1st Royal Dragoons in 1839 and served until 1853, when he retired. In 1860 he entered Parliament as Conservative member for West Sussex, and continued to represent the same constituency until 1885, when, after the Redistribution Act, he was returned for the new Division of Horsham, North West Sussex, with a majority of over 2,000, and again returned unopposed in 1886. Throughout these years he has been regarded as a typical county member, and has taken a keen interest in all matters connected with the magistracy, the land-laws, game-laws, &c. He has also taken an active part in all questions relating to the Army. In 1875, in return for his active services on behalf of the Conservative party, he was created a Baronet by Mr. Disraeli. He is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Sussex, he is also a County Councillor, and an Hon.-Colonel of the 2nd Rifle Volunteer Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment.

BASING, Lord, The Right Hon. George Sclater-Booth, F.R.S., P.C., son of the late William Lutley Sclater, Esq., of Hoddington House, Hampshire, by Anne Maria, daughter of the late William Bowyer, Esq., was born in London in 1826. From Winchester School, where he obtained the gold medal for Latin verse, he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. 1847). He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1851. In 1857 he assumed, by royal licence, the name of Booth in addition to his patronymic; and in the same year he was elected M.P. for North Hampshire, which constituency he has continued to represent in the Conservative interest down to the present time. During the first ten years of his Parliamentary career Mr. Sclater-Booth was a frequent and active member of Select Committees, and became very conversant with the public and private business of the House of Commons. As Secretary to the Poor Law Board in 1867 he represented that department in the Lower House, his chief, Lord Devon, being the first peer who had ever filled the office of President. On the resignation of Lord Derby in Feb., 1868, the following year, Mr. Sclater-Booth was appointed to the Secretaryship of the Treasury in the room of Mr. Hunt, who became Chancellor of the Exchequer. He passed the estimates through the House of Commons, and conducted the financial business of the Treasury till the general election of 1868, when Mr. Disraeli's Government resigned. During Mr. Gladstone's administration (1868-74) Mr. Sclater-Booth's attention continued to be constantly directed to public business, and he served during the greater part of that time as Chairman of the important Committee on Public Accounts. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's Government in 1874, he was sworn in as a Privy Councillor, and appointed to the office of President of the Local Government Board, which he held till the Conservatives resigned in April, 1880. During the period of Mr. Gladstone's administration, 1880-1885, Mr. Sclater-Booth acted as Chairman in conducting the new experiment of Grand Committees. He is chairman of the Hants County Council, and official Verderer of the New Forest. On the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, in 1887, Mr. Sclater-Booth was raised to the peerage by the style of Baron Basing of Basing Byflete and Hoddington in the County of Hampshire.

BASSET, Alfred Barnard, M.A., F.R.S., is the only son of the late Mr. Alfred Basset of London, and was born on July 25, 1854. His father died during his childhood, and he was brought up by his grandfather. He was educated at Grove House School, Tottenham, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in Oct., 1873, and was elected to a foundation scholarship in April, 1876. He graduated B.A. in 1877, having been 13th Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of that year. After leaving Cambridge, he studied law in the chamber of Mr. John Rigby, Q.C., and was called to the Bar on June 25, 1879; but after the expiration of a few years he gave up the practice of his profession, and resumed the study of Mathematics. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society on June 8, 1889, and is the author of a "Treatise on Hydro-dynamics," in two volumes, and also of several papers on Mathematical Physics.

BASTIAN, Professor Henry Charlton, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., was born at Truro, in Cornwall, April 26, 1837, and educated at a private school at Falmouth, and in University College, London. He graduated M.A. in 1861, M.B. in 1863, and M.D. in 1866; these degrees being conferred by the University of London. He was elected F.R.S. in 1868, and F.R.C.P. in 1871. Dr. Bastian is a Fellow of several Medical Societies; he is also a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Turin, and of the Soc. Psychol. Physiolog. of Paris. In 1866 he was appointed Lecturer on Pathology, and Assistant-Physician to St. Mary's Hospital. These posts he held until his appointment as Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College, and Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital in Dec., 1867. He was elected a physician to this hospital in 1871; and in 1878, on taking charge of in-patients, a professorship of Clinical Medicine was conferred upon him. In 1887 he resigned the Chair of Pathological Anatomy at University College, and was elected Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. Dr. Bastian was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in University College during the sessions 1874-5 and 1875-6; he served as Examiner in Medicine to the Queen's University in Ireland for 1876-79, and he has discharged similiar duties for the University of Durham, and for the Royal College of Physicians of London. In 1887 the honorary degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the Royal University of Ireland, and he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. For some years past he has acted as one of the Crown Referees in cases of Supposed Insanity. Dr. Bastian has published the following works:—"The Modes of Origin of Lowest Organisms," 1871; "The Beginnings of Life," 2 vols., 1872; "Evolution and the Origin of Life," 1874; "Clinical Lectures on the Common Forms of Paralysis from Brain Disease," 1875; "The Brain as an Organ of Mind," 1880 (the latter work has been translated into French and German); and "Paralysis; Cerebral, Bulbar, and Spinal," 1886. He is also the author of "Memoirs on Nematoids: Parasitic and Free," in the *Philosophical Transactions* and the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*. In his monograph on the Anguillulidæ he described 100 new species discovered by him in this country. Dr. Bastian is the author of numerous papers on Pathology and Medicine, in the *Trans. of the Pathological and Medico-Chirurgical Societies*;

of papers on the more recondite departments of Cerebral Physiology in the *Journal of Mental Science*, *Brain*, and other periodicals; and of some joint articles with the editor in Dr. Reynold's "System of Medicine." Dr. Bastian is likewise one of the principal contributors to Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine" (1882), having written nearly the whole of the articles on Diseases of the Spinal Cord, as well as many others on Diseases of the Nervous System.

BATEMAN, Kate Josephine. *See* CROWE, MRS. GEORGE.

BATES, Henry Walter, F.R.S., was born Feb. 8, 1825, at Leicester, of middle-class parentage, educated at Commercial Schools of the town, and at Billesdon, and in due time was placed with a manufacturing firm as the commencement of a mercantile career. He evinced, at an early age, a love for Natural History, which was gratified by long, and mostly solitary, country rambles, and by the study first of Botany and Geology, afterwards of Entomology. In 1848 he threw up his prospects in commercial life, and arranged with Mr. A. R. Wallace a joint voyage to South America and exploration of the valley of the Amazons. March of that year was spent in visiting the museums and botanical gardens of London, and making arrangements for the disposal of the collections which they would send home. He sailed from Liverpool for Pará April 26. Mr. Wallace returned to England in 1852, and Mr. Bates remained, carrying his investigations to the upper river, his last station being 1,800 miles distant from the Atlantic. He returned to England in July, 1859; and published his narrative, "The Naturalist on the River Amazons," in 1863. The more technical scientific results were published at intervals in the journals of various scientific societies, and in the "Annals of Natural History," in a series of Memoirs beginning in 1861. His paper on "Mimetic Resemblances as illustrated by the Heliconidæ," in which the now generally accepted theory of these phenomena was propounded, appeared in the transactions of the Linnean Society in 1862. He was elected F.R.S. in 1881. In April, 1864, he was appointed Assistant-Secretary and Editor of publications to the Royal Geographical Society, a post he still retains.

BATH & WELLS, Bishop of. *See* HERVEY, LORD ARTHUR CHARLES.

BATTENBERG, Prince Alexander. *See* ALEXANDER JOSEPH OF BATTENBERG (PRINCE).

BATTENBURG, Prince Henry. *See* HENRY OF BATTENBERG (PRINCE).

BAVARIA, King of. *See* OTTO.

BAVARIA, Regent of. *See* LUITPOLD, PRINCE CHARLES JOSEPH WILLIAM.

BAYARD, The Hon. Thomas Francis, American statesman, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, Oct. 29, 1828. He at first entered mercantile life, but abandoned it for the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1851. In 1853 he was appointed U. S. District Attorney for Delaware, but resigned in 1854. In 1869 he succeeded his father as U. S. Senator from Delaware, and was successively re-elected in 1875 and 1881, retaining the position until March, 1885, when he entered Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet as Secretary of State. He was for many years regarded as the leader of the Democratic party in the Senate, was for a short time its presiding officer, and was the principal competitor with Mr. Cleveland for the presidential nomination in 1884. Since the close of Mr Cleveland's administration in 1889 Mr. Bayard has held no public office.

BAYER, Karl Emmerich Robert, an Austrian writer, generally known by his *nom de guerre* of Robert Byr, was born at Bregenz in the Tyrol, April 15, 1835 and received his education in the Military Academy at Wiener-Neustadt, which he left on his appointment as lieutenant in the Count Radetzky's Hussar Regiment. In 1859 he was advanced to the rank of captain, and during the Italian campaign he was placed on the general staff. After the conclusion of peace, Bayer began his literary career by the publication of his "Sketches of Military Life" (Kantonierungsbilder," 1860). In 1862 he retired from active service and settled in his native town, where he still continues to reside. Bayer is chiefly known to fame as a novelist; his tragedy "Lady Gloster" (1872), being his only essay in dramatic composition. Military life he has described in his first work, already mentioned, in "Austrian Garrisons" ("Oesterreichische Garrnisonen," 1863), and in "Quarters" ("Auf der Station," 1866). His "In the years Nine and Thirteen" ("Anno Neun und Dreizehn," 1865), contain biographical sketches of actors in the German war of Independence. To another class of works belong the following novels: "The Home of a

German Count" ("Ein deutsches Grafenhaus," 1866); "With a Brazen Face" ("Mit eherner Stirn," 1868); "The Struggle for Life" ("Der Kampf ums Dasein," 1869); "Sphinx," 1879; "Nomaden," 1871; "Ruin" ("Trümmer," 1871); "Quatuor," a collection of tales, 1875; "Ghosts" ("Larven," 1876); and "A Secret Despatch" ("Eine geheime Depesche," 1880); and "Sesam," 1880. "The Path to the Heart" ("Der Weg zum Herzen," 1881); "Turn of Life" ("Am Wende punkt des Lebens," 1881); "Implacable" ("Unversöhnlich," 1882); "Lydia," 1883; "Andor," 1883; "Am I to do it?" ("Soll Ich?" 1884); "Castell Ursani," 1885; "Dora," 1886; "Villa Mirafior," 1886; "Will-of-the-Wisp" ("Irrneische," 1887); "The Path to Fortune" ("Der Weg zum Glück," 1889); "Woodidyl" ("Waldidyll," 1889). He has also written plays which have been performed in public.

BAYLEY, Sir Stewart Colvin, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was educated at Haileybury, and arrived in India in 1856. His first post was that of assistant-magistrate and collector of the 24 Pergunnahs, and he subsequently rose through various grades till he was appointed Commissioner of the Dacca division in 1873. Four years later he was acting as personal assistant to the Viceroy for famine affairs. His more recent appointments have been—Chief Commissioner of Assam, June, 1880; Resident at Hyderabad (Nizam's dominions), March, 1881; a member of the Governor-General's Council, May, 1882; and Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, April, 1887.

BAYLY, Miss Ada Ellen, "Edna Lyall," is the youngest daughter of the late Robert Bayly of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. She was born and educated at Brighton, and at an early age made up her mind to write. Her first story, "Won by Waiting," was published in 1879. This was followed by "Donovan," 1882; "We Two," 1884; "In the Golden Days," 1885; "Knight-Errant," 1887; "Autobiography of a Slander," 1887; "Derrick Vaughan, Novelist," 1889; "A Hardy Norseman," 1889. Like some other writers, "Edna Lyall" has been a good deal annoyed by an impostor who assumes her name, and who presumably was the original cause of the false reports as to the author's mental health, which, despite rumour, has always been excellent, and her creed which has always been, and still remains, that of the Church of England.

BAYNE, Peter, M.A., LL.D., born in the manse of Fodderty, Ross-shire, Scotland, Oct. 19, 1830, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he took his M.A. degree. He was the winner of a prize for a poem, open to competition by the whole university, and after taking his degree he won the Blackwell prize (£40) for a prose essay. He was appointed successively editor of the Glasgow *Commonwealth*, the Edinburgh *Witness*, the *Dial*, and the *Weekly Review*, the last two published in London. His biographical sketches in an Edinburgh magazine attracted attention, and led to the publication, in 1855, of "The Christian Life in the present Time," followed by two volumes of Essays published in America, 1857. A volume of Biographical and Critical Essays, a treatise on "The Testimony of Christ to Christianity," and an historical drama on "The Days of Jezebel," written by him, have been published in this country. His "Life and Letters of Hugh Miller" appeared in 1871. A volume on "The Chief Actors in the Puritan Revolution," appeared in 1878. He has since written "Lessons from my Masters," and "Two Great Englishwomen, with an Essay on Poetry." He has been a contributor to the *Contemporary*, *Fortnightly*, *British Quarterly*, *London Quarterly Reviews*, *Fraser*, *Blackwood*, and other magazines. In 1879 the University of Aberdeen presented him with the degree of LL.D For upwards of twenty years Dr. Bayne has occupied an important place on the staff of the *Christian World*, advocating liberal opinions both in theology and in politics. In the latter part of 1883, he became engaged in the composition of an original Life of Martin Luther, and the book was published in 1887. It was considered by Protestants generally as giving a life-like presentation of the Reformer, and it deeply offended High Churchmen by its vehement repudiation of Newmanite and Tractarian views.

BAZALGETTE, Sir Joseph William, K.C.B., son of the late Captain Joseph William Bazalgette, R.N., was born at Enfield, Middlesex, in 1819. At the age of eighteen he was articled as pupil to Sir John MacNiel, C.E. In 1845 he was practising on his own account as an engineer in Great George Street, Westminster. In November of the year in which the railway mania began he was at the head of a large staff of engineering assistants, designing and laying out schemes for railways, ship canals, and other engineering works in various parts of the United Kingdom, and preparing the surveys and plans for parliamentary deposit, which had to be accomplished by the last day of November. While his remarkable success was most encouraging, its effects soon began to tell upon his health, which completely gave way in 1847; and he was compelled to retire from business and go into the country, where a year of perfect rest restored him to health. In 1848 he accepted an appointment as assistant-engineer under the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers. On the death of the chief engineer of the Commissioners in 1852, Mr. Bazalgette was selected from among thirty-six candidates to fill the vacant position, being first appointed under the title of General Surveyor of Works, and soon afterwards of Chief Engineer. His report on the failures of the new system of drainage in certain provincial towns led to the resignation of the Commissioners, and the appointment of a new Commission by Lord Palmerston. Mr. Bazalgette was elected engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works on its establishment in 1856, and was instructed to devise a scheme for the drainage of London. Accordingly, he prepared estimates and designs, which were executed between 1858 and 1865. The main intercepting drainage of London is original in design, and it is also perfect and the most comprehensive, and at the same time the most difficult work of its class that has ever been executed. Though little thought of now, because it is unseen, it is the work for which its author's reputation as an engineer will ever stand highest in the opinion of professional engineers. Between 1863 and 1874 the Victoria, the Albert, and the Chelsea Embankments, were designed and executed by him; his latest works are a new granite bridge over the Thames at Putney, a steel suspension bridge at Hammersmith, and an iron bridge at Battersea; besides many other metropolitan improvements, such as new streets, subways, and artisans' dwellings. He has also designed and carried out the drainage of many other towns. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1871, and knighted in 1874. In 1889, when the Metropolitan Board of Works was superseded by the London County Council, Sir Joseph Bazalgette retired from the position of Chief Engineer, which he had held for 40 years. He is a past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers and a member of the Athenæum Club.

BEACH, The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks. *See* HICKS-BEACH.

BEAL, James, was born in 1829, at Chelsea, and educated at private schools. He took an active part as the colleague of James Taylor, the founder of the Freehold Land movement, in establishing Land and Building Societies. He was the first to institute legal proceedings against the curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, for conducting the services with high ritual, in a suit, afterwards merged in a similar suit brought by Mr. Westerton, and known as "Westerton and Beal *v.* Liddell," which was the commencement of the movement that culminated in the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874. He was also instrumental in securing the passing of the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860, and subsequently the City of London Gas Act, 1868, and he has been a prominent politician in Westminster since 1852. Mr. Beal has devoted much time to parliamentary inquiries into the government and taxation of the metropolis. He was an active member of the City Guilds Reform Association, organised to secure a reform in the administration of the City Companies, and was the honorary secretary of the Metropolitan Municipal Association, formed to create a municipality of London. Mr. Beal is the author of "Free Trade in Land," 1855, of pamphlets against the Stamp Duty on Newspapers, and on Direct Taxation. He took an active part in securing the Royal Commission on City Parochial Charities, secured the Royal Commission on "the Livery Companies of the City Corporation," and has been twice examined before the Commission. He contends that the guilds are an integral part of the Corporation, and that their estates and property and halls are public property. He has formulated a demand for the restitution of Christ's Hospital to the poor of London, and claims that it shall be handed over to the London School Board. Mr. Beal was elected on the County Council at Fulham in 1889.

BEALE, Dorothea, daughter of the late Mr. Miles Beale, M.R.C.S., was born in London, 1831, and educated chiefly at home. She attended the opening lectures of Queen's College in 1848, when for the first time public examinations were thrown open to women. In 1850 she was appointed the first lady Mathematical Tutor, and was also appointed Latin Tutor under Dr. Plumptre. In 1858 she was elected Principal of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, which, numbering at that time 69 pupils, has since risen to about

700. Miss Beale has published some school books, and has contributed many articles to the *Journal of Education*, *Fraser*, *The Nineteenth Century*, *Atalanta*, *Parents' Magazine*, *Monthly Packet*, &c. She edits the *Ladies' College Magazine*. Miss Beale has been largely instrumental in advancing the movement for the Higher Education of Women. The Ladies' College gained a gold medal at the International Exhibition, and Miss Beale received the title of Officier d'Académie. She is a member of the Société des Sciences et Lettres.

BEALE, Professor Lionel Smith, M.B., F.R.S., Physician to King's College Hospital, and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at King's College, London, lately Examiner in Medicine, Professor of Physiology and of General and Morbid Anatomy, and afterwards Professor of Pathological Anatomy, was born in London in 1828, and educated in King's College School, and in the Medical Department of King's College. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1859, is an Hon. Fellow of King's College, a Fellow of the Medical Society of Sweden, of the Microscopical Societies of New York and California, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, the Microscopical, and the Pathological Societies; he was formerly President and is now Treasurer of the Royal Microscopical Society, and of the Quekett Club, member of the Academy of Sciences of Bologna, Corresponding Member of the Académie Royale de Médecine de Belgique, &c., and the author of several works on medicine, physiology, medical chemistry, and the microscope. Among these works are "The Microscope in its Application to Practical Medicine;" "How to work with the Microscope," of which there have been several editions; "The Structure of the Tissues of the Body;" "Protoplasm; or, Life, Matter, and Mind;" "Disease Germs, their supposed and real Nature, and on the Treatment of Diseases caused by their Presence;" "Life Theories, their Influence upon Religious Thought," 1871; "The Mystery of Life: Facts and Arguments against the Physical Doctrine of Vitality, in reply to Sir William Gull," 1871; "Our Morality and the Moral Question," 1887; "The Liver," 1889; "On Life and on Vital Action in Health and Disease;" "The Anatomy of the Liver;" "Urine, Urinary Deposits and Calculous Disorders," 4 editions; "Urinary and Renal Derangements and Calculous Disorders: Diagnosis and Treatment;" "One Hundred Urinary Deposits," in eight sheets; "On Slight Ailments;" "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd and Mr. Bowman; and of other works. He has contributed several memoirs to the Royal Society, on the structure of the liver, on the distribution of nerves to muscle, on the anatomy of nerve-fibres and nerve-centres, &c., which are published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society. He was the editor of the "Archives of Medicine," and has also contributed to the *Lancet*, *Medical Times and Gazette*, *Medical and Chirurgical Review*, and the *Microscopical Journal*.

BEAUCHAMP, (Earl) Frederic Lygon, D.C.L., sixth Earl, is the second son of the fourth Earl by the second daughter of the Earl of St. Germans. He was born in 1830, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was elected Fellow of All Souls' in 1852. On the death of his brother in 1866 he succeeded to the title. From March to June, 1859, he was a Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Steward of the Queen's Household from 1874 to 1880. He represented Tewkesbury from April, 1857, to October, 1863, and Worcestershire (West) from the latter date to March, 1866, and is a Conservative. In 1870 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L., and in 1876 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Worcestershire. In 1885, in Lord Salisbury's first government, he was appointed Paymaster-General, and again in August, 1886, but resigned in March, 1887. Lord Beauchamp is a prominent member of the High Church party, and was influential in founding Keble College, Oxford, of the council of which he is a member.

BEAUFORT (Duke of), Henry Charles Fitzroy Somerset, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, &c., was born Feb. 1, 1824, His Grace, who is a Conservative in politics, and succeeded his father as eighth Duke, Nov. 17, 1853, is Lieut.-Colonel in the army, was Master of the Horse under Earl Derby's second administration, 1858-9, and was re-appointed to that office under Earl Derby's third administration, in July, 1866. He takes a great interest in horse-racing, and is President of the Four-in-Hand Club. He is one of the joint editors of the sporting books known as "The Badminton Library." His Grace married, July 3, 1845, Georgina Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Earl Howe.

BEAUREGARD, Pierre Gustave Toutant, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, in

1818. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was at first assigned to the artillery, whence he was subsequently transferred to the corps of engineers. He served in the Mexican war, and was twice wounded, and twice brevetted. He was promoted to a captaincy of engineers in 1853, and was on duty, superintending the erection of Government buildings in New Orleans, and fortifications on the Gulf coast till Jan. 1861, when he was for five days (Jan. 23-28) Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He resigned Feb. 20, 1861, joined the Confederates, and began the civil war by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. He was in actual command of the Southern troops at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, in which the Federals experienced a defeat; for this service he was made a full general, the highest grade. He was second in command, under General Albert S. Johnston, at the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, April 6-7, 1862, until General Johnston was killed on the afternoon of the first day, when General Beauregard succeeded him as commander-in-chief. From the summer of 1862 until the spring of 1864 he successfully defended Charleston and its outworks when besieged by General Gillmore. He was subsequently second in command in the army of Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina up to the time of that general's surrender, April 26, 1865, which brought the war to a close. Since the termination of the war, General Beauregard has resided in Louisiana, one of the Southern States; he became President of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Mississippi Railroad; and for a number of years has been one of the managers of the Louisiana State Lottery, and was also Adjutant-General of Louisiana.

BECKER Bernard Henry, author and journalist, born in 1833, was for years attached to *All the Year Round*, and has written a large number of original stories and sketches in that journal, as well as in the *World* and other papers, and was formerly on the staff of the *Daily News*. In 1874 he produced "Scientific London"—an account of the rise, progress, and condition of the great scientific institutions of the capital. Mr. Becker published in 1878 a book in two volumes, entitled "Adventurous Lives." Having in the winter of 1878-9 acted as the "Special Commissioner" of the *Daily News* in Sheffield, Manchester, and other distressed districts of the North and Midlands, he was sent in a similar capacity to Ireland in the autumn of 1880, when he discovered Mr. and Mrs. Boycott herding sheep, and wrote those letters on the state of Connaught and Munster, which has since appeared in a collected form as "Disturbed Ireland," and given rise to several discussions in the House of Commons. In 1884 Mr. Becker produced "Holiday Haunts," the title of which explains itself, like that of the more recent "Letters from Lazy Latitudes" published in 1886.

BECKLES, The Right Rev. Edward Hyndman, D.D., son of the late John Alleyne Beckles, Esq. (descended from the Beckles family, of Durham), was born in Barbados, in 1816, received his education at Codrington College, Barbados, and after holding different cures in the West Indies was consecrated Bishop of Sierra Leone in 1859. He resigned that See in 1870, being succeeded in it by Dr. Cheetham. In the same year he was appointed rector of Wooton, Dover, and in 1873 rector of St. Peter's, Bethnal Green, London. In Feb., 1877, he was appointed Superintending Bishop of the English Episcopalian congregations in Scotland.

BEDDOE, John, M.D., F.R.S., born at Bewdley, in Worcestershire, September 21, 1826, was educated at Bridgnorth School, University College, London, and the University of Edinburgh. He graduated B.A. in London in 1851, and M.D. in Edinburgh in 1853. Dr. Beddoe served on the civil medical staff during the Crimean war. Since then he has practised as a physician at Clifton, and held sundry hospital appointments. He was President of the Anthropological Society in 1869 and 1870, and he was a member of the council of the British Association for several years. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1873, and is an honorary member of sundry continental and American scientific societies. Dr. Beddoe has written numerous papers, medical, statistical, and anthropological, and he has largely applied the numerical method to ethnology. In 1868 his Essay on the Origin of the English Nation took the first prize, £150, of the Welsh National Eisteddfod. It formed the basis of his principal work, "The Races of Britain," which was not published until 1885. His other most considerable works and papers are "Stature and Bulk of Man in the British Isles;" "Relations of Temperament and Complexion to Disease;" "On Hospital Dietaries;" "Comparison of Mortality in England and Australia;"

and on the "Natural Colour of the Skin in certain Oriental Races." He is joint author of the "Anthropological Instructions for Travellers" of the British Association; and was elected President of the Anthropological Institute in 1889 and 1890.

BEDFORD, Bishop of. *See* BILLING, the Rt. Rev. ROBERT CLAUDIUS.

BEESLY, Professor Edward Spencer, was born at Feckenham, Worcestershire, in 1831, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He was appointed Assistant-Master of Marlborough College in 1854, and Professor of History in University College, London, in 1860. At the General Election of 1885 he was the unsuccessful Liberal candidate for Westminster, and in 1886 he stood, also without success, for East Marylebone. Professor Beesly is the author of several review articles, pamphlets, &c., on historical, political, and social questions, treated from the Positivist point of view. He is one of the translators of Comte's "System of Positive Polity." A series of lectures by Professor Beesly on Roman history, entitled "Catiline, Clodius, and Tiberius," was published in 1878.

BEET, Professor the Rev. Joseph Agar, was born on September 27, 1840, at Sheffield, to which town his paternal grandfather went in boyhood from Wortley, a village about nine miles away, where his family had lived for generations. He was educated at Wesley College, Sheffield, and then at the Wesleyan College, Richmond, Yorks; was engaged in pastoral work for twenty-one years; became Professor of Systematic Theology at Richmond College in September, 1885, which position he now holds. In August, 1877, he published a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," now in its seventh edition. Since then volumes on "I. & II. Corinthians," and on "Galatians." He hopes to publish before the end of 1890, a volume on "Ephesians," "Philippians," and "Colossians." He delivered at Sheffield in August, 1889, the Fernley Lecture on "The Credentials of the Gospel," which has been published. For more than ten years he has been a frequent contributor to the *Expositor*. The aim of his studies has been to learn all that he could about God, and the mutual relations of God and man, assured that this is the most worthy object of human research. His chief method has been a careful and consecutive examination of the Christian documents in the light of modern philological science.

BEETON, H. C., was born in London on May 15, 1827; is a Merchant, and has been Agent-General in England, for British Columbia, since 1883. He was a Commissioner of the International Fisheries' Exhibition, 1883; and of the Health Exhibition, 1884; and Royal Commissioner of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

BELGIANS, King of the. *See* LEOPOLD II.

BELL, Alexander Graham, Ph.D. was born at Edinburgh, March 3, 1847. He was educated at the Edinburgh High School and Edinburgh University, and also studied for a time at the London University. He went to Canada in 1870, and thence, in 1872, to the United States. He had acquired prominence as a teacher of deaf-mutes before his inventions of the speaking telephone and photophone (first exhibited in 1876 and 1880 respectively) brought him wealth and fame. He is a member of various learned societies, and has published a number of papers on electrical subjects and the teaching of speech to deaf-mutes.

BELL, Charles Dent, D.D., Hon. Canon of Carlisle, son of Henry Humphrey Bell, Esq., landed proprietor, was born Feb. 10, 1819, at Ballymaguigan, County Derry, Ireland. He was educated at the Academy, Edinburgh, at the Royal School, Dungannon, County Tyrone, and entered Trinity College, Dublin as Queen's Scholar, in 1839; received the Degree of B.A. and Divinity Testimonial, 1842; and was Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman for English verse, 1840, 1841, 1842; M.A., 1852; B.D. and D.D., 1878; Deacon, 1843; Priest, 1844. The following have been his appointments:—Curate of Hampton-in-Arden, 1843-45; Curate of St. Mary's Chapel, Reading, 1845-46; Curate of St. Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings, 1846-54; Incumbent of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead, 1854-61; Vicar of Ambleside, and Rural Dean, 1861; Hon. Canon of Carlisle, 1869; Vicar of Rydal with Ambleside, 1872; Rector of Cheltenham, 1879; Surrogate of Cheltenham, 1884. He is the author of "Night Scenes of the Bible, and their Teachings," 1860; "The Saintly Calling," 1874; "Hills that bring Peace," 1876; "Voices from the Lakes," 1876; "Angelic Beings and their Ministry," 1877; "Roll Call of Faith," 1878; "Songs in the Twilight," 1878; "Hymns for Church and Chamber," 1879; "Our Daily Life, its Dangers and its Duties," and "Life of Henry Martyn," 1880; "Choice of Wisdom," and "Living Truths for Head and

Heart," 1881; "Songs in Many Keys," 1884; "The Valley of Weeping and Place of Springs," and "Gleanings from a Tour in Palestine and the East," 1886; "A Winter on the Nile," 1888; "Reminiscences of a Boyhood in the Early Part of the Century, a New Story by an Old Hand," 1889. Dr. Bell is one of the promoters of the Dean Close Memorial School, Cheltenham, Chairman of Committee, and a Trustee; Ex-Officio Chairman of the Committee of the Cheltenham Training College for Male and Female Students. During his Incumbency he has restored the fine old Parish Church of Cheltenham, and has built in the parish a large new church (St. Matthew's).

BELL, The Rev. George Charles, M.A., fifth in the succession as Master of Marlborough College, is the eldest son of George Bell, Esq., Merchant of London, and was born July 9, 1832 at Streatham. He was educated, 1842-51, at Christ's Hospital (the Bluecoat School), in London, where he carried off every prize and distinction that a boy could take. As a Grecian, he gained a scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford, 1851, and went up to the University in 1851, having, in addition, the first scholarship of the school. In his second year he migrated to Worcester College, where he had again won a valuable scholarship, 1852. As an undergraduate, he acquired a familiarity with the language and literature of several European nations, and in addition made himself a musician of no small repute. In the last term of 1854 he took a First Class in the Final Mathematical School, and, in the following spring, a First in the Final Classical School. In 1857 Mr. Bell gained the Senior University Mathematical Scholarship, and was elected Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of his College. He received Deacon's Orders in 1859, and six years later, was appointed Under Master of Dulwich College. In 1868 Mr. Bell received his nomination as Head Master of his own old school, Christ's Hospital. In the following year he was ordained priest. Mr. Bell remained at Christ's Hospital for eight years, and in 1876, on the resignation of Archdeacon Farrar, he accepted the Mastership of Marlborough. While in London, Mr. Bell took an active part in supporting Mrs. William Grey's scheme for the education of girls: in recognition of this, he was appointed a Vice-President of the Girl's Public Day School Company. He has been an active member of the Head Masters' Conference since its foundation, and was Chairman of its Committee for three periods of three years each. He has also, for many years, been a member of the Council of the College of Preceptors. The following is a list of the various stages in Mr. Bell's remarkable career:—Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, 1851; Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, 1852; First Class Mathematical Moderations, 1852; First Class Classics (Final Schools), 1854; First Class Mathematics (Do.), 1855, B.A., 1855; Senior Mathematical Scholar, 1857; Fellow of Worcester, 1857, and M.A.; Mathematical Lecturer of Worcester College, 1857-65; Mathematical Moderator, 1859-60; ordained Deacon, 1859, Priest, 1869, by Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford; Mathemathical Examiner, 1863; Select Preacher, 1867 and 1885; Second Master of Dulwich College, 1865-68; Head Master of Christ's Hospital, 1868-76; Master of Marlborough College, 1876; Prebendary of Sarum, 1886; has published nothing but two sermons, "The Increase of Faith," preached in Salisbury Cathedral, 1887; "Confidence in Christ," preached in Westminster Abbey, 1888. He married in 1870, Elizabeth, second daughter of Edward Milner, Esq., of Dulwich Wood.

BELL, Sir Isaac Lowthian, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L., was born in 1816. After completing his studies of physical science at Edinburgh University, and the Sorbonne at Paris, he entered the chemical and iron works at Walker. In 1850 he became connected with the chemical works at Washington, in the county of Durham, then in the hands of his father-in-law, the late H. L. Pattinson, F.R.S. Under his direction they were greatly enlarged, and an extensive establishment was constructed for the manufacture of oxychloride of lead, a pigment discovered by Mr. Pattinson. In 1873 he ceased to be a partner in these works, which are now carried on by a grandson of Mr. Pattinson's. Mr. Bell, in connection with his brothers, Messrs. Thomas and John Bell, founded, in 1852, the Clarence Works on the Tees, one of the earliest, and now one of the largest iron-smelting concerns on that river, which these gentlemen carry on in connection with extensive collieries and ironstone mines. Recently, arrangements have been made for obtaining salt from a bed of the mineral, found at a depth of 1,200 feet at Port Clarence. Mr. Bell has been a frequent contributor to various learned societies on subjects connected with the metallurgy of iron, and has recently completed a very elaborate experimental research on the chemical phenomena of the blast-furnace. He has filled the posts of President to the Iron and Steel Institute, to the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, to the Mining and Mechanical Engineers of the North of England, and now is President of the Society of Chemical Industry. In recognition of his services as Juror of the International Exhibitions at Philadelphia in 1876, and at Paris in 1878 and 1889, he was elected an honorary member of the American Philosophical Institution, and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He has filled the office of Sheriff, and was twice elected Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the last time in order to receive the members of the British Association at their meeting in the year 1863. He was elected M.P. for Hartlepool in July, 1875, but ceased to represent that borough in 1880. Sir Lowthian Bell is the author of several important writings on the iron and steel industries.

BELL, James, C.B., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., born in 1825, is a native of the county Armagh; was educated principally by private tuition, and at University College, London, where he distinguished himself in chemistry and mathematics. He became Deputy-Principal of the Somerset House Laboratory. Inland Revenue Department, in 1867, and Principal in 1875. In connection with his official position, he was made, in 1868, Chemical Examiner of lime and lemon juice for the supply of the British merchant navy, and from 1869 he has acted as consulting chemist to the Indian Government, and several of the principal public departments. On the passing of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act in 1875, he became Chemical Referee under that act for the United Kingdom. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1884, and the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon him in 1886 by the Senate of the Royal University, Dublin. He obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy under the ordinary statutes of the University of Erlangen; and was President of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland in 1888, and created a Companion of the Bath in 1889. As regards his scientific work, Dr. Bell is, perhaps, best known from his valuable series of chemical researches into the composition of articles of food, and the variations that occur in their constituents. The results of these original researches with improved methods of analysis, were elaborated and embodied by him in a work entitled "The Chemistry of Foods," and published in three parts, 1881-3. This work has since been translated into German, and published in Berlin. Among his other scientific work may be mentioned his study of the grape and malt ferments, published in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, 1870, and also his laborious and interesting research on tobacco, the results of which were published in 1887, in the form of a pamphlet entitled "The Chemistry of Tobacco." In addition to his scientific labours, Dr. Bell has compiled two departmental books, partly educational and partly legal and technical.

BELL, John, sculptor, born in Norfolk, in 1811, exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1832, a religious group, followed by "Psyche feeding a Swan," and other poetic works. In 1837 he exhibited the model of his "Eagle-slayer," a composition which was exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1844, and again at the International Exhibition in 1851. Reduced casts in bronze were subsequently executed for the Art Union. Mr. Bell took an active part in the original movement which culminated in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and gave rise to the South Kensington Museum and the Schools connected with it. In 1841 he exhibited his well-known and beautiful figure of "Dorothea." The first statue which Mr. Bell was commissioned to execute for the new Houses of Parliament was that of "Lord Falkland." Among his other works, which are almost wholly of the poetic class, may be mentioned "The Babes in the Wood," in marble, now in the South Kensington Museum, an "Andromeda," a bronze, purchased by the Queen, and "Sir Robert Walpole," in St. Stephen's Hall; also "Miranda," "Imogen," "The Last Kiss," "The Dove's Refuge," "Herod Stricken on his Throne," "Lalage," "The Cross of Prayer," "The Octoroon," "Una and the Lion," "Cromwell," at the South Kensington Museum, "James Montgomery," the poet, at Sheffield, and various busts and statuettes. He executed the Wellington monument at Guildhall, with colossal figures of Peace and War; and the marble statue of armed science at Woolwich. Among his public works are the "Guards Memorial" in Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, and the Crimean Artillery Memorial on the Parade at Woolwich. In 1859 he received the medal of the Society of Arts for the origination of the principle of Entasis and definite proportions applied to the obelisk; and he was one of the sculptors employed in the completion of the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park, his portion being the colossal marble group of the United States directing the progress of America, a large copy of which, in terra-cotta, is now at

Washington. He has for some years retired from the active practice of his art, but still continues executing small statues of a poetic class, and has been lately employed on the restoration of the lost Venus of Cnidus and the mutilated statue of the Venus of Melos. He has lately presented some of the original models of his larger statues to the Town Hall of Kensington.

BELLAMY, Edward, an American writer, was born at Chicopee Falls in Massachusetts, in 1850. He was educated at Union College and in Germany; studied law and was admitted to the Bar, but never practised his profession, as he preferred a literary life. During 1871-72 he was on the staff of the *New York Evening Post*, and for the five years following was an editorial writer and critic for the *Springfield Union*. His health failing him, he made a voyage in 1876-77 to the Sandwich Islands, and on his return founded, with others, the *Springfield News*. After two years more of journalism, he abandoned it in order to devote himself entirely to original writing. He has contributed many short stories to the magazines, and in addition, has published, "Six to One: a Nantucket idyl," 1878; "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," 1880; and "Miss Ludington's Sister," 1884. His greatest success, however, has been in his socialistic novel, "Looking Backward," issued in 1888, and of which more than 300,000 copies were sold in America within two years of its first appearance. Mr. Bellamy still resides at Chicopee Falls, and interests himself in advancing the ideas of nationalism advocated in his book.

BELMORE (Earl), The Right Hon. Somerset Richard Lowry-Corry, P.C., K.C.M.G., **Fourth Earl of**, son of the third Earl, whom he succeeded in 1845, was born in London in 1835, and educated at Cambridge. He was elected a representative peer for Ireland in 1857; was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Derby's third administration, from July, 1866, to July, 1867; and was Governor of New South Wales from Jan., 1868, to Feb., 1872. He is a Privy Councillor in Ireland, 1867, and a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, 1890.

BELOT, Aldophe, was born at Pointe-à-Pître, in the island of Guadaloupe, Nov. 6, 1829, and while yet very young travelled extensively in the United States, Brazil, and other parts of North and South America, and also India and Cochin China. He studied law in Paris, and became an advocate at the Bar of Nancy in 1854. His first attempt in literature was "Châtiment," Paris, 1855, a novel, which failed to attract attention. Two years later he brought out "A la Campagne," a one-act comedy, which gave no indication of the immense and lasting success of his second dramatic composition, "Le Testament de César Girodot," a comedy in three acts, written in conjunction with M. Charles Edmond Villetard, first performed at the Odéon Theatre, Paris, Sept. 30, 1859, and subsequently at the Comédie Française; altogether it has been performed nearly 1,000 times. M. Belot has written a large number of other dramatic pieces: "L'article 47," "Miss Multon," "Le Pavé de Paris," &c. He is also the author of numerous novels, some of which have passed through as many as 100 editions. The most celebrated of these is "Mademoiselle Giraud, ma femme," 1870. His later works are, "Hélène et Mathilde," "La Femme de Feu," "La Femme de Glace," "Deux Femmes," "Folies de Jeunesse," "La Sultane Parisienne," and an elaborate romance in four volumes, 1875-6, entitled respectively,—"Les Mystères Mondains," "Les Baigneuses de Trouville," "Madame Vitel et Mademoiselle Lelièvre," and "Une Maison centrale de Femmes." M Belot was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1867, Officier d'Académie and Chevalier de l'Ordre d'Isabelle la Catholique.

BENEDEN, Professor, Pierre J. Van, M.D., LL.D., was born at Malines, Dec. 16, 1809, and became Professor at the Faculty of Sciences at Louvain in 1836. He has devoted a long life to researches in many branches of anatomy, zoology, physiology, ichthyology (fossil and recent), and ethnology. Besides his larger works Professor Van Beneden has published nearly 300 memoirs in the transactions of various scientific societies. Professor Van Beneden is M.D. and D.Sc., LL.D., Edinburgh, member of the Academy of Science of Belgium, Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London, Member of the Institute of France, of the Academies of Berlin, Boston, Lisbon, Montpellier, Munich, and of numerous scientific societies, and Knight Commander, or Grand Officer of orders of Belgium, Brazil, Italy, and other countries.

BENEDETTI, Vincent, a French diplomatist, of Italian extraction, born in Corsica, about 1815, was educated for the consular and diplomatic service. After having been appointed consul at Palermo in 1848, he became First Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople, until May, 1859, when he was appointed to succeed M. Bourée as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister at Teheran. M. Benedetti, who declined to accept the office, was some months afterwards named Director of Political Affairs to the Foreign Minister,—a position associated with the successful career of MM. de Rayneval and d'Hauterive, and with the names of Desages, Armand, Lefebre, and Thouvenel. It fell to the lot of M. Benedetti to act as secretary and editor of the protocols in the Congress of Paris in 1856, and he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in June, 1845, Officer in 1853, Commander in 1856, Grand Officer in June, 1860, and Grand Cross in 1866. Having been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Turin in 1861, on the recognition of the Italian Kingdom by the French Government, he resigned when M. Thouvenel retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was appointed Ambassador at Berlin, Nov. 27, 1864. M. Benedetti obtained great notoriety in connection with the remarkable draft of a secret treaty between France and Prussia, which was published in the *Times* on the 25th of July, 1870, at the very beginning of the war between those two powers. The document stated that the Emperor Napoleon III. would allow and recognise the Prussian acquisitions consequent upon the war against Austria; that the King of Prussia would promise to assist France in acquiring Luxemburg; that the Emperor would not oppose a Federal re-union of North and South Germany; that if the Emperor should occupy or conquer Belgium, the King should afford armed assistance to France against any other Power that might declare war against her in such case; and that the two Powers should conclude an offensive and defensive alliance. The publication of this extraordinary document caused great consternation and excitement throughout Europe. Its authenticity was not denied, but France declared that although M. Benedetti had written the document, he had done so at the dictation of Count Bismarck; whereas the latter statesman declared that through one channel or another France had incessantly demanded some compensation for not interfering with Prussia in her projects. Both statesmen agreed in saying that their respective sovereigns declined to sanction the treaty. On the outbreak of the war, M. Benedetti was of course recalled from Berlin; and since the fall of the Empire he has disappeared from public notice. In Oct., 1871, however, he published a pamphlet, in which he threw upon Count Bismarck the whole responsibility of the draft treaty, but the German Chancellor utterly crushed his opponent by a weighty reply. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Conseil Général of Corsica, and since then he has been an advocate at the Bar of Ajaccio.

BENHAM, The Rev. William, B.D., was born at West Meon, Hants, Jan. 15, 1831, his father being the village postmaster, as his grandfather had been before him. He was educated at the village National school, and was favourably noticed by the rector, Archdeacon Bayley, who, being blind, took him to his house as his little secretary. He taught the youth Latin and Greek, and after his death in 1844, Mr. Benham was sent to St. Mark's College, Chelsea, to be trained for a schoolmaster. After working in that capacity for a few years, Archdeacon Bayley's family furnished him with the means of going through the Theological Department of King's College, London. He went out with a first-class, and was ordained by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of London, as Divinity Teacher to his old college at Chelsea. He remained there from 1857 to 1864, when he became Editorial Secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and curate of St. Lawrence Jewry, under the present Dean of Exeter. In 1867 he was favourably noticed as a preacher by some members of Archbishop Longley's family, unknown to himself, and this led to the Archbishop offering him the vicarage of his own parish of Addington. He acted as the Primate's private secretary during the first Lambeth Conference, and passed the Resolutions through the press, and also his last Charge. Archbishop Tait also made him one of the Six Preachers of Canterbury in 1872, and gave him the vicarage of Margate in the same year. His chief work there was the carrying out the restoration of the parish church. In 1880 he was appointed to the vicarage of Marden, and in 1882 to the rectory of St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street, in the City of London. In 1889 the present Archbishop conferred on him an honorary Canonry in Canterbury Cathedral. Mr. Benham has published "The Gospel of St. Matthew, with notes and a commentary," 1862; "English Ballads, with introduction and notes," 1863; "The Epistles for the Christian Year, with notes and commentary," 1864; "The Church of the

Patriarchs," 1867; the "Globe" edition of Cowper's works, 1870; Commentary on the Acts in the "Commentary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," 1871; "A Companion to the Lectionary," 1872; a new translation of Thomas à Kempis's "Imitatio Christi," 1874; "Memoirs of Catherine and Craufurd Tait," 1879; "Readings on the Life of our Lord and his Apostles," 1880; "How to Teach the Old Testament," 1881; "Short History of the American Church," 1884; editor of "Cowper's Letters," 1885; "Diocesan History of Winchester," 1885; "Sermons for the Church's Year," 2 vols., 1885; and a "Dictionary of Religion." He is editor of Griffith and Farran's "Library of Ancient and Modern Theology." He has also contributed articles to "The Bible Educator," *Macmillan's Magazine*, and other periodicals.

BENNETT, Sir James Risdon, M.D., F.R.S., LL.D., Ex-President of the Royal College of Physicians, eldest son of the Rev. James Bennett, D.D., by Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Comley, of Romsey, Hampshire, was born at Romsey, in 1809. He was educated by private tuition and received his professional education in Paris and Edinburgh, at which latter university he took his degree of M.D. in 1833. After travelling for two years on the Continent, he settled in London, and lectured at the Charing Cross Hospital and Grainger's School in the Borough. He was elected, in 1843, Assistant-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and on becoming full Physician, lectured there for many years on the "Practice of Medicine." He was one of the Founders and Secretary of the first Sydenham Society for the Publication of Medical Works. After filling the offices of Censor, Lumleian and Croonian Lecturer, and Representative of the College of Physicians in the General Medical Council, he was elected President of the College in 1876, and annually re-elected up to 1881. In the same year he had been elected Fellow of the Royal Society. Sir Risdon Bennett is Consulting Physician to the Victoria Park Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Hon. Physician and Governor of St. Thomas's Hospital, and Fellow of various medical and scientific societies. He has published a translation from the German of Kramer on "Diseases of the Ear;" "An Essay on Acute Hydrocephalus," which gained the Fothergillian Gold Medal; "Lumleian Lectures on Cancerous and other Intra-Thoracic Growths." He has also contributed numerous papers to the *Transactions of the Pathological Society* and various medical journals. Sir Risdon Bennett was one of the Commissioners of the Paris Universal Exhibition for 1878. In that year he received from the University of Edinburgh the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1881 he received from Her Majesty the honour of knighthood, and was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Medical Congress. Sir Risdon has been Member of the Council, and Vice-President of the Royal Society. He married, in 1841, Miss Ellen Selfe Page, daughter of the Rev. Henry Page, M.A., of Rose Hill, Worcester.

BENNETT, William Cox, LL.D., is the son of Mr. John Bennett, watchmaker, of Greenwich, where he was born October 14, 1820. Whilst still a youth, he took an active part in the formation of a literary institution on the most popular basis, in connection with which he formed a library consisting of above 12,000 volumes. Perhaps best known as a song-writer, Dr. Bennett has since published "Poems," 1850; "Verdicts," 1852; "War Songs," 1855; "Queen Eleanor's Vengeance, and other Poems," 1857; "Songs, by a Song-Writer," 1859; "Baby May, and other Poems on Infants," 1861; "The Worn Wedding Ring," &c., 1861; "The Politics of the People," Part I. and II. 1865; "Our Glory Roll, National Poems," 1866; "Contributions to a Ballad History of England," 1868; "Songs for Sailors," 1872; republished with music by J. L. Hatton, 1878; "Prometheus, the Fire-giver," an attempted restoration of the lost First Part of the "Promethean Trilogy of Æschylus," 1877; "Sea Songs," 1878; "Songs for Soldiers," 1879. He edited a monthly periodical, "The Lark,—Songs, Ballads, and Recitations for the People," from Aug., 1883, to Sept., 1884. Dr. Bennett has been a frequent contributor to periodicals. A collected edition of his poems appeared in 1862, in "Routledge's British Poets." Dr. Bennett is also a political writer, and was attached to the staff of the *Weekly Dispatch*, during the years 1869-70. The University of Tusculum conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1869.

BENNIGSEN, Rudolph von, born at Lüneberg, Hanover, July 10, 1824, studied jurisprudence at Göttingen and Heidelberg, and qualified as an advocate, but entered the judiciary and rose to the functions of a judge at Göttingen. In 1855 the city of Aurich elected him to the Second Chamber of the Hanover Legislature, but the King refused him the indispensable consent of the Crown to accept that legislative office. Thereupon he resigned his judgeship, took his seat in the Parliament (1856), and at once assumed a position as leader of the Opposition. In 1859 Bennigsen and Miguel, with a few others, drew up and issued a programme or scheme of German unity. In this document it was declared that only Prussia could be at the head of a united Germany, and in fact Bennigsen advocated at this period that which Prince Bismarck long afterwards accomplished. The National-Verein held its first sitting Sept. 16, 1859, at the invitation of Bennigsen, and he himself was chosen President. The Frankfort Assembly formed the permanent organisation of the National-Verein, and fixed its seat in the city of Coburg. At the time of its dissolution in 1866, it numbered 30,000 members, of whom 10,000 were from Prussia. In that year the organisation of the North German Confederation making inevitable the speedy realisation of the Empire, the Union had no further *raison d'être*, and it was accordingly dissolved. Bennigsen, who by the annexation of Hanover was made a Prussian, became a member both of the Prussian Lower Chamber and of the North German Reichstag. During the war of 1870 he was in confidential relations with the Prussian authorities, and undertook two important missions—one to the South German States, where he discussed the conditions of a possible unity; the other, to the camp of Versailles in the winter of 1871, where the same negotiations were afterwards carried out to a practical result. In 1873 he was elected President of the Prussian House of Deputies. At the elections of 1877 the Socialist party opposed his candidature, but without success.

BENSLY, Professor Robert Lubbock, was born August 24, 1831, at Eaton, near Norwich, and was educated at King's College, London, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; B.A. 1885; M.A. 1859; also at the University of Halle, 1857–59. He has been Lecturer in Hebrew at Gonville and Caius College, 1861–90; was elected Fellow 1876; and Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge 1887. He was a Member of the Company for the revision of the authorized version of the Old Testament, 1870–86. Professor Bensly has served as Examiner to the University of London in the text of the Old and New Testaments; and has been twice sent as a Delegate by the University of Cambridge to the International Congress of Orientalists, in 1881 and 1889. He has published "The Missing Fragments of the Latin Version of the 4th Book of Ezra," 1875; "The Harklean Version of the Epistle to the Hebrews" (the unpublished portion), 1890.

BENSON, The Most Rev. Edward White, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, son of Edward White Benson, Esq., of Birmingham Heath, and formerly of York, was born near Birmingham in 1829. He was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, and where he graduated B.A. in 1852, as a First Class in classical honours, and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, obtaining also the place of a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos. He graduated M.A. in 1855, B.D. in 1862, and D.D. in 1867, Hon. D.C.L. (Oxford), 1884. He was for some years one of the masters in Rugby School, and he held the head mastership of Wellington College from its first opening in 1858 down to 1872. For several years he was Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of Lincoln, by whom he was appointed Chancellor and Canon Residentiary of Lincoln, having been a Prebendary of the same cathedral for three years previous. He was Select Preacher to the University of Cambridge (1864, 1871, 1875, 1876, 1879, and 1882), and to the University of Oxford (1875–76), Hon. Chaplain to the Queen, 1873, and Chaplain in Ordinary, 1875-77. In Dec., 1876, he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Earl of Beaconsfield, to the newly restored Bishopric of Truro, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, April 25, 1877. The diocese, which was taken out of the diocese of Exeter, consists of the county of Cornwall, the Isles of Scilly, and five parishes of Devonshire, constituting the old Archdeaconry of Cornwall, with the church of St. Mary, Truro, as a Cathedral. During his occupation of the See he began the building of a new Cathedral at Truro (with Mr. J. L. Pearson as architect), of which the outward shell has cost over £100,000, much of that sum having been gathered through the energy of the Bishop. In Dec., 1882, Dr. Benson was appointed by the Crown, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, in succession to Dr. Tait. Dr. Benson has published "Σαλπισει. A memorial Sermon preached after the death of Dr. Lee, first Bishop of Manchester," 1870; "Work, Friendship, Worship," being three sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in 1871; "Boy-Life, its trial, its strength, its fulness, Sundays in Wellington College, 1859-72," Lond., 8vo, 1874; "Singleheart," 1877; "The Cathedral, its necessary place in the Life and Work of the Church," 1879; "The Seven Gifts," 1885; and "Christ and His Times," 1889. Dr. Benson married, in 1859, Mary, daughter of the late Rev. William Sidgwick, of Skipton, Yorkshire.

BENTINCK, The Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Cavendish, P.C., son of the late Major-General Lord Frederick Bentinck, K.C.B., was born in 1821, and educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Bentinck unsuccessfully contested Taunton in April, 1859; but he was elected in the following August, and continued to represent that borough till July, 1865, when he was returned for Whitehaven, which he has represented up to the present time. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade in Feb., 1874. In Nov., 1875, he was appointed Judge-Advocate-General, and sworn of the Privy Council. He went out of office with his party in April, 1880.

BENTLEY, Professor Robert, F.L.S., botanist, who has more particularly directed his attention to the applications of botany to Medicine, was born at Hitchin, Herts, on March 25, 1821, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1847. He is a Fellow of King's College, London, and Medical Associate, and Emeritus Professor of Botany there; Honorary Member of, and Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Botany to, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Honorary member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; and Member of the Council, and Vice-President of the Royal Botanic Society of London, &c. Professor Bentley was for many years Professor of Botany in the London Institution; and was formerly Examiner in Botany to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of England; Lecturer on Botany at the Medical Colleges of the London, Middlesex, and St. Mary's Hopsitals; and for twenty years Dean of the Medical Faculty in King's College, London. Professor Bentley was President of the British Pharmaceutical Conferences in 1866 and 1867. He has contributed numerous articles to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, of which for ten years he was one of the editors. He has written a "Manual of Botany," which has reached the fifth edition; has jointly edited two editions of Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics; is the author of an elementary work on Botany, in the series of Manuals of Elementary Science, published by the Society for Promoting Christain Knowledge; also "Student's Guide to Structural, Morphological, and Physiological Botany"; "Student's Guide to Systematic Botany"; "Text Book of the Organic Materia Medica"; has edited, with Professors Redwood and Attfield, the "British Pharmacopœia, 1885"; and is joint author, with Dr. Trimen, of an illustrated work on Medicinal Plants, in four volumes. Professor Bentley has published also a Series of Papers "On New American Remedies," a Lecture "On the Characters, Properties, and Uses of Eucalyptus globulus," "Lectures on the Organic Materia Medica of the British Pharmacopœia," and numerous other Lectures and Papers on Botany and Meteria Medica in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and elsewhere.

BERESFORD, Lord Charles William de la Poer, second son of the Rev. John Beresford, fourth Marquis of Waterford, by Christiana Julia, fourth daughter of the late Colonel Charles Powell Leslie, of Glaslough, co. Monaghan, was born Feb. 10, 1846, at Philiptown, co. Dublin. He entered the Royal Navy in 1859, was appointed a lieutenant in 1868, and advanced to the rank of commander in 1875. He served successively in the "Marlborough," the "Defence," the "Clio," the "Tribune," the "Sutlej," the "Research," the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," the "Galatea," the "Goshawk," and "Bellerophon." In 1872 he was appointed Flag Lieutenant to the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport; and he accompanied the Prince of Wales as naval aide-de-camp to India in 1875-76. In 1877 he joined the "Thunderer," and was commander of the Royal yacht "Osborne" from 1878 to 1881. His lordship received the gold medal of the Royal Humane Society, and of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, for having on three occasions jumped overboard and saved lives at sea. On one of these occasions, when he rescued a marine who had fallen overboard at Port Stanley, Falkland Island, he was attired in heavy shooting clothes, and his pockets were filled with cartridges. At the time of the bombardment of the forts of Alexandria, Lord Charles Beresford was in command of the gunboat "Condor," and in the action of July 11, 1882, he greatly distinguished himself by his gallant conduct. The ironclad, "Temeraire," which got ashore at the beginning of the engagement, was safely assisted off by the "Condor." Then the formidable Marabout batteries, which constituted the second strongest defence of the Port of Alexandria, were effectually silenced. This latter success was chiefly due to the gallant way in which the "Condor" bore down on the fort and engaged guns immensely superior to her own. So vigorous, indeed, was the attack on the big fort, that the Admiral's ship signalled "Well done, 'Condor.'" It was ascertained that the Khedive, who had taken refuge with Dervish Pacha at Ramleh, was in imminent danger. Arabi Pacha had sent a body of troops to guard the palace, and ordered them to kill the Khedive, but Tewfik and Dervish managed to bribe the men, and to communicate with Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, who dispatched the "Condor" in shore to keep the Egyptian troops in check. The Khedive then succeeded in getting away, and drove to Ras-el-Tin. As the conflagration and looting continued in the city of Alexandria, the Americans were asked to land marines to assist in keeping order, and a regular police system was organised under Lord Charles Beresford, while Captain Fisher, of the "Inflexible," took command of the land forces. Strong measures were necessary to subdue the looters. Several of the scoundrels detected in the very act of setting fire to houses were summarily shot in the great square, and those caught plundering were flogged. Lord Charles Beresford was promoted to the rank of captain (Aug. 7, 1882) for the services he had rendered at the bombardment of Alexandria. In Sept., 1884, he was appointed on the staff of Lord Wolseley for the Nile Expedition, and assisted in the arduous work of getting the boats up to Korti. In command of the Naval Brigade with Sir Herbert Stewart across the Desert, he was the only man not killed of those in immediate charge of the machine-gun at Abu Klea, and was subsequently left in charge of zeraba when the troops marched on Gubat. In Feb. 1885, with the small river steamer "Safia," he rescued Sir Charles Wilson's party (who had been wrecked on their return from Khartoum), after having had the boiler of his steamer repaired while anchored for twenty-four hours under fire of the enemy's fort, which fire was kept down solely by the two machine-guns on board. His lordship sat in the House of Commons, as member for the county of Waterford, in the Conservative interest, from Feb. 1874, till April, 1880, when his candidature was unsuccessful. In Nov. 1885, he was returned for the Eastern Division of Marylebone by a majority of 944 over the late sitting member, and easily retained the seat at the election of 1886. He was appointed Junior Lord of the Admiralty on the accession of Lord Salisbury to power, which post he resigned in 1888 on a question affecting the strength of the Navy. In Dec. 1889, he was appointed to the command of the first class armoured cruiser "Undaunted," for service in the Mediterranean. He married in 1878 Mina, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Gardner, M.P.

BERKLEY, George, Civil Engineer, was born in London on April 26, 1821, and educated at private schools, and apprenticed to Samuda Bros. in 1835, with whom he worked in the shops and on designs of atmospheric systems of working railways, steam-engines, &c. From 1841 to 1849 he was Assistant to Robert Stephenson, during which period he was engaged on experiments with Locomotives, alteration of gauge, and Rolling Stock of the Eastern Counties and North Eastern Railways; inquiry into systems of working atmospheric Railways, question of gauge referred to Royal Commission in 1846, and other work. From 1849 to 1859, he was engaged on inquiry into the Water supply of Liverpool and neighbourhood for Robert Stephenson; Engineer to London and Blackwall Railway; North and South Western Junction Railway and Branch to Hammersmith, Hampstead Junction Railway, Stratford and Loughton Railway, Wimbledon and Croydon, East Suffolk system of Railways; Wells and Fakenham and other lines, and from 1851—1859 represented Robert Stephenson as Engineer to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and succeeded to the post on the death of Robert Stephenson. In 1874 he was appointed one of the Consulting Engineers to the Colonial Office for Railways in Natal, and viaducts and other work in the Cape Colony. In 1885, he was appointed Consulting Engineer to the Indian Midland Railway, and in 1887, in conjunction with his son, was appointed Engineer to the Argentine North Eastern Railway. In 1845, he wrote a paper on the atmospheric system of Railways, and in 1870 a paper on the strength of Iron and Steel, for the Institution of Civil Engineers. He is senior Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers; a member of the Athenæum Club, and has been for some years on the board of Managers of the Royal Institution.

BERNARD-BEERE, Mrs., is a daughter of Mr. Wilby Whitehead, and widow of Capt. E. C. Dering, a son of Sir Edward Dering, Bart. She was prepared for the stage by Mr. Herman Vezin, and made her *début* at the Opera Comique, but soon after, on the occasion of her marriage, abandoned the profession. On her return to the stage she appeared as Julia, in "The Rivals," at the St. James's Theatre, and during her engagement there played Lady Sneerwell, Grace Harkaway, and Emilia. She subsquently took part in "The School for Scandal," and "The Rivals." On April 12, 1882, Mrs. Bernard-Beere represented Bathsheba Everdene, in "Far from the Madding Crowd," at the Globe. After this she proceeded to the Haymarket, where, on May 5, 1883, she was "cast for" the title part of Mr. Herman Merivale's version of "Fédora." Her next characters were Mrs. Devenish, in "Lords and Commons," and Princess Zicka, in "Diplomacy."

BERNAYS, Albert James, son of Adolphus Bernays, Professor of the German Language and Literature at King's College, London, was born in London Nov. 8, 1823, and was educated at King's College School and at the University of Giessen. He is Dr. of Philosophy of Giessen, Fellow of the Chemical Society, Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry, in 1845; Lecturer on Chemistry and Practical Chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, 1854-60; and has been Lecturer on Chemistry, Practical Chemistry and Practical Toxicology at St. Thomas's Hospital since 1860, and is Public Analist, St. Giles's, Camberwell, and St. Saviour's Southwark; late Examiner in Chemistry to the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians. He has published "Household Chemistry," 3 editions; "First Lines in Chemistry," "Science of Home Life," 1862; "Notes for Students in Chemistry," sixth edition; "Notes on Analytical Chemistry for Students in Medicine," 3rd edition in separate form, 1889; "Food," 1876; "Chemistry," and various papers on food, Hygiene, Cremation, &c.

BERNHARDT, Rosine (called Sarah). *See* DAMALA, MME.

BERRY, Sir Graham, was a shopkeeper in Chelsea, who went out to Victoria in 1852 in the height of the gold-digging fever, but instead of turning his attention to the gold mines he settled down to business at Melbourne. In 1860 he was elected to the Victorian Parliament as an advanced Liberal, and again in 1864, but was defeated in the next election, and then, devoting his energies to journalism, became proprietor and editor of the *Geelong Register*. He soon, however, re-entered Parliament, and in 1870 first took office as Treasurer, and five years later became Premier for a short time. In 1877 Sir G. Berry was returned at the head of an overwhelming majority, and once more took the Premiership. While in office he passed several important democratic measures, including a land tax on large estates, but failed to carry a proposal for a fundamental reform of the Legislative Council. Sir G. Berry then visited England in order to induce the Imperial Parliament to take up the matter, but failed, though through his efforts the question was eventually settled. On his return the general election of 1880 placed him in a minority, but he was subsequently restored to power, and carried some noteworthy reform measures. Again thrown out by a want of confidence vote, Sir G. Berry entered a coalition Ministry, in which he was Chief Secretary. Early in 1886, Sir G. Berry, with Mr. Service, was Victorian delegate to the first Federal Council, and shortly afterwards Sir G. Berry was appointed Agent-General in London for Victoria. The honour of knighthood was conferred on Sir Graham Berry in recognition of his services to the colony. He was Executive Commissioner for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

BERTHELOT, P. E. Marcelin, a French chemist, the son of a physician, was born at Paris, October 25, 1827. From a very early age he has devoted himself to scientific studies, and made special researches into the synthesis of fatty bodies and alcohol, and into thermo-chemistry. The degree of Doctor of Sciences was conferred upon him in April, 1854, and in 1861 the Academy of Sciences awarded him the sum of 3,500 francs for his researches. In 1859 he was appointed Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Superior School of Pharmacy, and in 1865 at the request of the Academy of Sciences a new chair of organic chemistry was created for him at the Collège de France. He was elected a Member of the Académie de Médecine in February, 1863, and entered the Académie des Sciences, March 3, 1873, in the place of Duhamel. He has since been elected Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London, and of most of the Academies of Europe and the United States. On September 2, 1870, he was elected President of the Scientific Committee of Defence, and during the siege of Paris was engaged in the manufacture of guns and ammunition, and especially of nitro-glycerine and dynamite. Since 1878 he has been President of the Committe on explosives, to which body the new smokeless powder is due. On April 6, 1876, he was named Inspector-General of Higher Education. The labours of M. Berthelot have had for their object, principally, the reproduction of the substances which enter into the composition of organised beings, and his labours have opened a new field for science, which, up to his time, had limited itself almost entirely to analysis. The dyeing trade has benefited largely by his discoveries in extracting dyes from coal-tar. He has for forty years contributed extensively to the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, of which he is now editor, *La Synthèse des Carbures d'Hydrogène*, &c., and has written "Chimie Organique fondée sur la Synthèse," 1860; "Leçons sur les Principes Sucres," 1862; "Leçons sur les Méthodes Générales de Synthèse," 1864; "Leçons sur l'Isomérie," 1865; "Traité Élémentaire de Chimie Organique," "Sur la Force de la Poudre et des Matières Explosives," 1872 and 1889; "Vérification de l'Aréométre de Baumé," 1873; "Les Origines de l'Alchimie," 1885; "Collection des anciens Alchimistes grecs," 1888, besides numerous scientific and philosophical articles for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue des Cours Scientifiques*, *Le Temps*, &c., which have been collectively published under the title "Science et Philosophie." One of these articles, entitled "Science Idéale et Science Positive," a letter to M. Renan, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1863, is very remarkable. M. Berthelot was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1861, made an officer in 1867, commander in 1879, and grand officer in 1886, in which year he became, for a short time, a member of the French Cabinet. In 1889 he was elected Sécrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie des Sciences de Paris.

BERTRAND, Joseph Louis François, a French mathematician, born in Paris, March 11, 1822, evinced from a very early age an extraordinary taste for mathematics, and when eleven years of age on leaving the College of St. Louis, he entered the École Polytechnique. He was successively Professor at the Lycée Saint-Louis; Examiner for admissions at the École Polytechnique, teacher of analysis at the same school, Assistant Professor of Mathematical Physics at the College of France, and Professor of Special Mathematics at the Lycée Napoleon. In 1856 he was admitted to the Académie des Sciences, in place of Sturm, and on the death of Elie de Beaumont, in 1874, was elected perpetual secretary. Besides his three great works, "Traité d'Arithmétique," 1849; "Traité d'Algèbre," 1856, and "Traité de Calcul Différentiel Intégral," 1864—1870, he has written a number of memoirs relative to physics, pure mathematics and mechanics, of which the following are the principal: "Sur les Conditions d'Intégralité des Fonctions différentielles;" "Sur la Théorie Générale des Surfaces;" "Sur la Similitude en Méchanique;" "Sur la Théorie des Phénomènes Capillaires;" "Sur la Théorie de la Propagation du Son," &c. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honour in August, 1867.

BESANT, Walter, was born at Portsmouth, in 1838, and educated at King's College, London, and Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high mathematical honours. He was intended for the church, but abandoned this career. He was then appointed Senior Professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, but was compelled by ill health to resign, and returned to England, where he has since resided. In 1868 he produced his first work, "Studies in Early French Poetry." In 1873 he brought out "The French Humourists;" in 1877, "Rabelais," for the "Ancient and Foreign Classics:" and, in 1882, "Readings from Rabelais;" in 1879, "Coligny;" and in 1881, "Whittington," for the "New Plutarch" series. Mr. Besant acted for many years as secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, in which capacity he wrote, in 1871, a "History of Jerusalem," with the late Professor Palmer; and was editor of the great work entitled, "The Survey of Western Palestine." He has contributed to most of the magazines. In 1871 he entered into the partnership with the late Mr. James Rice, which produced the series of novels that bear their joint names. Mr. Besant has also written, under his own name, "The Revolt of Man," "The Captain's Room," "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," 1882; "All in a Garden Fair," 1883; "Dorothy Forster," 1884; "Uncle Jack," 1885; "Children of Gibeon," 1886; "The World Went Very Well Then," 1887; "For Faith and Freedom," 1888; "The Bell of St. Paul's," 1889; "Armorel of Lyonnesse," 1890; and two volumes of collected Stories entitled: "To Call her Mine," and "The Holy Rose." He also, with Mr. Rice, put on the stage two plays, one performed at the Royal Court, a dramatic version of "Ready Money Mortiboy;" and the other, "Such a good Man," the play from which their story bearing the same title was written. Mr. Besant has also written a biography of the late Professor Palmer, 1883, and "The Eulogy of Richard Jefferies," 1888. On the establishment of the "Incorporated Society of Authors," he was elected the First Chairman of the Executive Committee, and, in succession to the late Sir Frederick Pollock, he has been re-elected to the same office.

BESANT, William Henry, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., the son of a merchant at Portsmouth, was born at Portsmouth in 1828, and was educated at the Grammar School, and at a Proprietary School at Southsea, and proceeded, in 1846, to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, as Senior Wrangler, and First Smith's Prizeman. He was elected to a Fellowship at St. John's College in 1851, and was appointed Lecturer in 1853. The Fellowship ceased in 1859, but he was retained as Lecturer, and held that appointment until June, 1889. In 1856 he was Moderator, and in 1857 Examiner for the Mathematical Prizes, and in 1885 he was again Moderator. From 1859 to 1864 he was one of the Examiners for the University of London. In 1871 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is also a Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the London Mathematical Society. In 1883 he received the degree of Doctor of Science, being the first D.Sc. created by the University of Cambridge. He has been very active as a Private Tutor, College Lecturer, and Examiner in Cambridge and elsewhere. In May, 1889, he was re-elected to a Fellowship at St. John's College. Dr. Besant has published treatises on "Hydro-Mechanics," "Elementary Hydrostatics," "Geometrical Conic Sections," "Dynamics," "Roulettes and Glissettes," and has written various papers in the *Messenger of Mathematics*, and in the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*.

BESIEGED Resident. *See* LABOUCHERE, H.

BESSEMER, Sir Henry, F.R.S., civil engineer and inventor, whose name is inseparably connected with the development of the steel industry in England and other countries, is the son of the late Mr. Anthony Bessemer, and was born in Hertfordshire in 1813. From his earliest youth he was fond of modelling and designing patterns, and, at the age of 20, he was an exhibitor in the Royal Academy; he, however, chose engineering as a profession, and, after taking out numerous patents for mechanical invention, he, in 1856, read before the British Association, at Cheltenham, his first paper on the manufacture of malleable iron and steel. His discovery of the means of rapidly and cheaply converting pig iron into steel, by blowing a blast of air through the iron when in a state of fusion, was the result of costly and laborious experiments which extended over a period of several years, and in which the ultimate result was attained only after many and disheartening failures. Prior to this invention, the entire production of cast steel in Great Britain was only about 50,000 tons annually; and its average price, which ranged from £50 to £60 per ton, was prohibitory of its use for many of the purposes to which it is now universally applied. The manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process in Great Britain alone, in the year 1889, amounted to no less than 2,140,791 tons, of which 943,083 tons were made into rails, having a mean selling price of £5 per ton, whereas cast steel bars, of a weight equal to a railway bar, had never been produced in Sheffield at a less cost than £50 per ton, prior to the introduction of Bessemer-steel. The quantity of steel produced by this process in the seven principal steel making countries in the year 1889, amounted to 8,278,813 tons, effecting a saving of at least 12 millions of tons of coal in its production. The steel made by the Bessemer process, while it retains more than the toughness of the best iron, is at least 50 per cent. stronger, and is now rapidly superseding the use of iron for the construction of the hulls of ships, their masts, yards, and standing rigging; also for the construction of bridges, viaducts, girders, and large span roofs; while for steam-boilers, locomotive engines, and other railway purposes it has almost entirely banished the use of iron. It is difficult to realize the fact that an invention which has revolutionized the whole iron trade of the world in the short space of thirty years, was in its early infancy so pooh-poohed, cried down, and fought against, by the great steel trade of Sheffield, as to have been in danger of being wholly lost to the world; but Mr. Bessemer, with the courage and indomitable energy so characteristic of the man, determined, on the refusal of the trade to take up his invention, to become himself a steel manufacturer. With this object he built steel works in Sheffield, determined to beard the lion in his den, and force, by an irresistible competition, the trade to adopt and carry out his invention, and become Licencees under his Patents; in this he was eminently successful, and to-day there is manufactured in England by the Bessemer process more than forty-five times the quantity of steel that was made by the old process prior to his invention. The first honorary recognition of the importance of the Bessemer process in this country was made by the Institution of Civil Engineers about 1858, when that body awarded Mr. Bessemer the Gold Telford Medal, for a paper read by him before them on the subject. The knowledge of the new process soon spread to Sweden, Germany, Austria, and France, and the inventor received from these countries several gold medals in recognition of the merits of his invention. The Americans have adopted a very special method of showing their appreciation of Mr. Bessemer's services to science. In the midst of one of the richest iron and coal districts in the world, in Indiana, they have built a new city, which, from its geographical position and local advantages, is destined eventually to become one of the largest centres of trade in America. To this city they have given the name of Bessemer. In 1872, the Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts was awarded, by the Council, to Mr. Bessemer "for the eminent services rendered by him to arts, manufactures, and commerce, in developing the manufacture of steel." In 1871 he was elected President of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, and, during his Presidency, he instituted the "Bessemer Gold Medal," which has since been awarded annually for the most important improvement in the iron or steel manufacture made during the year. Mr. Bessemer was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1877. The first Howard quinquennial prize, being that for the year 1877, was awarded by the Institution of Civil Engineers to Mr. Bessemer as—in terms of the bequest—"the inventor of a new and valuable process relating to the uses and property of iron." Mr. Bessemer was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, June 12, 1879, and on the 26th of the same month he was knighted by the Queen at Windsor. On April 15, 1880, the Company of Turners presented the Freedom and livery of their company to Sir Henry Bessemer, and on Oct. 6 in the same year he was presented with the Freedom of the City of London, "in recognition of his valuable discoveries which have so largely benefited the iron industries of this country, and his scientific attainments, which are so well known and appreciated throughout the world."

BEST, William Thomas, organist, son of a solicitor at Carlisle, was born there Aug. 13, 1826. He was educated in his native city under a private tutor. It was intended that he should adopt the profession of a civil engineer, but he chose music as a profession before the completion of his term in the former pursuit. He became Organist of the Panopticon, Leicester Square, in 1853; Organist of the chapel of Lincoln's Inn; Organist of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; Organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, in 1855 (a position he still holds); and Organist of the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, in 1871. In 1840, English organs were unsuitable for the performance of Bach's great organ works, the functions of the separate or "obligato" pedal not then being appreciated. Goss, Turle, and other well-known men of the same day played the organ as a clavier instrument, with an occasional holding-note on the pedals. Mr. Best, however, induced organ-builders to re-construct their instruments in accordance with Bach's system, in which the bass of organ music should be chiefly assigned to the pedals and not to the left hand. This requires a complete and separate organ for the feet, the same as the keyboards for the hands. Bach's System is now universal in England. Mr. Best has published the following organ works:—"Modern School for the Organ," 1854, a collection of original studies; "Art of Organ-Playing," 1870; Sonatas, Preludes, and Fugues; Concert pieces in all styles, 1850-86; "Arrangements from the scores of the Great Masters," 5 vols., 1873; "The Organ Student," 2 vols., and several of Händel's works, including "Choral Fugues," 1856; "Organ Concertos," 1858-79; "Händel Album," 1880; and "Opera and Oratorio Songs," 1881. He has also composed some pianoforte music, an overture for orchestra, and triumphal march, as well as many species of church music. In 1885 a complete English edition of Bach's organ works was begun under Mr. Best's editorship. In 1880 he received a Civil List pension of £100 per annum.

BETHAM - EDWARDS, Miss Matilda Barbara, was born at Westerfield, Suffolk, in 1836, and began to write when quite young. Her first effort in fiction, a story, "The White House by the Sea," published when she was nineteen, has been many times reprinted in popular editions, also translated into Norwegian and other languages; since that time she has devoted herself entirely to literature, contributing to *Punch*, the *Graphic*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, and other leading periodicals, and publishing numerous novels and novelettes. Amongst the most popular are: "John and I," "Doctor Jacob," "Kitty," "The Sylvestres," "Bridget," "Exchange no Robbery," "Disarmed," "Pearla," "Love and Mirage," "The Parting of the Ways." Many of these stories originally appeared in American and English serials, and have been translated into French, German, and Norwegian. They have also been re-issued in popular editions in America, Germany, and at home. Amongst Miss Betham-Edwards's miscellaneous contributions to literature, may be mentioned, "A Winter with the Swallows in Algeria," and "A Year in Western France." In 1885 she published a volume of "Poems," containing, among other reprints, "The Golden Bee," which attracted the attention of Charles Dickens, when the authoress was in her teens. In 1889 this writer issued a centennial edition of Arthur Young's "Travels in France," with notes, biography, and general sketch of France, the result of personal experience and observations; also, "The Roof of France, or, Travels in N. Lozère."

BETTANY, George T., M.A., born at Penzance, March 30, 1850, eldest son of the late Mr. G. Bettany, was educated privately, at Guy's Hospital, London, and at Caius College, Cambridge, where he was Tancred Student in Medicine, Foundation Scholar in Natural Science, and Shuttleworth Scholar. He graduated at London University B.Sc., 1871, with first-class honours in Geology; B.A. Cambridge 1874 (bracketed third in first-class of Natural Sciences Tripos, 1873); M.A., 1877. He lectured for some years on Biology at Girton and Newnham Colleges, Cambridge; was lecturer on Botany at Guy's Hospital, 1877-1886; has edited for Ward, Lock & Co. "Science Primers for the People," the "Popular Library of Literary Treasures," and "The Minerva Library of Famous Books," the latter a very successful monthly series, which began in April, 1889. He is the English editor of *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine*. Mr. Bettany's principal books are, "The Morphology of the Skull," 1877 (conjointly with Prof. W. K. Parker, F.R.S.); "Elementary Physiology," 1883; "Eminent Doctors, their Lives and their Work," 1885; "Life of Charles Darwin," (Great Writers Series), 1887; "The World's Inhabitants," an extended illustrated work on Ethnology, issued serially in 1887-8; "The World's Religions," a companion work, 1889-90. He is a contributor to the *Times*, *Athenæum*, "Dictionary of National Biography," &c.

BETTANY, Jeanie Gwynne, only daughter of the late Mr. S. G. Gwynne, was born at Audley, Staffordshire, Jan. 25, 1857, educated by her father and at University College, London, and married 1878 Mr. G. T. Bettany (*see above*). She has written a successful novel of life in the South Staffordshire "Black Country," entitled "The House of Rimmon," 3 vols., 1885, issued serially in *Sylvia's Home Journal* for 1889, and in 1 Vol. in the same year. This book has been very highly praised by many novelists and reviewers, as being original in style and full of acute characterisation and humour. Mrs. Gwynne Bettany has also written "A Laggard in Love," a 1 vol. novel, in *Lippincott's Magazine* for Nov. 1890; and "Aunt Saracen's Two Legacies," a humorous description of the pranks of two boys, and numerous short stories in the *Argosy*, *Temple Bar*, *Belgravia*, &c.

BEVERLEY, Bishop of. *See* CROSSTHWAITE, THE RT. REV. ROBERT J.

BICKERSTETH, The Very Rev. Edward, D.D., F.R.G.S., Dean of Lichfield, the second son of the late Rev. John Bickersteth, M.A., nephew of the late Lord Langdale, and brother of the late Bishop of Ripon, was born in 1814, at Acton, Suffolk; entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1832, and graduated B.A. in honours, from Sidney Sussex College in 1836, having previously obtained the Taylor's Mathematical Exhibition. He afterwards entered as a student in theology at Durham University, where he gained the first prize for a Theological Essay in 1837; was ordained deacon at the end of that year, and priest in Jan. 1839. He served as curate to Archdeacon Vickers at Chetton, Shropshire, in 1838-39, when he was appointed to the curacy, with sole charge, of the Abbey, Shrewsbury. Having occupied this position for nine years, he was presented by the late Earl Howe in 1848 to the incumbency of Penn Street, Buckinghamshire. Dr. Bickersteth was appointed Rural Dean of Amersham, by the Bishop of Oxford, the same year; Vicar of Aylesbury and Archdeacon of Buckingham in 1853; Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1861, 1864, 1873 and 1878; and Deputy Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury in 1861-2. He was elected Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury upon the resignation of the Dean of Bristol, and admitted to the degree of D.D., *propter merita*, by a Grace of the Senate of the University of Cambridge in 1864; again elected Prolocutor at the opening of the new Convocation in 1866, and First Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He was for the third time elected Prolocutor in Dec. 1868; and again for the fourth time in 1874. He was appointed Select Preacher before the University of Oxford in 1875. In Feb. 1875, he was nominated by the Crown to the Deanery of Lichfield, which had become vacant by the death of the Very Rev. William Weldon Champneys. He has published "Questions illustrating the Thirty-nine Articles," "Catechetical Exercises on the Apostles' Creed," "Prayers for the Present Times," Charges delivered at his Visitations in 1855, 1856, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1868, and 1870; "The Reform of Convocation," 1877; "The Mercian Church and St. Chad,"—an Address delivered in Lichfield Cathedral on March 2, 1880; "Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister," Oct. 1881, besides other tracts and numerous sermons. He also brought out a new edition of Evans' "Bishopric of Souls," 1877. Dean Bickersteth was a member of the company appointed by Convocation to revise the New Testament; and he is the writer of an Exposition of St. Mark's Gospel for the "Pulpit Commentary," which is now in its 6th edition. Dean Bickersteth is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences.

BICKERSTETH, The Right Rev. Edward Henry, D.D., Bishop of Exeter, born at Islington, Jan. 25, 1825, son of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, was educated at Watton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Chancellor's English Medallist in 1844, 1845, and 1846; proceeded B.A. (Sen. Opt.) in 1847, Classical Tripos, 3rd Class; took the degree of M.A. in 1850; and gained the Seatonian Prize in 1854. Mr. Bickersteth became Curate of Banningham, Norfolk, in 1848; Curate of Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells, 1852; Rector of Hinton Martell, Dorset, in the same year; Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead, in 1855; Chaplain to the Bishop of Ripon in 1861; and Rural Dean of Highgate in 1878; and Dean of Gloucester in 1884. On the translation of Dr. Temple to the See of London, Dr. Bickersteth was appointed Bishop of Exeter, and was consecrated in 1885. He is author of the following books:—"Poems," 1848; "Water from the Well-Spring," 1853; "The Rock of Ages; or Scripture Testimony to the One Eternal Godhead of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit," 1858; "Practical and Explanatory Commentary on the New Testament," 1864; "Yesterday, To-day, and for Ever: a Poem in 12 books," 1866; "The Spirit of Life; or, Scripture Testimony to the Divine Person and Work of the Holy Ghost," 1868; "The Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," 1870; "The Two Brothers, and other Poems," 1871; "The Master's Home-Call," 1872; "The Reef and other Parables," 1873; "The Shadowed Home and the Light Beyond," 1874; and, "The Lord's Table," 1882. The "Hymnal Companion," of which a revised and enlarged edition, with tunes, appeared in 1876, is now in use in more than four thousand churches in England and the Colonies.

BICKMORE, Albert Smith, was born at St. George's, Maine, March 1, 1839. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1860, and immediately began to study natural history under Agassiz, who, in the following year, placed him in charge of the department of Mollusca in his Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass. He had, very early in his scientific career, determined to establish at New York a Museum of Natural History. Partly to make collections for this, and partly to supply some deficiencies in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, he sailed in 1865 for the East Indies. He spent one year making collections of shells and small animals in the East Indian Archipelago; then traversed a large portion of China, visited and explored Japan, crossed Siberia, visiting its mines, Central and Northern Russia, and other European countries, and returned to New York after an absence of about three years. In 1869 he published in London and New York a volume of his "Travels in the East Indian Archipelago," and a German edition at Jena. In 1870 he was elected Professor of Natural History in Madison University, Hamilton, New York. He has been a frequent contributor to the American Journal of Science, and the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society; and is now Secretary of the Museum of Natural History, New York, which was inaugurated at the close of 1877.

BIDDULPH. General Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnel, K.C.B., is the second son of the late Rev. Thomas Shrapnel

Biddulph, of Amroth Castle, Pembrokeshire, sometime Prebendary of Brecknock, by Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. James Stillingfleet, Prebendary of Worcester, and was born in 1825. He was educated at Woolwich, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1843 as a second lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1844; became captain in 1850, brevet major in 1854, brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1856, colonel in 1874, major-general in 1877, lieutenant-general in 1881, and general in 1886. General Biddulph served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He was Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery in India from 1868 to 1871; and in 1876 he was appointed Brigadier-General in command of the Rohilkund district; he also commanded the Quettah field force in Afghanistan in 1878-9. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (military division) in 1873, and promoted to a Knight Commandership of that Order in 1879. In 1881 he was appointed to the divisional staff of the army in Bengal. Sir Michael Biddulph married, in 1857, Katherine, daughter of Captain Stamati, Commandant of Balaclava.

BIDDULPH, Sir Robert, G.C.M.G., C.B., is the son of the late Mr. Robert Biddulph, of Ledbury, Herefordshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. George Palmer, M.P., of Nazing Park, Essex. He was born in London, August 26, 1835, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was appointed second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1853; captain in 1860; major in the army in 1861; lieutenant-colonel in 1864; colonel in 1872; brigadier-general in 1879; major-general in the army in 1883; and lieutenant-general in 1887. He was Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General in India from 1858 to 1860; Military Secretary in China in 1860-61; Military Secretary in Madras from 1861 to 1865; and Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Woolwich from 1868 to 1871. He was one of the Assistant Boundary Commissioners under the Reform Act of 1867, and acted as private secretary to Mr. Cardwell when that statesman was Secretary for War, in 1871-73. From 1873 to 1878 he was Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters; in March, 1879, he was nominated Her Majesty's Commissioner for arranging the payment due to the Turkish Government under the Convention concluded in the previous year; and in May, 1879, he was appointed High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Cyprus, on the transfer of Sir Garnet Wolseley to Natal; Inspector-General of Recruiting, 1886-7; Quartermaster-General of the army in 1887; Director-General of Military education since March 1888. Under his administration the state of the island of Cyprus has very greatly improved; and to him is due much of the credit for the successful "locust war" urged against that deadly insect-plague. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (military division) in 1877, and created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1880, a G.C.M.G. in 1886. He married, in 1864, Sophia, daughter of the Rev. A. L. Lambert, rector of Chilbolton, Hampshire, and widow of Mr. R. Stuart Palmer.

BIDWELL, Shelford, F.R.S., eldest son of the late Shelford Clarke Bidwell, Esq., J.P., was born on March 6, 1848, at Thetford, Norfolk, and was educated privately, and at Caius College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. (Mathematical Tripos) in 1870, LL.B. (Law Tripos) in 1871, and M.A. in 1873, and was called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn) in 1874. He has devoted much time to experimental scientific work, especially in relation to electricity and magnetism. Accounts of his researches are contained in numerous papers published in the "Philosophical Transactions" and the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," the "Proceedings of the Physical Society," the *Philosophical Magazine*, *Nature*, and other scientific journals. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1886, is a Vice-President of the Physical Society, and a member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers and other associations. He married, in 1874, Annie Wilhelmina Evelyn, daughter of the Rev. E. Firmstone, M.A., rector of Wyke, near Winchester, and has three children.

BIERSTADT, Albert, was born near Düsseldorf, in Germany, Jan. 7, 1830. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was two years of age, and settled in New England. He went to Germany in 1853, studied painting in Düsseldorf, spent a winter in Rome, made the tour of Switzerland and the Apennines, and returned to the United States in 1857. In 1859 he accompanied General Lander's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, where he spent several months in making sketches. He was made an Academician in 1860. In 1863 he produced his celebrated picture, "View of the Rocky Mountains,—Lander's Peak," which at once gave him a high reputation. Among his subsequent works, the most noticeable have been—"Sunlight and Shadow," "The Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Domes of the Yosemite," "Laramie Peak," "Emigrants Crossing the Plains," "Mount Hood," "Mount Whitney," "Scene near Fort Laramie," "Geysers of the Yellowstone," "Great Trees of California," "Matterhorn," "Rocky Mountain Sheep," "Settlement of California," "Discovery of the Hudson," "Last of the Buffalo," and "Landing of Columbus." He travelled in Europe in 1867, 1878, and 1883, and in 1863 and 1873 visited the Pacific coast, and in 1889 went to Alaska. In 1871 he was made a member of the Academy of Fine Arts of St. Petersburg. He has received medals in Belgium, Germany, Bavaria, and Austria, the Legion of Honour, the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, and the Turkish Order of the Medjidieh. His house and studio at Irvington, New York, were destroyed by fire in November, 1882; but, though his loss was considerable, his more valuable pictures were fortunately at his studio in New York City, and so escaped destruction.

BIGELOW, Hon. John, was born at Malden-on-Hudson, New York, Nov. 25, 1817. He graduated at Union College in 1835, was admitted to the Bar in 1839, became joint proprietor with William C. Bryant, and Managing Editor of the New York *Evening Post* in 1849, was appointed Consul at Paris by President Lincoln in 1861, Chargé d'Affaires in December, 1864, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France in April, 1865; he resigned, and returned to the United States in the beginning of 1867 to devote himself to literary pursuits. He was appointed chairman of the commission organized at the request of Governor Tilden to investigate the management of the canals of the State of New York in 1874, in 1875 was elected Secretary of State of the State of New York, in 1884 was offered the position of Chamberlain of the City of New York, and in 1885 the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, both which he declined. During the years 1843-5 Mr. Bigelow was a frequent contributor to the *Democratic Review*. He was one of the five inspectors of the state prison at Sing Sing, 1845-8, and was the author of all their annual reports to the Legislature. He visited the island of Jamaica in 1850, and upon his return published "Jamaica in 1850; or the Effect of Sixteen Years of Freedom on a Slave Colony." During his residence in Paris he published "Les États Unis en 1863." Also while in Paris he became possessed of the original manuscript of the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, from which he published in 1868, the first correct copy ever printed of that famous story. Among his other writings are "Some Recollections of Antoine Pierre Berryer," 1869; "France and Hereditary Monarchy," 1871; a "Life of Benjamin Franklin," in 3 vols., 1875; "The Wit and Wisdom of the Haytians," 1877; and "Molinos, the Quietist," 1882. He also edited the "Writings and Speeches of Samuel J. Tilden," 2 vols., 1885, and "The Writings of Benjamin Franklin," in 10 vols., 1888. "Some Recollections of Laboulaye" were printed privately for him in 1889, and he contributed a "Life of William Cullen Bryant" to the "American Men of Letters" series in 1890. Mr. Bigelow is one of the executors of the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden, and is President of the Board of Trustees of the "Tilden Trust." In 1886 the New York Chamber of Commerce, in response to an invitation of M. de Lesseps, requested Mr. Bigelow to accompany him to visit the works of the Panama Canal Company and report their situation and prospects. Mr. Bigelow's report was published by the Chamber of Commerce, to which body he was immediately after elected an honorary member. He was also sole Commissioner of the United States to the International Exposition of Sciences and Industry at Brussels in 1888.

BIGLOW, Hosea. *See* LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL.

BILCESCO, Mlle. Sarmisa, Doctor at Law, a Roumanian by birth, is the first lady who obtained the degree of a Doctor at Law in France. She was born in 1867 at Bucharest, where her father is Governor of the National Bank. When only sixteen she graduated as Bachelor of Letters, and the year after as Bachelor of Sciences. Encouraged by these early successes, Mlle. Bilcesco felt tempted to continue her studies in Paris, where she arrived with her mother in 1884. She at once put herself under the direction of M. Georges Bourdon, Secrétaire of the Chamber des Députés, and *rédacteur* of the journal *Le Temps*, who prepared her for all examinations. After having been admitted as student at the Sorbonne, Mlle. Bilcesco studied three years for the degree of a licentiate, and two years longer for that of a doctor. She passed all her examinations with honours, and took the first place among the licentiates of her year. But her crowning triumph was her examination for the degree of a doctor, which took place on June 12, 1890. The thesis she selected was "The Status or Position of Mothers under French and Roman Laws," a paper of 504 pages, which she read before a large audience, the jury congratulating her on the choice of the subject, and the remarkable manner in which she had treated the same. Mlle. Bilcesco, is not only a first-rate scholar, but likewise a talented musician. She returns to Bucharest, where she proposes to claim admission to the Roumanian Bar, not so much to set up as a lawyer, as to decide the question of a woman's right to practice the profession of the law.

BILLING, The Rt. Rev. Robert Claudius, D.D., Oxon., Bishop of Bedford (suffragan of London), 1888; Prebendary of St. Paul's, Chaplain of the 2nd Brigade of the Tower Hamlets Royal Volunteers; and Rector of St. Andrew, Undershaft, E.C.

BINNIE, Alexander R., M.Inst.C.& M.E., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., &c., Engineer to the London County Council, was born in London in 1839, and was educated at various private academies. He was a pupil and assistant to the celebrated J. F. Le Trobe Bateman, F.R.S., who was president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Engineer to the Glasgow and Manchester Waterworks. In early life Mr. Binnie was engaged on railway construction in England and Wales. He entered the Public Works Department of India by open competition in 1868, and during his six years' service in that country was engaged in the exploration which led to the discovery of coal in the Central Provinces, for which he received the commendation of the Government of India; he successfully designed and constructed the whole of the works for the supply of the City of Najpur with water, for which he again received the commendation of Government; he was also engaged on railway work, and for a short period acted as Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, to the Chief Commission of the Central Provinces. For fifteen years he was Engineer to the Bradford Corporation, during which period he designed and successfully constructed many large works at a cost of over one million sterling, and among them the highest reservoir embankment (125 feet) in the United Kingdom; he also laid out and designed for the Corporation a large extension of the water works in the Nedd Valley at an estimated cost of £1,250,000. Mr. Binnie is the author of a paper on the Najpur water works, for which he received from the Institution of Civil Engineers a Telford medal and premium. He has been appointed on more than one occasion Lecturer on Water Works at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, and his lectures have been published by Government, besides which he is the author of many valuable professional reports, and an address as President to the Bradford Philosophical Society on "Heat in its Relation to Coal."

BIRCH, Charles Bell, A.R.A., sculptor, the only surviving son of the late Jonathan Birch, was born at Brixton, in Surrey, Sept. 28, 1832. At the age of twelve he was sent to study at the Somerset House School of Design. In 1845 the family removed to Berlin, and Charles became a student of the Berlin Royal Academy, drawing and modelling from the antique, and attending the life, anatomical, perspective, and animal classes. He also received valuable instruction, as a pupil, in the studios of Professors Rauch and Wichmann. He remained at the Berlin Academy until 1852. Before leaving, he produced his first work of any importance—a bust of the late Earl of Westmoreland, English Ambassador at Berlin, subsequently executed in marble for the King of Prussia. On his return to England in 1852 Mr. Birch passed through the schools of the Royal Academy, gaining two medals, and after some further years spent in study, entered the studio of the late J. H. Foley, R.A., where for ten years he acted as principal assistant. In 1864 the Art Union of London, having offered a premium of £600 for the best original figure or group, a prize open to all nations, Mr. Birch was the successful competitor with his group "A Wood Nymph." The work was subsequently executed in marble, and it was selected by the Royal Commissioners as one of the representative works of British Art for the Vienna, Philadelphia, and Paris Exhibitions. The following list comprises a selection from Mr. Birch's contributions to the Royal Academy since 1852:—Busts of the late E. M. Ward, R.A., and Mrs. E. M. Ward; statuette of Mary Agatha, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady John Russell; bust of Prince Frederick William of Prussia, from sittings taken at Buckingham Palace before his marriage with the Princess Royal; bust of Lord John Russell, in marble, for the City Liberal Club; colossal statue of S. T. Chadwick, M.D., executed in bronze for the town of Bolton in Lancashire; and an ideal work, "Retaliation," subsequently cast in bronze and purchased by the Commissioners of the Sydney Art Gallery. In 1879 Mr. Birch exhibited "The Last Call," a group of heroic size, representing a trumpeter of Hussars and his horse shot down simultaneously whilst in the act of charging. In 1880 he exhibited a group representing Lieutenant Hamilton, V.C., in his last and gallant attempt to save the Residency at Cabul in Sept. 1879. In 1881 he executed a colossal statue in bronze of the late Maharajah of Bulrampore, a colossal figure of Earl Beaconsfield for Liverpool, and a statue of the late General Earle, and a large group "Godiva," both which are erected in front of St. George's Hall. Mr. Birch executed in 1880 the dragon on Temple Bar Memorial; in 1883 an equestrian statuette of William III., executed in silver, for H.M. the King of the Netherlands, being the inaugural prize for a race founded by H.M. to be run at Goodwood, and called "The Orange Cup." The statuette is now in the possession of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales; in 1887 two colossal allegorical figures in marble, representing "Justice" and "Plenty," decorating the entrance of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, N.S.W.; in 1888 a colossal marble statue of the late Earl of Dudley, erected at Dudley; life size marble statue of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., erected in the Junior Carlton Club, London; memorial to the late Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, erected in Malvern cemetery; "A Water Nymph," statue in bronze, life size, apex to a fountain erected at Sydney, N.S.W. "Chambers Challenge Shield," presented to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge by old university athletes. In 1889 a colossal marble statue of H.M. the Queen for the Moharana of Oodeypore, erected at Oodeypore; and a life-size statue of Margaret Wilson, the Christian martyr, drowned in the Solway, A.D. 1685. Mr. Birch also modelled equestrian statuettes of Lord Sandwich, the late Lord Lonsdale, and the Marquis of Exeter, all which were executed in silver and presented to them by the officers of their respective regiments, and in addition various other busts and statuettes, and several shields, &c., for race cups. As a draughtsman on wood and stone, Mr. Birch for many years contributed to the pages of the *Illustrated London News* and other periodicals and books. He executed, in 1880, a series of twenty original designs for the Art Union of London, in illustration of Lord Byron's poem of "Lara." He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, April 23, 1880.

BIRDWOOD, Sir George Christopher Molesworth, M.D., LL.D., C.S.I., K.C.I.E., eldest son of the late General Christopher Birdwood, 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, and Commissary-General, Bombay, was born at Belgaum, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1832. He was educated at Plymouth New Grammar School, and the University, Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D., and passed the usual examination of the College of Surgeons, in 1854. He was appointed to the Medical Staff of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment in the same year. His first charge was of the Southern Mahratta Horse, Kalludghee, in 1855. Later he was transferred to the 1st Battery 2nd Brigade of Artillery at Sholapore, where he was also at different times in charge of the 8th Madras Cavalry, 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, and the Civil Station. In 1856 he was sent to the Persian Gulf in medical charge of the Company's steamship "Ajdaha," and on his return to Bombay in April, 1857, he was appointed Acting Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Grant Medical College, and from that date to his leaving India continued to be connected with the college almost without interruption in the chairs successively of Anatomy and Physiology, and Botany and Materia Medica. In the same year Dr. Birdwood was appointed Curator of the Government Central Museum at Bombay. Later he was appointed Registrar of the University; and he also held the offices of Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Honorary Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, with the assistance of the late eminent Hindu physician, Dr. Bhau Daje. He was mainly instrumental in establishing the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the Victoria Gardens in Bombay. In 1864 he was appointed Sheriff of Bombay. In 1869 he was forced finally to leave India, through permanently broken health. On the occasion of the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, Jan. 1, 1877, he was appointed to the Companionship of the Star of India: and the honour of knighthood was conferred on him in Sept. 1881. In 1887, he had conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., Cambridge, and was decorated with the insignia of the Knight Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. He still maintains his official ties with India, having been appointed, about 1879, Special Assistant in the

Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce Department of the India Office. He was a Royal Commissioner and Member of the Finance Committee of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886; and Chairman of the Committee of the British Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition of 1889. He is the author of "Catalogue of the Economic Products of the Bombay Presidency (Vegetable)," 1st edit., 1862, 2nd edit. 1868; "The Genus Boswellia (Frankincense plants), with illustrations of three new species;" in "The Transactions of the Linnean Society," vol. xxvii.; the article "Incense," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "The Perfumes of the Bible," in Cassell's "Bible Educator;" "Handbook to the British Indian section, Paris Exhibition of 1878;" the article "On an Ancient Silver Patera," in "The Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," vol. xi., New Series, 1881; "Handbook on the Industrial Arts of India," 1880; "The Arts of India," 1881; "Austellung Indischer Kunst-Gegenstände, zu Berlin," 1881; "Indiens Konstslöjd en Kortfattad Skildring," Stockholm, 1882; "Indiens Kunstindustrie, Kjobenhaven," 1882; Report on the Miscellaneous Old Records of the India Office, 1879, reprinted 1890. He contributed introductions to "The Miracle Play of Hasan and Husain," by Sir Lewis Pelly, 1879; to "Eastern Carpets," by Mrs. Vincent Robinson, 1882; to "The Dawn of the British Trade in the East," by Henry Stevens, 1886; to "Representative Men of India," by Sorabji Jehanghier, 1889; the "Catalogue of the Indian Section of the Edinburgh Forestry Exhibition," 1884; and an Appendix on "The Aryan Fauna and Flora," to Professor Max Müller's "Biographies of Words," 1888. He was a constant contributor to the Indian Press, and for some time editor of the *Bombay Saturday Review*. Letters by him on the opium trade, which had appeared in the *Times*, were republished in Mr. W. H. Brereton's "Truth about Opium," 1882. He is also the author of the article "Are we Despoiling India?—A Rejoinder, by 'John Indigo,'" in the *National Review* for September, 1883; and of a review of Sir Henry Yule's "Hobson Jobson," in the *Quarterly Review*, for 1887; and of the following articles in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*:—"The Christmas Tree," Jan. 1886; "The Empire of the Hittites," Jan. 1888; "The Mahratta Plough," Oct. 1888; and "Leper in India," April, 1890. He has been a contributor also to the *Bombay Quarterly Review*, the *Journal of the East Indian Association*, the *Journal of the National Indian Association*, the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, and the *Journal of Indian Art*. Sir George Birdwood married, in 1856, Frances Anne, eldest daughter of the late Edward Tolcher, Esq., R.N., of Harewood, Plympton St. Mary's, Devon.

BIRRELL, Augustine, M.P., youngest son of the Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool, and Harriet Jane Grey, daughter of the Rev. Henry Grey, D.D., of Edinburgh, was born Jan. 19, 1850, at Wavertree, near Liverpool. He was educated at Amersham Hall School, near Reading, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated with honours in Law and History in 1872. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, Nov. 1875, and practises in the Chancery Division; is the author of "Obiter Dicta," two series, 1884 and 1887, and "Life of Charlotte Brontë," 1887. He contested the Walton Division of Liverpool in 1885, and the Widnes Division of Lancashire in 1886, both unsuccessfully. He was returned to Parliament for West Fife in July, 1889, on the retirement of the Hon. R. P. Bruce. He married first, in 1878, Margaret, daughter of the late Archibald Mirrielees, formerly of St. Petersburgh (she died in 1879); and second, in 1888, Eleanor, widow of the Hon. Lionel Tennyson, and daughter of Frederick and Lady Charlotte Locker.

BISHOP, William Henry, American author, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, Jan. 7, 1847, and graduated at Yale College in 1867. He has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and in addition has published "Detmold," 1879; "The House of a Merchant Prince," 1882; "Choy Susan and other Stories," 1884; "Old Mexico and Her Lost Provinces," 1884; "Fish and Men in the Maine Islands," 1885; "The Golden Justice," 1887; and "The Brown Stone Boy and other Queer People," 1888.

BISMARCK-SCHÖNHAUSEN (**Prince von**) **Karl Otto**, statesman, born at Schönhausen, April 1, 1815; studied at Göttingen, Berlin, and Griefswald; entered the army, and was afterwards a lieutenant in the Landwehr. He became a member of the Diet of the province of Saxony in 1846, and of the General Diet, in which he made himself remarkable by the boldness of his speeches, in 1847. On one occasion he argued that all great cities should be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centres of democracy and constitutionalism. Nor did the events of 1848 modify his opinions. In 1851 he entered the diplomatic service, and was intrusted with the legation at Frankfort. Regarding Austria as the antagonist of Prussia, he was sent in 1852 to Vienna, where he proved a constant adversary to Count Rechberg. In 1858, a pamphlet entitled "La Prusse et la Question Italienne" appeared, the authorship of which was generally attributed to him. In this publication reference was made to the antagonism existing between Austria and Prussia, and a triple alliance between France, Prussia, and Russia was advocated. In March, 1859, M. von Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, which post he held until 1862, and having conciliated the Czar, was decorated with the order of Saint Alexander Newski. In May, 1862, he was appointed Ambassador to Paris, where he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor Napoleon, and he was made Minister of the King's House and of Foreign Affairs in Prussia, Sept. 22. The budget having been rejected by the Deputies, but adopted by the Upper Chamber, M. Bismarck, in the name of the King, dissolved the former after a series of angry altercations. The newspapers which protested against this despotic act were proceeded against with great severity, as were numerous public officials, magistrates, and others, who openly expressed views hostile to the Government. In Jan., 1863, he protested against an address which the Deputies presented to the King, in which he was accused of having violated the constitution. Shortly after, the affairs of Poland caused fresh difficulties. The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of five to one, censured the Ministry for having concluded (Feb. 8) a secret treaty with Russia. After the close of the aggressive war waged by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, in which Austria had very reluctantly taken part, Bismarck thought the time had arrived for carrying out his long-cherished project of making Prussia the real head of Germany. His preparations for another aggressive war were completed, and, aided by an alliance with Italy, in a campaign of a few weeks' duration, Austria and her allies were defeated. It is probable that dread of a still more formidable alliance induced M. von Bismarck to stop short in his career of victory, as the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech to the French Chambers, declared that he had arrested the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. A preliminary treaty of peace with Austria was concluded at Nikolsburg, July 26, 1866, as Austria consented to retire from Germany, the terms of a general pacification were arranged. M. von Bismarck was created a Count, Sept. 16, 1865, on which occasion he received from the King of Prussia a valuable estate in Luxembourg. He lost no time in turning to account the victory gained by Prussia over Austria, and in advancing his favourite scheme for the unification of Germany, provinces and kingdoms were at once annexed. The free town of Frankfort received a Prussian garrison in spite of the indignant protests of the population; Hanover was incorporated in the Germanic Confederation; and at the close of the year 1866 Count Bismarck succeeded in concluding with Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg treaties of peace and of alliance offensive and defensive, with a proviso that in the event of war the King of Prussia should have the chief military command. In 1867 Count Bismarck organised the North German Confederation, which comprised twenty-two States, representing a population of 29,000,000. The King of Prussia was at the head of this powerful Confederation, and a Federal Council composed of delegates of the different States was established, together with a Diet or common Parliament, the members of which were elected by universal suffrage. The new federal constitution was adopted by the Prussian Chambers in June, and came into operation on the 1st of the following month, Count Bismarck receiving as the reward of his services the post of Chancellor of the Confederation and President of the Federal Council. The Luxemburg question now gave rise to serious differences between the Prussian and French Governments, and Count Bismarck strenuously opposed the projected cession of that province by Holland to France. Eventually the dispute was settled by the Luxemburg territory being neutralized, and the fortresses dismantled. After this both Powers declared their intention to be pacific, but nevertheless they both increased their already bloated armaments. Ill-health compelled Count Bismarck to retire from public life for a short period in 1868, but he returned to Berlin in October of that year, and resumed the direction of affairs. On the 1st of January he entered on his functions as Foreign Minister of the North German Confederation. In July, 1870, it transpired that General Prim had sent a deputation to Prussia to offer the Crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The French people were greatly agitated at the receipt of this intelligence. Some of their leading statesmen declared that France would never consent to see a Prussian prince seated on the throne of Spain, and explanations were demanded from the Berlin cabinet. It was alleged by Count Bismarck that the King of Prussia gave his consent to the acceptance of the crown by the prince only as the head of the Hohenzollern family, and not as an act of the Government. A few days later the withdrawal of the prince's candidature was announced; but in spite of this, France declared war against Prussia, and the campaign began, the latter Power receiving great assistance from the troops sent into the field by the King of Bavaria and the Dukes of Baden and Würtemberg. This is not the place to record the complete successes of the German armies. Suffice it to say, that Count Bismarck accompanied the King throughout the campaign, and that after the capitulation of Paris he dictated the terms of peace, which were adopted by the Assembly then sitting at Bordeaux. He succeeded in uniting Germany, and on January 18, 1871, he had the satisfaction of seeing King William of Prussia crowned Emperor of Germany in the Palace of the French kings, at Versailles. In the same month he was appointed by his Imperial master Chancellor of the German Empire, and in the following March raised to the rank of Prince. In September of the same year he was present at the memorable meeting of the German and Austrian emperors at Gastein. Subsequently Prince Bismarck greatly offended the Roman Catholic party throughout Germany by promoting the legal measures which were directed against the freedom of the Church, and which resulted in the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the incarceration of several bishops. In Dec., 1872, he resigned the presidency of the State Ministry, although he continued to confer with the Emperor on the affairs of the empire and its foreign policy. The Emperor also authorized him, in the event of his being unable to appear personally at a meeting of the Ministry of State, to give his vote on matters concerning the interests of the empire through the President of the Imperial Chancellery. On this occasion Prince Bismarck received from the Emperor the Order of the Black Eagle, set in diamonds. In Oct., 1873, he was re-appointed as Prussian Premier. Two attempts have been made on the life of the Chancellor, the first on May 7, 1866, by a step-son of Karl Blind; and the second on July 13, 1874, as the Prince was driving in the country at Kissingen; he was fired at by a young man named Kullman, and slightly wounded by a shot which grazed his right wrist. The culprit was apprehended, and eventually sentenced to fourteen years' hard labour, with a further ten years' loss of civil rights, with police inspection, and costs. An attempt was made to prove that Kullman was connected with the clerical party, and a statement to that effect made by Prince Bismarck himself afterwards led to an exciting scene in the German Parliament. Towards the close of 1874, at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, Count Arnim was imprisoned, and tried on the charge of having abstracted documents from the archives of the German embassy at Paris. Prince Bismarck presided over the Congress of the representatives of the Great Powers which assembled at Berlin to discuss the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano in 1878. In Prussia, he has made peace with the Roman Catholic Church, and has done much (by laws of National Insurance, &c.) to establish a system of State Socialism, intended to counterwork the schemes of the Social Democrats. He has striven to found a German Colonial Empire; and if he has not as yet succeeded in establishing any prosperous settlements, he has done a great deal to spread German trade all over the world. In foreign policy, his aim has been to strengthen the Austro-German Alliance, and to secure the Czar against any temptation that France might offer for the formation of a Franco-Russian alliance against Germany. The recent action of Prince Bismarck in the Bulgarian affair has undoubtedly been guided by this motive. Books on Bismarck exist without number in Germany: those most generally known are the works of Dr. Busch entitled "Bismark and his People" [q.v.]. Prince Bismarck's eldest son, Count Herbert, is now head of the Prussian Foreign Office. The Prince retired into private life in March, 1890, when the Emperor conferred on him the title of Duke of Lauenburg. Up to his retirement, his activity was as great and as unceasing as of old.

BISMARCK-SCHÖNHAUSEN, Count Herbert von, son of Prince Bismarck, was born at Berlin, Dec. 28, 1849. He is a Major in the German Army, has served the German Empire in various diplomatic capacities, and was Embassy Secretary in London, and Minister at the Hague. He sits in the Reichstag as one of the members for Schleswig-Holstein, and is head of the German Foreign Office. In Jan. 1889, the Emperor conferred on him the Order of the Red Eagle, First Class.

BJÖRNSEN, Björnstjerne, a Norwegian novelist and dramatic poet, born Dec. 8, 1832, first became known in consequence of some articles and stories which he contributed to newspapers, especially the

Folkeblad, an illustrated journal, in the columns of which appeared his "Aanum," "Ole Stormsen," and "En munter Mand." The years 1856 and 1857 he passed at Copenhagen, where he studied the works of Baggesen, of Œlenschläger, and of the principal Danish writers. Afterwards he published in *Faedrelandet*, his novel of "Thrond," which was followed by "Arne" and "Synnœve Solbakken." He has also produced several tragedies and other pieces for the stage. The following works of his have been translated into English:—"Arne: a Sketch of Norwegian Country Life," translated from the Norwegian, by A. Plesner and S. Rugeley Powers, 1866; "Ovind: a Story of Country Life in Norway," translated by S. and E. Hjerleid, 1869; "The Fisher Maiden," a Norwegian tale translated from the author's German edition, by M. E. Niles, 1869—also translated from the Norwegian, under the title of "The Fishing Girl," by A. Plesner and F. Richardson, 1870; "The Happy Boy: a Tale of Norwegian Peasant Life," translated by H. R. G., 1870; "The Newly-married Couple," translated by S. and E. Hjerleid, 1870; and "Love and Life in Norway," translated from the Norwegian, by the Hon. A. Bethell and A. Plesner, 1870.

BLACK, William, was born at Glasgow in 1841, and received his education at various private schools. His youthful ambition was to become an artist, and he studied for a short time in the Government School of Art in his native city, but eventually he drifted into journalism, becoming connected with the *Glasgow Weekly Citizen* while yet in his teens. In 1864 he came to London, and wrote for magazines. He was attached, in the following year, to the staff of the *Morning Star*, and was special correspondent for that paper during the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, scenes from which appeared in his first novel, "Love or Marriage," published in 1867. This novel dealt too much with awkward social problems, and was not successful, but the author's next work of fiction was favourably received. It was entitled "In Silk Attire," 1869, and a considerable portion of it was devoted to descriptions of peasant life in the Black Forest. Then followed "Kilmeny" and "The Monarch of Mincing Lane," the former dealing mostly with Bohemian artistic life in London. But his first real hold of the novel-reading public was obtained by "A Daughter of Heth," 1871, which went through many editions. Next came "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," 1872, which literally described a driving excursion that the author made from London to Edinburgh with a thread of fiction interwoven. It is said that a good many Americans, amongst others, have adopted this plan of exploring the English Counties, and have taken the "Adventures" as a sort of guide-book. In 1873 was published "A Princess of Thule." It was followed by "The Maid of Killeena and other Stories," 1874; "Three Feathers," 1875, the scene of which was laid in Cornwall; "Madcap Violet," 1876; "Green Pastures and Piccadilly," 1877; "Macleod of Dare," 1878; "White Wings: a Yachting Romance," 1880; "Sunrise: a story of these Times," 1881; "The Beautiful Wretch," 1882; "Shandon Bells," 1883; "Yolande," 1883; "Judith Shakespeare," 1884; "White Heather," 1885; "Sabina Zembra," 1887; "The Strange Adventures of a House-Boat" (a sequel to the Phaeton Adventures), 1888; "In Far Lochaber," 1889, and "The New Prince Fortunatus," 1890. For four or five years Mr. Black was assistant editor of the *Daily News*, but he practically ceased his connection with journalism fifteen years ago.

BLACKBURN (Baron), The Right Hon. Colin Blackburn, second son of the late John Blackburn, Esq., of Killearn, co. Stirling, by Rebecca, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gillies, was born in 1813, and educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as a high Wrangler in 1835. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and for some years went the Northern circuit. For about eight years he conducted, with the late Mr. Ellis, the regular recognised Reports in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the eight or ten volumns of "Ellis and Blackburn" are of high authority. He published an excellent legal work "On Sales." At Liverpool he had secured a large amount of business in heavy commercial cases, when, in 1859, he was made a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench. On that occasion he received the honour of knighthood. In Oct., 1876, he was made a Lord of Appeal under the provisions of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act (1876), and created a peer for life under the title of Baron Blackburn. In Aug., 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the provisions of a draft Code relating to Indictable Offences. Baron Blackburn retired in 1886.

BLACKBURN, Henry, son of Mr. Charles

Blackburn, B.A., of Cambridge, was born at Portsea, February 15, 1830, and educated at King's College, London; he was appointed private secretary to the Right. Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., in 1853. He is a foreign correspondent and art critic for London papers and reviews. Mr. Blackburn visited Spain and Algeria in 1855, 1857 and 1864, and delivers illustrated lectures on these subjects. He was appointed editor of *London Society* in 1870, but resigned that post in 1872. He also held an appointment in the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Blackburn wrote, and partly illustrated, the following works; "Life in Algeria," 1864; "Travelling in Spain," 1866; "The Pyrenees," (illustrated by Gustave Doré) 1867; "Artists and Arabs," 1868; "Normandy Picturesque," 1869; "Art in the Mountains: the Story of the Passion-Play in Bavaria," 1870; "Hartz Mountains," 1873; "Breton Folk," 1879; and "Memoir of Randolph Caldecott," 1887. Mr. Blackburn is the originator of the system of Illustrated Catalogues of Exhibitions, with Facsimiles of Sketches drawn by the artists. He is editor of the annual *Academy Notes, Grosvenor* and *New Gallery Notes,* and is a lecturer on Art.

BLACKIE, John Stuart, formerly Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, son of a banker in Aberdeen, was born at Glasgow in July, 1809, and was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. During two years passed in Göttingen, Berlin, and Rome, he devoted himself to the study of German, Italian, and classical philology. In 1834 he published a metrical translation of Goethe's "Faust," with notes and prolegomena, 2nd edit., 1880, and was called to the Scottish Bar. In 1841 he was appointed to the newly-formed chair of Latin Literature in Marischal College, Aberdeen. This post he held for eleven years. He contributed several philological articles to the *Classical Museum,* published in 1850, then edited by Dr. L. Schmitz, and a metrical translation of Æschylus, which led to his appointment, in 1852, to the Greek chair in the University of Edinburgh. This was followed by an essay on the "Pronunciation of Greek, Accent and Quantity," 1852; a "Discourse on Beauty, with an Exposition of the Theory of Beauty according to Plato appended," 1858; "Songs and Legends of Ancient Greece," 1857, 2nd edit., 1880; and another volume of Poems, English and Latin, 1860. He is the author of various articles in the *North British Review,* an article on Plato in the "Edinburgh Essays," and the article "Homer" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Professor Blackie has been very active as a popular lecturer, and made himself somewhat conspicuous as a warm advocate of Scottish nationality. In 1866 he published "Homer and the Iliad," containing a translation of the Iliad in ballad measure, a third volume of Critical Dissertations, and a fourth of Notes Philological and Archæological; and in 1869 "Musa Burschicosa," a volume of songs for students and university men. In 1870 he put forth a volume of "War Songs of the Germans," with historical sketches. In 1872 he published "Lays of the Highlands and Islands." Professor Blackie also appeared as a lecturer in the Royal Institution, London, where he combated the views of Mr. John Stuart Mill in moral philosophy, of Mr. Grote in his estimate of the Greek sophists, and of Professor Max Müller in his allegorical interpretation of ancient myths. His principal philological papers appeared in a collected form in 1874, under the title of "Horæ Hellenicæ;" and in the same year he put forth a little volume of practical advice to young men, entitled "Self-Culture," which had a large sale in England, India, and America. His more recent works are "The Wise Men of Greece," 1877; "The Natural History of Atheism; a defence of Theism against modern Atheistic and Agnostic tendencies," 1877; "Lay Sermons: a series of discourses on important points of Christian doctrine and morals," 1881; "The Language and Literature of the Highlands of Scotland, with poetical translations of some of the most popular pieces of Gaelic poetry," 1875; "Altavona; or, fact and fiction from my life in the Highlands," 1882. The foundation of a Celtic chair in the University of Edinburgh, for which by four years' considerable exertion he collected a sum of £12,000, is mainly owing to Professor Blackie. He resigned the chair of Greek in the University of Edinburgh in Aug., 1882. In 1883 he put forth his ripe views on the character and influence of Goethe, in "The Wisdom of Goethe." Then he published "The Scottish Highlanders" and "The Land Laws," 1885; also "What History Teaches," 1886; in 1887 a "Life of Robert Burns," in the Great Writer series; in 1888 a volume on his favourite theme of "Scottish Song," with biographical notices and the music; and in 1889, "A Song of Lewes," being a series of historical ballads on the persons of representative men from Abraham to Wellington and Nelson; and in 1890 "Essays on subjects of Moral and Social

Interest," in which he gives his life, conclusions on education, religion, politics, and other topics of the day. Latterly he has resumed his philological mission in behalf of Modern Greek; has lectured on this subject at Oxford, Cambridge and Hayleybury; and to the same effect has published papers in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, in the *Nineteenth Century*, and in the *Scottish Review*.

BLACKLEY, The Rev. Canon William Lewery, M.A., is the second son of the late Travers R. Blackley, Esq., of Ashtown Lodge, co. Dublin, and Bohogh, co. Roscommon. He was born at Dundalk, Ireland, Dec. 30, 1830, and received part of his early education on the Continent. Having entered Trinity College, Dublin, in his sixteenth year, he obtained his B.A. degree in 1850, and his M.A. in 1854, in which year he was ordained to the curacy of St. Peter's, Southwark; shortly after, he became curate of Frensham, where he remained thirteen years, and was then promoted by Bishop Sumner in 1867 to the rectory of North Waltham, Hants; whence, in 1883, he was preferred, by Bishop Harold Browne, to the vicarage of King's Somborne, in the same county, and to an Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral of Winchester. In 1889 he was appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, to the vicarage of St. James the Less, Westminster, which he now holds. In 1857 he published his metrical translation from the Swedish, of Bishop Tegner's famous poem, "The Frithjof Saga." This was followed by the publication of his "Practical German Dictionary," which, in its original and abridged forms, has passed through many editions. In 1867 he published his "Critical English New Testament;" and his volume on "Word Gossip" followed in 1869. He also, besides frequent contributions to all the leading Reviews, wrote, for the National Society, the Teacher's Manual, "How to Teach Domestic Economy," 1879; and "The Social Economy Reading Book," 1881; and his book on "Thrift and Independence, a Word to Working Men," was published by the S.P.C.K. in 1883. In Nov., 1878, he published an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, under the title of "National Insurance, a cheap, practical and popular way of preventing Pauperism," this immediately attracted public attention. A sermon, preached by Canon Blackley in Westminster Abbey, in Sept., 1879, on "Our National Improvidence," also attracted much notice. The National Providence League was formed in 1880, for the purpose of educating public opinion on the subject of National Insurance. Canon Blackley's proposals have reached far beyond this country, with the result that movements more or less upon his lines have been started in France, Switzerland, Italy, and New Zealand; while a complete system of National Insurance has been established throughout the whole German Empire, securing sick pay, accident pay, and old age pensions to all workers.

BLACKMORE, Richard Doddridge, son of the Rev. John Blackmore, was born at Longworth, Berkshire, in 1825. His maternal grandmother was a granddaughter of Dr. Doddridge. He was educated at Tiverton School, and Exeter College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship and graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a second class in classics. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1852, and afterwards practised as a conveyancer. He is the author of "Eric and Karine," "Epullia," "The Bugle of the Black Sea," and the following novels;—"Clara Vaughan," 1864; "Cradock Nowell: a Tale of the New Forest," 1866; "Lorna Doone: a Romance of Exmoor," 1869; "The Maid of Sker," 1872; "Alice Lorraine: a Tale of the South Downs," 1875; "Cripps the Carrier: a Woodland Tale," 1876; "Eréma; or, My Father's Sin," 1877; "Mary Anerley," 1880; "Christowell; a Dartmoor Tale," 1882; "Tommy Upmore," 1884; "Springhaven," and "Kit and Kitty." Mr. Blackmore has also published "The Fate of Franklin," a poem, 1860; "The Farm and Fruit of Old," a translation of the first and second Georgics of Virgil, 1862; and a translation of "The Georgics of Virgil," 1871.

BLACKWELL, Elizabeth, was born in Bristol, Feb. 3, 1821. Her father, in 1832, removed to the United States, where he died in 1838, and, through misfortune, left his widow and nine children almost penniless. Miss Blackwell aided in their support by teaching, studied medicine at Charleston, and at Philadelphia. She applied for admission to a number of medical schools, but was refused by all, except those of Castleton, Vermont, and Geneva, New York, and at the latter she matriculated in 1847, and in 1849 received the first medical degree conferred upon a woman in the United States. After her graduation she spent a year and a half in the Maternité Hospital of Paris, and that of St. Bartholomew in London, and in 1851 established herself as a physician, mainly in the treatment of women and children, at New York, where, in 1857, she founded the Infirmary for Women and Children. She has published "The Laws of Life," 1852; "Counsel to Parents on the Moral Education of their Children," 1879; and other professional works. In 1859 she again visited England, and delivered a course of medical lectures. In 1868 she returned to England, where she has since resided. She is connected with the Women's Medical College in London, and has taken an active part in other organizations for moral and social effort.

BLAIKIE, Professor William Garden, D.D., LL.D., son of an eminent lawyer, who afterwards rose to be Lord Provost of Aberdeen, was born at Aberdeen in 1820, and educated at the Grammar School and University of his native town. As soon as he was qualified, he received an appointment to the parish of Drumblade; but on the Disruption in 1843 he and his congregation joined the Free Church of Scotland. After a short ministry in the country he was invited to go to Edinburgh, and there, in company with other young men of zeal, founded a Mission Church. In 1864 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the Degree of D.D., and a few years later he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen. In 1868 he was appointed Professor of Apologetics and Pastoral Theology in New College, Edinburgh. In 1888, as "Cunningham Lecturer," he delivered a course of lectures on "The Preachers of Scotland," afterwards published. Dr. Blaikie was one of the chief promoters of "The Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian system," commonly called "The Pan-Presbyterian," and was one of the chief secretaries at each of the four meetings in Edinburgh, Philadelphia, Belfast and London. He has edited various periodicals: he has also written "Better Days for Working People," "Personal Life of David Livingstone," "The Work of the Ministry," and numerous other works on theological and philanthropic subjects. He has contributed to many magazines and journals, including the *Quiver*, the *Expositor*, *Harper*, *Macmillan*, *Good Words*, *Sunday at Home*, &c.

BLAINE, Hon. James Gillespie, American statesman, was born at West Brownsville, Washington County, Pennsylvania, Jan. 31, 1830. He entered the preparatory department of Washington College in his thirteenth year, and graduated in 1847 at the head of his class. He then went to Kentucky, where he was Professor of Mathematics in a military institute. Here he met his wife, who was from Maine, and at her persuasion removed to Augusta, Maine, where he has since resided. Adopting journalism as a profession, he became part owner and editor of the *Kennebec Journal* in 1854, and editor of the *Portland Daily Advertiser* in 1857. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Maine, and served in the State Legislature from 1858 to 1862, the last two years being Speaker. In 1862 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and was re-elected for each successive term until 1876. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1869 to 1874, and was again the Republican candidate in 1875, but was not elected as the Democrats were then in control of that body. In 1876 Mr. Blaine was appointed U.S. Senator from Maine to fill a vacancy, and was subsequently elected for the term expiring in 1883. This position he resigned in March, 1881, to accept the Secretaryship of State offered him by Mr. Garfield. The assassination of the latter caused Mr. Blaine, with the rest of the Cabinet, to tender his resignation to Mr. Arthur, which was accepted, Dec. 1881. At the Republican National Convention in 1884, he was nominated for the Presidency, but owing to dissensions in his party, his Democratic opponent, Mr. Cleveland, was elected. During the administration of the latter, Mr. Blaine held no public office but occupied himself in completing the writing of his recollections of "Twenty Years in Congress" (2 vols., 1884-86) begun by him on leaving the Cabinet, and in travelling in Europe. He returned to America in time to take part in the Presidential campaign of 1886, in which he had declined to be himself a candidate, in favour of the Republican nominee, Gen. Harrison. On the election of President Harrison, Mr. Blaine was offered and accepted the position he had previously held in Mr. Garfield's Cabinet, the Secretaryship of State, an office which he still (1890) occupies.

BLAIR, Lieut.-General, James, C.B., V.C., entered the army on June 10, 1844; Lieut., Mar. 19, 1848; Captain, Oct. 23, 1857; Major, June 10, 1864; Lieut.-Col. June 10, 1870; Colonel, June 10, 1875; Major-Gen., July 2, 1885; Lieut.-General Jan. 9, 1889. Lieut.-General J. Blair served throughout the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-59, and was present at the siege of Neemuch, siege and assault of Kotah, and pursuit of Tantia Topee (Medal with clasp, and Victoria Cross); he received the V.C. "for having on two occasions distinguished himself by his gallant and daring conduct. First, on the night of Aug. 12, 1857, at Neemuch, in volunteering to apprehend seven or eight armed mutineers, who had shut themselves up for defence in a house, the door of which he burst open. He then rushed in among them, and forced them to escape through the roof; in this encounter he was severely wounded. In spite of his wounds, he pursued the fugitives, but was unable to come up with them in consequence of the darkness of the night. Second, on Oct. 23, 1857, at Jeerum, in fighting his way most gallantly through a body of rebels, who had literally surrounded him. After breaking his sword on one of their heads, and receiving a severe sword cut on his right arm, he rejoined his troop. In this wounded condition, and with no other weapon than the hilt of his broken sword, he put himself at the head of his men, charged the rebels most effectually, and dispersed them."

BLAKE, The Hon. Edward, Q.C., LL.D., Canadian statesman, was born at Adelaide, Ontario, Oct. 13, 1833, and became M.A. of Toronto University, 1858. He began the practice of law in 1859, and in 1864 became a Queen's Counsel. In 1867 he was elected to the Ontario Legislature and also to the Dominion Parliament, and in 1871-72 was Premier of Ontario. This position he retained for only one Session, being obliged to resign it on account of the passage of the dual representation Act. He became a member, in 1873, of the Canadian Cabinet under the Mackenzie administration, serving for various periods as Minister of Justice and as President of the Council. The Chancellorship of Ontario and the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the Dominion were offered to him, but he declined both. In 1878 he, with many other members of his party, was defeated for re-election, but he re-entered the parliament in the following year, and has since been generally recognized as the leader of the Liberal party. He was chosen Chancellor of the University of Toronto in 1876, and has repeatedly been re-elected since. The honour of knighthood was declined by him in 1877. In 1889 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Toronto.

BLAKE, Henry Arthur, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., born at Corbally, Limerick, Jan. 18, 1840, is the eldest son of Peter Blake, Esq., County Inspector of Irish Constabulary, second son of Peter Blake, Esq., of Corbally Castle, Co. Galway (*see* title "WALLSCOURT," *Burke's Peerage*), and Jane, daughter of John Lane, Esq., of Lanespark, Co. Tipperary (Capt. 17th Light Dragoons). He was educated at Dr. St. John's academy, Kilkenny, and Santry College; entered the Royal Irish Constabulary Feb., 1859; Resident Magistrate 1876; was one of the five Special Resident Magistrates (now Divisional Commissioners) selected in Jan., 1882, to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of Ireland; had executive charge of the following counties—Kildare Co., Queen's Co., Meath, Carlow, Galway East and Galway West; was Governor of Bahama 1884 to 1887; Governor of Newfoundland 1877 to 1888, in which year he was appointed Governor of Queensland, but resigned his commission on return to England. He was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, Jan., 1889. He has contributed from time to time articles in *The Westminster Review, The Nineteenth Century, The Fortnightly, The St. James's Gazette,* &c.; and has published "Pictures from Ireland," by Terence M'Grath. He married, 1st, in 1862, Jane, eldest daughter of Andrew Irwin, Esq., Ballymore, Co. Roscommon; she died in 1866; 2nd, 1874, Edith, eldest daughter of Ralph Bernal Osborne, Esq., of Newton Anner, Co. Tipperary.

BLASHILL, Thomas, Capt. H.A.C., son of Henry Blashill, Esq., of Sutton-on-Hull; was educated at Hull and Scarborough, and professionally in London offices, and at University College. He is the Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, and Architect to the London County Council, is a Member of Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of the British Archæological Association; a Past President (1862) of the London Architectural Association; a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution, and F.Z.S. He was elected a District Surveyor of Metropolitan buildings 1876, and Superintending Architect 1887. He has published a "Guide to Tintern Abbey," 1879, and has read papers "On Health, Comfort, and Cleanliness in the House," before the Society of Arts; on "Oak and Chestnut in Old Timber Roofs," before the Institute of Architects; on "Party-walls, &c.," before the Architectural Association; on "Shoring," "The Growth and Seasoning of Timber," and on "English and Continental Doors," before the Carpenters' Company; and on "The Influence of the Public Authority on Street Architecture" before the Congress at Edinburgh in 1889.

BLAVATSKY, Madame Helena Petrovna, the foundress of the "Theosophical Society," was born at Ekaterinoslow, in the south of Russia, in 1831. She is, on her father’s side, the daughter of Colonel Peter Hahn and grand-daughter of General Alexis Hahn von Rottenstern Hahn (a noble family of Mecklenburg, Germany, settled in Russia), and, on her mother’s side, the daughter of Helene Fadeef and grand-daughter of Privy Councillor Andrew Fadeef and of the Princess Helene Dolgorouky; she is the widow of the Councillor of State, Nicephore Blavatsky, a late high official at Tiflis under the Grand Duke Michael, then viceroy of the Caucasus. At the early age of seventeen, she was married to a husband of sixty, for whom she had no affection and to whom she engaged herself in a fit of girlish petulance. Three months, however, put an end to this unsuitable union; by mutual agreement they separated, Madame Blavatsky going to her father and then abroad. At Constantinople she had the good fortune to meet one of her friends, the Countess K——, under whose protection she travelled for a time in Egypt, Greece and other parts of Eastern Europe. Ten years passed before she again saw her family, during which time her unquenchable love of travel and search for out-of-the-way knowledge carried her to all parts of the world, Colonel Hahn supplying his eccentric daughter with the requisite funds. In 1851 she started for Quebec to make acquaintance with the Red Indians so graphically described to her imagination in the novels of Fennimore Cooper. Disgusted by her personal acquaintance with the “noble red man,” she went off to New Orleans, in quest of the Voodoos, a sect of negroes much given to magical practices. Thence she travelled through Texas to Mexico, and managed to see most of that insecure country, protected by her natural daring and fearlessness even in the roughest and most brutal communities. Leaving Mexico, with two companions of similar tastes, she sailed by the Cape and Ceylon to Bombay and attempted to enter Thibet by Nepaul. Failing in this endeavour, she travelled through Southern India, and then on to Java and Singapore, whence she returned to Europe. The next two years were passed in the United States, but in 1855 Madame Blavatsky again went to India by Japan and the Straits, and with four compatriots made a second attempt to enter Thibet through Kashmir. Two of her companions were politely, but immediately conducted back to the frontier, and a third was prostrated with fever. In a suitable disguise, however, and conducted by a friendly Tartar Shaman, she herself succeeded in crossing the frontier and penetrating the dreary deserts of that little known country. After some very strange adventures and getting lost in the pathless wilds of Thibet, she was mysteriously reconducted to the frontier by a party of horsemen. The mutiny troubles shortly afterwards beginning, she sailed from Madras to Java and thence again to Europe, and after spending some time in France and Germany returned home to Russia in 1858. From Pskoff, Madame Blavatsky went to Tiflis, where, riding one day in the forest, she was thrown from her horse and sustained a fracture of the spine which was the cause of a strange psychological experience. For eighteen months she lived a complete dual existence, and considerably puzzled the cleverest physicians who attended her. On her recovery in 1863, she left the Caucasus and went to Italy, passing the following four years in Europe and experiencing a multiplicity of adventures. From 1867 to 1870 she again visited the East. On her return, the vessel on which she was sailing from the Piræus to Spezzia, and which was carrying a cargo of gunpowder, blew up, and Madame Blavatsky was one of the very few passengers saved. From Greece she went to Alexandria and thence to Cairo, where she established a Society for the investigation of modern “Spiritualism” of which she then had had no experience; but speedily threw it up in disgust, and, after spending some time at Boulak, returned to her family at Odessa in 1872. In 1873 she again left Odessa for Paris and crossed to New York which she made her head-quarters for the next six years, becoming a naturalized American. During this period, she investigated some of the most striking phenomena of American “Spiritualism” and in 1875—together with Colonel Olcott, a well known and distinguished officer of the American army and a lawyer and journalist by profession, and other literary friends—founded the “Theosophical Society,” with which her name has ever since been prominently connected. In defence of her opinions, Madame Blavatsky in 1876 published her first work, “Isis Unveiled, a Master-key to the Mysteries of Ancient and Modern Science and Theology,” in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1887 she settled in London, and started a Theosophical magazine, called “Lucifer, the Light-bringer,” of which she is still editor together with Mrs. Annie Besant. In France she has been actively connected with three Theosophical reviews, viz. “Le Lotus,” “La Revue Théosophique,” and “Le Lotus Bleu.” In 1888 appeared the first two volumes of her greatest work, "The Secret Doctrine, the Synthesis of Science, Religion and Philosophy." This was followed in 1889 by "The Key to Theosophy, a Clear Exposition in the Form of Questions and Answers of the Ethics, Science and Philosophy, for the Study of which the Theosophical Society has been founded;" and by a smaller work, "The Voice of the Silence, or Fragments from the Book of the Golden Precepts."

BLIND, Karl, was born at Mannheim, Sept. 4, 1826, and studied jurisprudence and ancient Germanic literature at Heidelberg and Bonn. Active among students, working men, gymnastic associations, and the army, as a leader of Democratic circles, he was in 1846 and 1847 tried and imprisoned in Baden and Bavaria on charges of high treason, but acquitted. In 1848, at Karlsruhe, he took a leading part in the preparations for a national rising. Arrested while endeavouring to expand the movement into one for a German Commonwealth, he was freed by the successes of the Revolution. During the Provisional Parliament at Frankfort, he insisted, at mass-meetings, on the abolition of the princely Diet, and the election of a provisional revolutionary executive. Wounded in a street-riot, he was proscribed after participating in the Republican rising led by Hecker. From Alsace he agitated for a new levy. Falsely accused of being implicated in the Paris Insurrection of June, he was imprisoned at Strassburg, and transported in chains to Switzerland; the Mayor of St. Louis generously preventing his surrender to the Baden authoriries, which had been planned by the French police. During the first Schleswig-Holstein war, he, with Gustav von Struve, led, in Sept., 1848, the second Republican Revolution in the Black Forest. At the storming of Staufen, he fought on the barricade, and was among the last who left the town. Being made a prisoner through the treachery of some militiamen, he was court-martialled: his life being saved by the secret sympathy of two of the privates who were members of the Court. Sentenced, after a State trial, lasting ten days, to eight years imprisonment in the spring of 1849, he was being secretly transported to the fortress of Mainz, when he was liberated by the people and soldiers breaking open the prison at Bruchsal. Heading the same day a hastily formed number of free corps, he endeavoured, with Struve, to take Rastatt, and then entered the capital of Baden. He was a firm opponent of Brentano, the chief of the new Government, whom he accused of being in occult connection with the ejected dynasty—a fact afterwards proved when Brentano was declared a "traitor" by the Constituent Assembly. With Dr. Frederick Schütz he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Paris, accredited to Louis Napoleon, the then President of the Republic. There, in violation of the law of nations, he was arrested as being implicated in Ledru-Rollin's rising for the protection of the Roman Republic, and threatened with being surrendered to the Prussian courts-martial if he continued to uphold his diplomatic quality. He refused to yield, and after several months of imprisonment, was banished from France. After this, he lived in Belgium, with his wife, who has made many sacrifices for the popular cause, and also undergone imprisonment. New prosecutions induced him to come with his family to England, whence he carried on a Democratic and National German Propaganda. After an amnesty in 1862, the House of Deputies at Stuttgart gave him a banquet. He was the speaker of the London Germans at Garibaldi's entry. He promoted the Schleswig-Holstein movement in connection with leaders of the Schleswig Diet, whose confidential communications he transmitted to the English Foreign Office; and he was at the head of the London Committee during the war of 1863-64. At Berlin, his step-son met with a tragic death in the attempt on the life of Prince Bismarck on May 7, 1866. For many years, Karl Blind operated with Mazzini, Garibaldi, and other European leaders, and supported the cause of Hungary, Poland, the American Union, and the American Republic; for which thanks were expressed to him by President Lincoln, and President Juarez. During the war of 1870-71, he supported his country's cause. In England he has been a member of Executive Committees on Transvaal, Egyptian, and other affairs. Many political writings, and essays on history, mythology, and Germanic literature, published in Germany, England, America, Italy, and Spain, have proceeded from his pen. He has asserted himself to bring about the national testimonial for the philosopher Feuerbach, and the monuments for the great minne-singer Hans Sachs, and for the famed minne-singer, Walther von der Vogelweide.

BLOMFIELD, The Right Rev. Alfred, D.D., Bishop of Colchester, is the youngest son of the late Dr. Charles James Blomfield, Bishop of London, and was born at Fulham, Aug. 31, 1833. From Harrow school he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in classical moderations in 1853, and in *Literæ Humaniores* in 1854. In the latter year he gained the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse. He was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls' College, and took the degree of B.A. in 1855 and M.A. in 1857. He was ordained priest in 1858; was curate of Kidderminster 1857-60; perpetual curate of St. Philip's, Stepney, 1862-65; vicar of St. Matthew's, City Road, 1865-71; and vicar of Barking, Essex, 1871-82. In 1869 he was chosen as a Select Preacher at Oxford. He was appointed Archdeacon of Essex in 1878, and Archdeacon of Colchester in 1882. In the latter year he was also appointed Bishop of Colchester, as suffragan to the Bishop of St. Alban's, and he was consecrated in St. Alban's Cathedral by the Archbishop of Canterbury (June 24). A few days before he had been created D.D., *honoris causâ*, by the University of Oxford. He is the author of "Memoirs of Bishop Blomfield," his father, 2 vols., 1863; and "Sermons in Town and Country," 1871.

BLOUËT, Paul "Max O'Rell," was born in Brittany (France), on March 2, 1848, educated in Paris, and took his degree of B.A. and B.Sc. in 1864 and 1865. He received his commission in the French army in 1869; fought in the Franco-Prussian war, was made a prisoner at Sedan on Sept. 3, 1870; fought against the Commune; was severely wounded, and pensioned. He came to England as newspaper correspondent in 1873; was appointed Head French Master of St. Paul's School in 1876, and resigned his mastership in 1884. He is the author of "John Bull and his Island," 1883; "John Bull's Daughters," 1884; "The Dear Neighbours," 1885; "Drat the Boys," 1886; "Friend MacDonald," 1887; and "Johnathan and his Continent," 1889. He has also written educational works, amongst which is "French Oratory," 1883. Several orders, French and others, have been conferred on "Max O'Rell." During the years 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890, he gave lectures in the United Kingdom, and in America, where he has paid two visits.

BLUMENTHAL, Field-Marshal Leonard von, Chief of the General Staff of the Prussian Army, was born on July 30, 1810, at Schweldt, on the Oder. He was, like the majority of the leaders of the Prussian army, a soldier from childhood. Educated from 1820 to 1827 in the military academies of Culm and Berlin, he was entered on July 27, 1827, as Second Lieutenant in the Guard Landwehr regiment (the present Fusilier Guards), attended from 1830-1833 the general military school in Berlin, was from 1837-1845 Adjutant to the Coblenz Landwehr battalion, and became for the first time in 1846 Premier Lieutenant in the topographical division of the General Staff. In order that he might be thoroughly acquainted with technical military science, Blumenthal had been ordered for service during the following years to the Artillery Guards and the division of the Pioneer Guards. He had already, in March, 1848, taken part as Lieutenant in the Fusilier battalions of the 31st Infantry Regiment in the street-fights in Berlin. Some months later, Blumenthal was transferred as Captain (Jan. 1, 1849) to the General Staff, to which he has, with slight interruptions, belonged for about twenty-five years. In 1849 he took, as a member of the staff of General von Bonin, part in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, and fought in the skirmishes at Auenbüll and Beuschau, in the battle of Colding, and in the affairs at Alminde, Gudsöe, and Tauloo-Church, and took, in the siege and battle of Fredericia, so active and conspicuous a part, that he was, on May 14, 1849, promoted as Chief of the General Staff of the Schleswig-Holstein Army. His capabilities were regarded as being so brilliant, that in the following year (1850) he was named as General Staff officer of the Mobile Division under General von Tietzen in the electorate of Hesse. He was next sent, intrusted with special military propositions, to England, and was rewarded with the Order of the Red Eagle (fourth class, with swords). On June 18, 1853, advanced to the rank of Major in the Grand General Staff, Blumenthal was, as military companion and as General Staff officer of the 8th Division, appointed to take part in the spring exercises of that year in Thuringia and at Berlin. His linguistic and departmental knowledge led to his being intrusted with further commissions to England. In 1859 he was named the personal Adjutant of Prince Frederic Charles. On July 1, 1860, he became Colonel and Commander of the 31st, later of the 71st Infantry Regiment. In 1861 he accompanied General von Bonin to the British Court, and became then the conductor of the foreign officers at the autumn manœuvres on the Rhine, and military companion of the Crown Prince of Saxony at the coronation in Königsberg. Colonel von Blumenthal had been for some time Chief of the Staff of the Third Army Corps, when, on Dec. 15, 1863, he was nominated the Chief of the General Staff of the combined

Mobile Army Corps against Denmark, and then had the first opportunity of exhibiting his splendid abilities. The part which he took in that war, especially at Missunde, in the storming of the trenches at Düppel, and the passage on to the island of Alsen, was so extremely important, that on June 25, 1864, he was promoted to be Major-General, and received the Order *pour le Mérite.* After the peace, General von Blumenthal commanded first the 7th and next the 30th Infantry Brigade. In the Austrian war of 1866 he was Chief of the General Staff of the Second Army of the Crown Prince, and for his distinguished services received the Oak-leaf of the Order *pour le Mérite* (one of the rarest distinctions in the army) and the Star of Knight Commander of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern. On Oct. 30, 1866, he was designated Commander of the 14th Division in Düsseldorf, and accompanied the Crown Prince in the autumn of 1866 to St. Petersburg. When, on the outbreak of the war with France, the Crown Prince was intrusted with the supreme command of the Third Army, General von Blumenthal was requested to accept the important post of Chief of the General Staff; and his Imperial Highness, when presented by the Emperor of Germany with the Iron Cross, declared that the same distinction was equally due to General von Blumenthal. In 1871 he was sent to England to represent the German Empire at the autumn manœuvres at Cobham. It is unnecessary to add more than that von Blumenthal was made Field-Marshal in 1888, and is recognized as one of the most distinguished strategists of modern times.

BLUNT, Arthur Cecil (known on the stage as Arthur Cecil), the son of a well-known solicitor, was educated at East Sheen, and at first intended for the army. But he soon displayed a great talent for music and acting, and first appeared as an amateur at the little theatre on Richmond Green, which had once witnessed the triumphs of Kean, and the *début* of Helen Faucit. In 1869 he appeared at the "Gallery of Illustration" in Mrs. German Reed's company, as Mr. Churchmouse in "No Cards," and as Box in the musical version of "Box and Cox." He acted for five years in Mrs. German Reed's company, and it was here that he attained that power of disguise of face and manner which has always been one of his chief characteristics. Mr. Cecil's principal parts on the stage proper have been Dr. Downward in Wilkie Collins's "Miss Gwilt;" Sir Woodbine Grafton in "Peril;" The Rev. Noel Haygarth in "The Vicarage;" John Hamond, M.P., in "Duty;" Baron Verduret in "Honour;" Baron Stein in "Diplomacy;" Ned Guyon in the "Millionaire;" and Mr. Posket in the "Magistrate;" Mr. Cecil was joint manager with Mr. John Clayton, of the old Court Theatre, Sloane Square, from 1883 to 1887. At the New Court Theatre he has appeared under Mrs. John Wood's management in "Mamma" and "Aunt Jack," and is now (1890) playing the title rôle in "The Cabinet Minister."

BLYTH, Sir Arthur, C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., third son of the late William Blyth, of Birmingham, who married Sarah, the third daughter of the Rev. William Wilkins of Bourton-on-the-water, Gloucestershire, was born in Birmingham on March 19, 1823. He migrated, with his father, mother, and three brothers, to South Australia in 1839, leaving King Edward's School, Birmingham, where he finished his education. He entered public life in South Australia as member for Tatata, under the Old Constitution, in 1855, and assisted in the passing of the New Constitution Act; was Commissioner of Public Works in the Responsible Government, 1857, '58, '59, '60, Treasurer in 1861, '62, '63 and '76, and Premier in 1872. He was Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, 1864, '65, '70, and '71, Chief Secretary 1866, '67, Chief Secretary and Premier 1873, '74, '75; was appointed Agent-General for South Australia in London February 16, 1877; was a Commissioner for South Australia at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and also Executive Commissioner at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886; he was created a Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1877, and a Companion of the most honourable Order of the Bath, Civil Division, in 1886.

BODDA-PYNE, *née* **Louisa Pyne,** a popular English singer, daughter of a well-known singer, Mr. G. Pyne, was born in 1832, and was at a very early age the pupil of Sir George Smart, and made her first appearance about 1842. She sang in Paris with great success in 1847, appeared in opera in 1849, performed at the Royal Italian Opera in 1851, and visited the United States, where she was enthusiastically received, in 1854. After an absence of three years she returned to her native land, and was, in conjunction with Mr. Harrison, joint lessee for a short season of the Lyceum and Drury Lane, and from

1858 till 1862 of Covent Garden Theatre. The enterprise having failed, she transferred her services to Her Majesty's Theatre, and has frequently performed at Her Majesty's Concerts at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. She is married to Mr. Frank Bodda.

BODICHON, Mdme., whose maiden name was Barbara Leigh Smith, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Smith, many years M.P. for Norwich, was born April 8, 1827, at Watlington, Sussex, and at an early age took a deep interest in social questions. In 1855-56 she started, in conjunction with some personal friends, a movement having for its object to secure to married women their own property and earnings; and although their efforts did not prove successful in obtaining directly from Parliament the measure they desired, they led to a change in the law of marriage and divorce. Miss Smith established at Paddington a school for the education of the daughters of artisans of the middle class. In July, 1857, she married M. Eugène Bodichon, M.D. (now deceased), and has since resided in Algeria. Madame Bodichon, by her efforts and munificent donation of £1000, was mainly instrumental, with Miss Emily Davies, in founding the now flourishing and well-known College for Women at Girton, near Cambridge, where precisely the same course of academical instruction which is afforded to men in the universities is given to female students. It is, however, as a charming and original water-colour artist that Madame Bodichon is best known to the public, her collection of water-colour drawings having been exhibited several times in London, at the Royal Academy and Dudley Gallery, also in Paris and elsewhere.

BODY, George, D.D., Canon Missioner of Durham, was born at Cheriton, Fitzpaine, Devonshire, on January 7, 1840, and was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, under the head mastership of Rev. T. B. Hughes, M.A. From this school he passed as a Diocesan Student, from the Diocese of Exeter, to St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury. Through ill-health he had to give up his purpose of undertaking foreign missionary work, and passed from Canterbury to St. John's College, Cambridge, in October, 1859. In Lent, 1863, he was ordained Deacon, his first Curacy being at St. James's, Wednesbury, in the Diocese of Lichfield. From Wednesbury he went to the Curacy of Sedgley, in the same Diocese, and from Sedgley to Wolverhampton. In 1870 he was appointed Rector of Kirby, Misperton, on the nomination of the Earl of Feversham, which benefice he held until 1884. In 1883 he was called to the Diocese of Durham as Canon Missioner. From 1880-85 he represented The Archdeaconry of Cleveland in the Convocation of York. In 1885 he was made D.D. of Durham (*honoris causâ*), and in 1890 was elected a Vice-President of the Society of the Propagation of The Gospel in Foreign Parts as a recognition of his interest in foreign mission work. He has puplished many Sermons and two volumes of Lectures: (1) "The Life of Justification," in 1870, and (2) "The Life of Temptation," in 1870, each of which is in its 7th edition.

BOEHM, Sir Joseph Edgar, Bart., R.A., sculptor, was born in Vienna, July 6, 1834, of Hungarian parents. His father was Director of the Mint in the Austrian Empire. He was educated at Vienna, and from 1848 to 1851 in England. He studied also in Italy, and for three years in Paris, but has been settled in England since 1862. He received the first Imperial Prize and exemption from military conscription in Vienna in 1856. He was elected a member of the Academy of Florence in 1875; an Associate of the Royal Academy of London in 1878; a member of the Academy of Rome in 1880; and a full Academician by the Royal Academy here in 1882. He was nominated in 1881 Sculptor in Ordinary to the Queen, and he has delivered lectures on sculpture in the Royal Academy. In Aug., 1882, the gold medal given by Austria-Hungary at the Vienna Art Exhibition was awarded to him. Mr. Boehm executed a colossal statue in marble of the Queen for Windsor Castle, in 1869; also a monument of the Duke of Kent in St. George's Chapel, and bronze statuettes of the Prince of Wales and all the Royal Family (for the Queen); also a colossal statue at Bedford of John Bunyan, 1872; and another in gilded bronze of the Duchess of Bedford for the Park, Woburn Abbey, 1874; a statue of Sir John Burgoyne in Waterloo Place; a colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales for Bombay, 1877; a colossal figure of an angel in marble for Castle Ashby for the Marquis of Northampton; and an equestrian group in bronze for Eaton; also a marble statue of the late King Leopold of Belgium, for St. George's Chapel at Windsor; and he was commissioned by the Queen to execute a recumbent statue of the late Princess Alice and her daughter, Princess Maud, for the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, and a replica of it for Darmstadt. After the death of the Prince Imperial he was commissioned to execute a recumbent statue of him for Westminster Abbey; but public opinion being strong against its being placed there, it was transferred to St. George's Chapel, Windsor. A statue, 12 feet high, of William Tyndall (the first translator of the Bible into English) has been executed by him for the Thames Embankment. He has also executed a marble bust of General Gordon as well as a recumbent statue of the General for St. Paul's; likewise a colossal statue of the Queen for Sydney (Australia); and has received a command from Her Majesty for the effigy of H.R.H. the late Duke of Albany in Highland Costume for the Albert Chapel at Windsor, and busts for the Mausoleum and Balmoral Castle. In 1889 Mr. Boehm was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, and is at present (1890) engaged upon a fountain with mythological subjects for the Duke of Bedford, an equestrian group for Baron Rothschild, and an equestrian statue of the late Lord Napier of Magdala, which is to be placed between the United Service Club and the Athenæum.

BOISSIER, Professor Marie Louis Gaston, born August 15, 1823, at Nîmes, was educated at the Lycée of that town, and at the Collège Louis-le-Grand, Paris. In 1846 he became Professor of Rhetoric at Angoulême, and ten years later was called to Paris as supplementary professor at the Lycée Charlemagne. In 1861 he proceeded to the Collège de France, as Professor of Latin Oratory. On June 8, 1876, he was elected a member of the French Academy. M. Boissier has written "Le Poète Attius," 1856; "Une Étude sur Terentius Varron," 1859; "Cicéron et ses Amis," 1866; "La Religion Romaine d'Auguste aux Antonins," 1875; and many critical papers in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and the *Revue de l'Instruction Publique*.

BONAPARTE, His Highness the Prince Louis-Lucien, is the fourth son of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, brother of the Emperor Napoleon I. He was born at Thorngrove, near Worcester, on Jan. 4, 1813, during the time that his father was prisoner on parole in England. After the battle of Waterloo, the family of the young prince removed into the Papal States, where he passed his early youth. Later on, he resided at Florence, and remained there until the revolution in 1848, when he entered France, and was elected deputy for Corsica, and shortly afterwards member of the Legislative Assembly. On Dec. 31, 1855, he was elected senator, and received the title of Highness, and, in 1863, was nominated Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He is a D.C.L. of Oxford, and honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. His Highness was one of the founders of the Copenhagen Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries; is honorary member of the St. Petersburg Imperial Academy of Sciences; one of the twenty-five honorary members of the Scotch Society of Antiquaries; and Vice-President of the Philological Society of London. In 1884 the prince was placed on the English Civil List, and granted a pension of £250 per annum, in recognition of his eminence as a philologist. His works, most of which have been privately printed, embrace nearly all the European languages, but it is the Basque language which he has made his special study. His earliest writings were chiefly upon chemical subjects, such as "Recherches chimiques sur le venin de la vipère," in the *Gazzetta Toscana delle Scienze Medico-Fisiche* of Florence, and "Recherches sur les valérianates de quinine et de zinc, sur le lactate de quinine, la phloridzinc et leur application à la Thérapeutique," in the *Journal de Chimie-Médicale*. His philological publications have extended from 1847 to the present time, and we can quote only a few: "Specimen lexici comparativi omnium linguarum Europearum," Florence, 1847; "La verbe basque, par l'abbé Inchauspe; Langue basque et Langues finnoises," London, 1862; "Carte des sept provinces basques, montrant la délimitation actuelle de l'euskara et sa division en dialectes, sous-dialectes et variétés," London, 1863; "Classification morphologique des Langues Européennes," London, 1863; "Formulaire de prône en langue basque conservé naguère dans l'église d'Arbonne, réédité et suivi de quelques observations linguistiques sur les sous-dialectes bas-navarrais et navarro-souletin de France et d'Espagne," London, 1866; "Ortographe applicable au patois de la Langue d'Oïl," London, 1867; "Le verbe basque en tableaux," London, 1869; "Beatrice. Notti tre. Per Giulio Luca in Partenabo (an anagram of the Italian spelling of his Highness's name) de' Cadolingi, cavaliere Etrusco. Osservazioni fonetiche, onde agevolare a'non Italiani, non che a molti Italiani, la corretta pronunzia toscana," London, 1879; "The simple sounds of all the Slavonic Languages compared with those of the principal Neo-Latin and Germano-Scandinavian Languages," London, 1880; "A list of the living European Languages into which the Bible has been translated and printed," London, 1881; "Descubrimiento de manuscriptos bascos en Ingleterra," Pamplona, 1884; "Linguistic Islands of the Neapolitan and Sicilian Provinces of Italy, still existing in 1889, with eleven maps," Hertford, 1890.

BOND, Edward Augustus, C.B., LL.D., F.S.A.; son of the Rev. Dr. Bond, of Hanwell, Middlesex, was born Dec. 31, 1815. He was educated in his father's house, and at Merchant Taylors' School, London. In 1832 he received an appointment under the Commissioners of Public Records. In 1838 he entered the British Museum as an Assistant in the Department of Manuscripts. He was appointed Librarian of the Egerton MSS. in 1852, Assistant-Keeper of the MSS. in 1854, and Keeper of the Department in 1866, In Aug., 1878, he was appointed Principal Librarian of the British Museum, and resigned the office in July, 1888. As Keeper of the MSS., Mr. Bond designed, and, with the help of his staff, completed in 1870, a Class-Catalogue of the several collections of manuscripts in the British Museum, and subsequently he published a Catalogue of all the Manuscripts, Papyri, and Charters acquired during the years 1854-75, in two 8vo volumes; also a series of Facsimiles of Anglo-Saxon and other Ancient Charters in the Museum, with exact Readings, in four parts. He has contributed papers to the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, including an "Account of Money-lending Transactions of Italian Merchants in England in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries," 1839. He passed through the press, for the Oxford Commissioners, the "Statutes of the University," in 3 vols. 8vo, 1853; edited for the Hakluyt Society, in 1856, Dr. Giles Fletcher's "Russe Common Wealth," and Sir Jerome Horsey's "Travels in Russia;" edited for Government "The Speeches in the Trial of Warren Hastings," 4 vols. 8vo, 1859-61; and for the Rolls Series of Chronicles, the "Chronicon Abbatiæ de Melsâ," in 3 vols. In 1870, conjointly with his colleague, Mr. E. M. Thompson, he founded the Palæographical Society, of which he is President, and, in collaboration with that gentleman he has edited the series of "Facsimiles of Ancient Manuscripts and Inscriptions," produced by the Society. The University of Cambridge conferred on Mr. Bond the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1879. He was made a Companion of the Bath in the year 1885; and he has received the Order of the Crown of Italy. In the year 1847 he married Caroline Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Harris Barham, author of the "Ingoldsby Legends."

BOND, The Right Rev. William Bennett, M.A., LL.D., Bishop of Montreal, was born at Truro, in 1815. He received his education in various public and private schools in Cornwall and in London, and at an early age emigrated to Newfoundland, where he studied for the ministry with Archdeacon Bridge; and at Montreal, to which he had meantime repaired, was, in 1840, ordained a deacon, and in 1841 a priest. For several years, under the direction of the late Bishop Mountain, of Quebec, he organised many mission stations in the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec; was incumbent of Lachine for a number of years; and assistant minister in St. George's, Montreal, of which he finally became incumbent. He maintained his connection with this parish for the long period of thirty years, successively becoming Archdeacon of Hochelaga and Dean of Montreal. On the resignation of Bishop Oxenden, he was in 1879 elected by the synod of the diocese to the Bishopric of Montreal. Bishop Bond is President of the Theological College of the Diocese of Montreal, and is an LL.D. of the University of McGill College.

BON GAULTIER. *See* MARTIN, SIR THEODORE.

BONGHI, Ruggiero, Italian writer and statesman, was born at Naples, March 20, 1828. At the age of eighteen he published a translation of Plotinus, which was followed in 1846 by a translation, with critical notes, of Plato's "Philibe." At the beginning of the revolutionary movement of 1848 he established a journal in Florence, *Il Nazionale,* and took an active part in the events up to 1849, for which he was exiled from the kingdom of Naples. He then formed a close friendship with Manzoni and Rosmini, and again took up his philosophic studies. In 1857 he published an important translation of Aristotle's Metaphysics, and in 1858 a new edition of the works of Plato. In 1859 he was made Professor of Philosophy at the new Academy at Milan, and the following year entered the Italian Parliament. In 1863 he started at Turin a journal, *La Stampa,* in the cause of moderate democracy, and in 1864 was appointed Professor of Greek Literature in the University of that city. The next year he went to Florence as Professor of Latin, and became a member of the Superior Council for Teaching. Subsequently he returned to his Chair at the Academy at Milan, and there edited *La Perseveranza.* From Milan he went to the University at Rome as Professor of Ancient History, and thence to Naples in 1872 to assume direction of the *Unità Nazionale.* On the 3rd October, 1874, Signor Bonghi was appointed Minister of Public Instruction in the Minghetti Cabinet. He has done much to promote education in Italy, and has written much and admirably on the questions of Church and State. Besides the works already mentioned he is the author of "Lettere critiche sul perchè la letteratura italiana no è popolare in Italia," 1873, 3rd edit.; "Storia della finanza italiana," 1864-68; "La Vita e i Tempi di Valentino Basini," 1869; "Frati, Papi e Rè," 1873; "Leone XIII. e l'Italia," 1878; "Il Congresso di Berlino e la crisi d'Oriente," 1878; "Francesco d'Assisi," 1884.

BONHEUR, Mademoiselle Rosalie, called **Rosa,** an artist unrivalled amongst her own sex for the minute and spirited delineation of the various forms of animal life, was born at Bordeaux, March 22, 1822. The daughter of a French artist of some distinction, she profited by the instructions of her father, who was her sole adviser in the mechanism of painting. As the avocations of her family compelled them to reside in Paris, the indulgence of her own particular tastes in the choice of subjects for study was somewhat difficult of attainment, and she derived her early instruction from a study of such animal life as could be seen by her in the streets and *abattoirs* of Paris. In 1841 she entered upon her career by exhibiting two pictures, "Chèvres et Moutons" and "Les Deux Lapins," which established her reputation. These were followed by a succession of highly finished compositions, amongst which may be cited the celebrated "Labourage Nivernais," which was completed in 1849, and has been added to the collection in the Luxembourg. She attends the horse-markets both in France and abroad, adopting the masculine garb, which is not ill-suited to the decided character of her face, and enables her to inspect and to purchase her subject with less interruption and remark. She has fitted up an ante-chamber divided only by a partition from her studio, as a stable for the convenience of the various animals domesticated therein, and has established a small fold in its immediate vicinity for the accommodation of sheep and goats. It is owing, in a measure, to this conscientious examination of the developments of animal life that she has produced such masterpieces of representation as the "Horse Fair," a picture which formed the chief attraction at the French Exhibition of pictures in London during the season of 1855, and which almost monopolized for a time the attention of artists and connoisseurs. In 1855 she sent to the Universal Exhibition in Paris a new landscape of large dimensions, "The Haymaking Season in Auvergne." Rosa Bonheur has evinced in her works a wonderful power of representing spirited action, which distinguishes her from other eminent animal painters of the day, and which endows her pictures as compositions with extraordinary interest. Several of this lady's productions have been engraved for the English public. Since 1849 she has directed the gratuitous School of Design for Young Girls of Paris. She obtained a first-class medal in 1848, and another in 1855. She was decorated with the Legion of Honour, June 10, 1865, and in 1868 she was appointed a member of the Institute of Antwerp. During the siege of Paris in 1870-71, her studio and residence in Fontainebleau were spared and respected by special order of the Crown Prince of Prussia. Two important pictures by this artist, "A Foraging Party," and "On the Alert," were exhibited at the Antwerp Academy in 1879, and in London in 1881. "The Lion at Home," exhibited in London, 1882, was a result of the painter's study of a fine couple of Nubian lions which were presented to her by a friend. In Jan., 1880, the King of the Belgians conferred the Leopold Cross on Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, who was the first lady to receive this distinction; and in the following month she received from the King of Spain the Commander's Cross of the royal Order of Isabella the Catholic, this being the first instance in Spain of such a distinction being conferred upon a woman.

BONNAT, Léon, a French painter and Member of the Institute, was born at Bayonne, June 20, 1833, was a pupil of Madrazo and Léon Cogniet, and in 1857 obtained the second prize at Rome for his "Résurrection de Lazare." Since that time he has been a constant exhibitor at the annual Salons. Among his works may be mentioned "Le bon Samaritain," 1859; "Adam et Eve trouvant Abel mort," 1861; "Pèlerins dans l'église Saint Pierre de Rome," 1864; "Ribèra dessinant à la porte de l'Ara Cœli à Rome," 1867. After a tour in the East he produced the "Assumption," 1869;

"Femme fellah et son enfant," 1870; "Femmes d'Ustaritz," 1872, and many others which have been rendered popular through engravings. M. Bonnat obtained two medals of the second class in 1861 and 1867, and the Medal of Honour in 1869. In 1867 he was decorated with the Legion of Honour. For many years he has confined himself to portraiture, and his best portraits, such as those of Thiers and Victor Hugo, have gained for him great and wide celebrity.

BONNEY, Professor, The Rev. Thomas George, D.Sc. (Cantab.), LL.D. (Montreal), F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., &c., son of late Rev. T. Bonney, M.A., was born July 27, 1833, at Rugeley, and educated at Uppingham School and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as 12th Wrangler and 16th in second class classics in 1856. He was elected in 1859, to a Fellowship, which he still holds. From 1856 to 1861 he was Mathematical Master at Westminster School, but returned to Cambridge in the latter year. During his residence there he was active in securing for Natural Science a due place in Academic studies and promoting reforms in the University. He was appointed a tutor of the College in 1868, and was lecturer in Geology. In 1877 he was elected Professor of Geology at University College, London, and in 1881, on being appointed Secretary of the British Association, finally quitted Cambridge to reside at Hampstead. He resigned the latter post in 1885, was President of the Geological Section at the Meeting in 1886, and delivered one of the Evening Discourses in 1888. He was for six years Secretary of the Geological Society, and afterwards President. In 1889 he received the Wollaston Medal. He has been also President of the Mineralogical Society. In Geology, Prof. Bonney has chiefly devoted himself to Petrological and Physical questions, and has written numerous papers printed in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, the *Geological Magazine*, the publications of the Royal Society, &c. He is a member of the Alpine Club, and has been its President. On Alpine subjects, he is the author of "Outline Sketches in the High Alps of Dauphiné," 1865; "The Alpine Regions," 1868; besides furnishing the text to several illustrated works on the Alps, Norway, &c. He has also contributed largely to several works of descriptive topography, such as "Picturesque Europe," "Our Own Country," "English Cathedrals," &c., and translated Pierotti's "Jerusalem Explored," 1864; and "Customs of Palestine," 1864. Ordained in 1857, Professor Bonney was one of the Cambridge Preachers at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, 1876-8, and has been five times a special preacher before the University of Cambridge, on the last occasion being Hulsean Lecturer. These lectures, "On the Influence of Science on Theology," have been published (1885), besides two other small volumes and several detached sermons. He is an Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester, and an Honorary Canon of that Cathedral.

BOOTH, Edwin, American actor, was born at Bel Air, near Baltimore, Maryland, Nov. 15, 1833. He is a son of the late Junius Brutus Booth, and was trained for the dramatic profession under his father's guidance. Having filled a few minor parts, he made his first regular appearance on the stage as Tressel, in "Richard III.," at Boston, in 1849, and in 1851 performed the character of Richard III., at New York, in place of his father, who had been suddenly taken ill. After a tour through California, Australia, and many of the Pacific Islands, he re-appeared at New York in 1857, visited England and the Continent in 1861, and returning to New York commenced a series of Shaksperean revivals at the Winter Garden Theatre in 1863. After a series of engagements in Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities, he began, in 1868, the erection of a new theatre in New York, which was opened Feb. 3, 1869; but the cost of the building, in which Mr. Booth had invested all his means, prevented ultimate pecuniary success, and the theatre passed from his hands and was finally pulled down (1882). For several years he virtually retired from the stage, but near the close of 1877 he began in New York a series of performances. He rarely undertakes any except the leading characters of Shakspere: Hamlet, Othello, Iago, Shylock, and Richard III., Hamlet being his most admired impersonation. In 1881 he went to England, where he remained for two years, and where he alternately took the parts of Othello and Iago with Mr. Irving. In the early part of 1883 he played Shaksperean parts at Berlin and Hamburg. He published in 1877-78 an edition of the principal plays in which he has appeared, with the text as adapted by himself for stage use, and with introductions and notes by William Winter (15 vols.).

BOOTH, The Rev. William, General of the Salvation Army, was born at Nottingham, April 10, 1829, and educated at a private school in that town. He studied theology with the Rev. Wm. Cooke, D.D., became a minister of the Methodist New Connexion in 1850, and was appointed mostly to hold special evangelistic services, to which he felt so strongly drawn that when the Conference of 1861 required him to settle in the ordinary circuit work, he resigned, and began his labours as an evangelist amongst the churches wherever he had an opportunity. Coming in this capacity to the East End of London he observed that the vast majority of the people attended no place of worship, and he started "The Christian Mission" in July, 1865. To this mission, when it had become a large organisation, formed upon military lines, he gave in 1878 the name of "The Salvation Army," under which it soon became widely known, and grew rapidly until it had in Dec., 1885, 1,322 corps, at stations established in the United Kingdom, France, the United States, Australia, India, the Cape of Good Hope, Canada, and Sweden. 3,076 officers or evangelists are entirely employed in and supported by this Army under the General's absolute direction, and they hold upwards of 25,496 services in the open air and in theatres, music halls, and other buildings every week. The General has published several hymn and music books, volumes entitled "Salvation Soldiery," "Training of Children," and "Letters to Soldiers," describing his views as to religious life and work. "Holy Living," and "Orders and Regulations for the Salvation Army," are some of the smaller publications issued by him for the direction of the Army as to teaching and services. He also contributed an article on "The Salvation Army," to the *Contemporary Review* for Aug., 1882. Mrs. Booth shared largely in all the General's efforts, and further explained their views in "Practical Religion," "Aggressive Christianity," "Godliness," "Life and Death," and "The Salvation Army in relation to Church and State." She died of cancer, in Oct., 1890, after a painful illness borne with Christian fortitude. The General's eldest son is his Chief of Staff, managing all the business, his eldest daughter with her husband directs the work in France, the second son commands the forces in America, the third son is in charge of the work in Great Britain, the second daughter, together with her husband, supervises the operations in India and Ceylon, the third daughter, as Field Commissioner, conducts mass meetings in the chief English cities, the fourth daughter is at the head of the Women's Training Depôts established in various parts of London, so that each member of the family is actively employed in some branch of the Army's service. The General established *The War Cry* as a weekly gazette of the Army in 1880. It is now published weekly in England, similar papers being published at each Colonial and Foreign head-quarters, so that there are now 28 weekly *War Cry's*, with a united circulation of over 558,000. *En Avant* in Paris, *Strids Ropet* in Stockholm, the *Jangi Pokar* (Gujarati) edition in Gujarat, a Tamil one in Madras, a Singhalese one in Ceylon, and an English and Marathi edition in Bombay. Belgium, Holland, and Germany also publish separate editions in their respective languages. In Nov., 1890, he published a volume entitled "Darkest London," containing a scheme for the enlightenment and industrial support of the lower classes. This has met with almost universal support; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Archbishops and Cardinals, and many others having testified their approval of the scheme.

BORTHWICK, Sir Algernon, Bart., M.P., is the son of the late Mr. Peter Borthwick, formerly member for Evesham. When a young man he went to Paris as correspondent to the *Morning Post* (with which his father was connected), and was present at the *Coup d'Etat* in Dec., 1851. On the death of his father in 1853 he came to London and undertook the management of the *Morning Post*, subsequently becoming owner of the property. Sir Algernon was the chief promoter of the *Owl*, a paper which appeared during the parliamentary session of 1864, and created a great sensation on account of the bold way in which State secrets were revealed and discussed. The authorship was kept a secret for many years, and the paper itself came to an end in 1870. In 1880 Mr. Borthwick offered himself as a Conservative candidate for the borough of Evesham, formerly represented by his father; he was, however, defeated by a small majority and did not enter Parliament till 1885, when he was returned for South Kensington. At the general election of 1886 Sir Algernon was again returned for South Kensington. He is President of the Press Fund, and also of the Newspaper Society; vice-President of the Institute of Journalists, and a Fellow of King's College, London. Sir Algernon married, in 1870, Alice Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late Lady Theresa Lewis, and niece of the Earl of Clarendon and of Earl Russell.

BORTON, General Sir Arthur, G.C.B.,

G.C.M.G., is the youngest son of the late Rev. John Drew Borton, rector of Blofield, Norfolk, by Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Carthew, of Woodbridge, Suffolk. He was born at Blofield in 1814, and educated at Eton and at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He entered the army in 1832, became captain in 1841, and served with the 9th Regiment in the Afghanistan campaign of 1842, and the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6. He became lieutenant-colonel in 1853, was promoted to colonel in 1854, and served in the Crimea in command of the above regiment. His subsequent promotions were:—major-general 1868, lieutenant-general 1875, colonel of the 1st West Indian Regiment 1876, of the 9th—the Norfolk Regiment—in 1889, and general 1878. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Military Division) in 1854, and was promoted to a Knight Commandership of the same Order in 1877, and Knight Grand Cross in 1884. From 1878 to 1884 he was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Malta, and is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and the 3rd class of the Medjidieh. General Sir Arthur Borton married, in 1850, Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. John Forbes Close, rector of Morne, County Down.

BOSISTO, Joseph, C.M.G., was born March 21, 1827, at Hammersmith. He became a druggist, and emigrated to Adelaide, South Australia, in 1848, where he remained for three years, and established the wholesale business of Messrs. Faulding & Co. After a short attack of the gold fever in 1851, he went to Melbourne, and began business at Bridge Road, Richmond. The business, at first almost purely a pharmaceutical one, soon developed into a regular manufacturing concern, and upon its founder discovering the remarkable antiseptic properties of the eucalyptus trees, it developed into a large undertaking. The Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria was founded by Mr. Bosisto in 1857, with the aid and cordial co-operation of a few of the chief pharmaceutists of Victoria, and has proved to have exerted a highly beneficial influence in the development of pharmaceutical and therapeutical knowledge throughout the Colony. Mr. Bosisto has sat as a Municipal Councillor for over 12 years, in the course of which time he held the office of Mayor for two consecutive periods. He was elected Chairman of the Richmond Magisterial Bench for five years successively, was returned to Parliament in 1874, and has always been placed at the head of the poll in the elections which have occurred since. Mr. Bosisto was appointed President of the Royal Commission of Victoria at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

BOTTOMLEY, James Thomson, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., was born at Fortbreda, County Down, Ireland, on Jan. 10, 1845. His father was William Bottomley, merchant of Belfast, and Justice of the Peace; his mother was second daughter of the late Dr. James Thomson, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow, and a sister of Sir William Thomson, F.R.S., and Professor James Thomson, F.R.S., both professors in Glasgow University. Mr. Bottomley was educated partly at a private school and partly at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. His parents intended that he should enter the then Established Church in Ireland, and he was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, with that object; but when he had passed through half of his undergraduate course, the desire of following a scientific career became so strong that he was permitted to pursue his bent. He then became a pupil, and subsequently an assistant, of the late Dr. Thomas Andrews, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Belfast—studying with him Chemistry and Chemical Physics, and devoting much attention at the same time to Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He finally took the degree of B.A. in Trinity College, Dublin, and the degrees of B.A. and M.A., with first-class Honours and Gold Medals in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, in the Queen's University in Ireland. After a year's residence in Glasgow, with his uncle, Sir William Thomson, where he studied Chemistry under the late Dr. Thomas Anderson, and Physics in the Natural Philosophy Laboratory, Mr. Bottomley was appointed Demonstrator in Chemistry at King's College, London, under the late Dr. W. A. Miller, F.R.S. He held this office only one year; for, to his great disappointment, his health became injuriously affected in the Chemical Laboratory, and he was glad, with the consent of Dr. Miller, and at the wish of Professor W. G. Adams, to be transferred to the post of Demonstrator in Natural Philosophy in King's College. In 1870 he removed to Glasgow to take part in the teaching of the Natural Philosophy Class in the University, under a special arrangement made for that purpose, Sir William Thomson being at that time actively engaged in the great work of laying some of the submarine cables; and Mr. Bottomley has continued to assist, and when necessary represent, Sir William Thomson since that time. He is the author of original papers as "Conduction of Heat," "Radiation of Heat," "Elasticity of Wires, &c.," which have been published in "The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society," "The Royal Society Proceedings," *Philosophical Magazine*, "Proceedings of the British Association," and elsewhere. He is also the author of elementary text-books on "Dynamics," and on "Hydrostatics," and of "Four Figure Mathematical Tables." He is Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Chemical Society, Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and of the Physical Society.

BOUCHARDAT, Apollinaire, pharmaceutist, member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at l'Isle-sur-le-Serein (Yonne) about 1810, studied medicine in Paris whilst very young, and was named a Fellow of that faculty in 1832. He was pharmaceutist-in-chief at the hospital of Saint-Antoine, and in 1834 was appointed to the same functions at the Hôtel Dieu, which he fulfilled until 1855, when he resigned, in order to devote himself to scientific works. In 1838 he disputed with much talent the chair of pharmacy and organic chemistry in the faculty of Medicine with M. Dumas. In 1845 he was appointed a member of the Council of Health, and created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He became a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1850, and, after competition, obtained the chair of Hygiène in 1852. In addition to numerous botanical and medical "memoirs," which have been published collectively under the titles of "Recherches sur la Végétation," M. Bouchardat has written a "Cours de Chimie Élémentaire, avec ses principales Applications à la Médecine et aux Arts," published in 1834-5; "Cours des Sciences Physiques," in 1841-4; "Éléments de Matière Médicale et de Pharmacie," in 1838; "L'Annuaire de Thérapeutique," since 1841; "Nouveau Formulaire Magistral," in 1840; "Formulaire Vétérinaire," in 1849; "Opuscules d'Économie Rurale," in 1851; "Archives de Physiologie," in 1854; and *Répertoire de Pharmacie*, published monthly since 1847. He has written a series of interesting works upon vines and wines. "L'Influence des Eaux Potables sur la Production du Goître et du Crétinisme;" a work upon "Diabetes," and numerous "Memoirs," presented to the Academy of Medicine, and "Traité d'Hygiène Publique et Privée basée sur l'Etiologie," 1881.

BOUGHTON, George Henry, A.R.A., was born in Norfolk, in 1833. His family went to America about 1836 and he passed his youth in Albany, New York, where he early developed an artistic taste. In 1853 he came to London, and passed several months in the study of art. Returning to America, he settled in New York, and soon became known as a landscape painter. In 1859 he went to Paris, where he devoted two years to study, and in 1861 he opened a studio in London. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, June 19, 1879. Among his best works are:—"Winter Twilight," "The Lake of the Dismal Swamp," "Passing into the Shade," "Coming into Church," "Morning Prayer," "The Scarlet Letter," "The Idyl of the Birds," "The Return of the Mayflower," "Councellors of Peter the Headstrong," and "A Morning in May, Isle of Wight." Mr. Boughton has of late years made a special study of the picturesque aspects of the old Puritan life of New England, and many of his recent works have illustrated it. He has also visited Holland, and painted a number of Dutch scenes, and, with Mr. Edwin Abbey, is the author of "A Sketching Tour in Holland," 1885. He has frequently exhibited at the National Academy of New York, and was made a member of that Academy in 1871.

BOUGUEREAU, Guillaume Adolphe, a French painter, and Member of the Institute, was born at La Rochelle, Nov. 30, 1835. He began life in a business house at Bordeaux, but obtained permission to attend the drawing school of M. Alaux for two hours a day. His fellow-pupils treated him with contempt on account of his business connections, and when, at the end of the year, he gained the first prize, the excitement was so great that a riot ensued, and a formal protest was made by the pupils against his receiving it, but without effect. He then turned all his attention to painting, and entered the studio of Picot in Paris, and later entered the École des Beaux Arts, where his progress was rapid. In 1850 he went to Rome, and in 1854 exhibited "The Body of St. Cecilia borne to the Catacombs," since which time he has occupied a leading position among the artists of the Modern French School. His next great work was "Philomela and Procne," 1861. Both these pictures are now in the Luxembourg. "Mater Afflictorum," or "Vierge Consolatrice," 1876, was purchased by the French Government for 12,000 francs. Among his pictures exhibited at the Salon may be mentioned "The Bather," 1870; "Harvest Time," 1872; "The Little Marauders," 1873; "Homer and his Guide," 1874; "Flora and Zephyrus," 1875; "Pietà," 1876; "Youth and Love," 1877; "The Scourging of Our Lord," 1880; "The Virgin with Angels," 1881; "Slave carrying a Fan," 1882; "The Youth of Bacchus," 1885; and "Byblis," 1886. M. Bouguereau executed the mural paintings in the St. Louis Chapel of the Church of St. Clotilde, and in the Church of St. Augustine. Many of his pictures have been engraved by François.

BOULANGER, General George Ernest Jean Marie, French ex-Minister of War, was born at Rennes, 1837. His mother, who is still alive, is a native of Wales. In 1856 he was appointed Sub-Lieutenant in 1st Regiment of Algerian Tirailleurs. From that time his military career has been very distinguished, and his advance in his profession unusually rapid. In 1857 he took part in the Kabyle expedition. In 1859 he was wounded at Turbigo, and received the decoration of the Legion of Honour after three years' service. In 1861 he was with the expedition in Cochin China. During the Franco-Prussian war he acted as Chief of Battalion in the army of Paris, and was wounded at Champigny. In 1880 he was appointed Brigadier-General, in which position he began to show signs of a great talent for organisation. He was, moreover, sent to the United States as head of the mission on the Centenary of Independence. For a short time he was attached to the War Office as Director of Infantry, which position he quitted to proceed as General of Division in Africa. In twenty months he returned to the War Office as Minister, Jan. 7, 1886. During his tenure of previous offices he had shown great zeal and determination. His activity had led in some instances to dispute. Such had been the result in Tunis of his arbitrary resolution to exalt the military over the civil authority. During his early career he had moreover been in close relations with the Extreme Left in politics, and his appointment was regarded as a concession to the power of M. Clémenceau. His republican sympathies were shown by the energy with which he urged forward the expulsion of the Princes from France, though it was afterwards proved that he had written in almost fulsome terms of gratitude to the Duc d'Aumale, his superior officer, when promoted Brigadier-General. The General is an energetic and capable organiser, and was, before his downfall described as the rising hope of the party of "La Revanche" in France. At the election of 1888 the General was elected for the Nord by 172,528 votes as against 75,901 for his most successful opponent. In July of that year he fought a duel with M. Floquet, and was severely wounded in the throat. He was idolised by the populace as the coming man who was to save France from the blunders of incompetent statesmen; but having been charged by the Senate with appropriating, while Minister of War, £10,000 of public money for purposes of his own propaganda, he fled first to Brussels, and then to London, in order to avoid arrest. He is at present residing in Jersey. It is said that "the sinews of war," for the support of Boulangerism, were supplied by the Duchesse d'Uzès, and amounted to 3,000,000 francs.

BOULEY, Henri, a French veterinary surgeon, born in Paris in 1814, professor of clinical medicine and surgery at the school at Alfort, and since 1855 a member of the Academy of Medicine (veterinary section), was appointed Inspector-General of Veterinary Schools, Jan. 6, 1866. He is the author of the following works:—"Causes Générales de la Morve dans nos Régiments de Cavalerie," 1840; "Traité de l'Organisation du Pied du Cheval," 1851; "De la Péripneumonie Epizootique du gros Bétail," 1854; "Nouveau Dictionnaire Pratique de Médecine, de Chirurgie, et d'Hygiène Vétérinaires," 1855-72, vols. i. to x., in conjunction with M. Raynal; "Dictionnaire Lexicographique et Descriptif des Sciences Médicale et Vétérinaire," 1863, conjointly with Messieurs Raige-Delorme, Charles Daremberg, J. Mignon, and Charles Lamy; "Peste bovine," a report presented to the Minister of Agriculture, 1867; and "La Rage, moyens d'en éviter les dangers, et de prévenir sa propagation," 1870. He has likewise published several notices and memoirs; and edited, since 1844, the Reports, "Bulletin de la Société Centrale de Médecine Vétérinaire." M. Bouley was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 25, 1844, and promoted to the rank of Officer, Dec. 9, 1865. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868, and was nominated a member of the commission appointed to organise the Institut Agronomique, Aug. 11, 1876.

BOURKE, The Right Hon. Robert, M.P., P.C., third son of the 5th Earl of Mayo, was born at Hayes, co. Meath, June 11, 1827, and educated at Enniskillen School, at Hall Place, Kent, and at Trinity College, Dublin. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1852, he went the South Wales Circuit, and attended the Knutsford sessions for twelve years. Mr. Bourke also had a large business at the Parliamentary Bar. He was elected M.P. for Lynn Regis, in the Conservative interest, at the general election of Dec., 1868, and continued to represent that borough in the House of Commons until 1886. When Mr. Disraeli came into power in February, 1874, Mr. Bourke was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and he held that office till April, 1880, when he was added to the Privy Council. In 1880 he was commissioned to go to Turkey to arrange the external debt of that country, and succeeded in effecting a settlement of the question. In 1885 he resumed his former place at the Foreign Office under Lord Salisbury, and remained there till the defeat of the Government in Jan., 1886. On the retirement of Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, in 1886, Mr. Bourke was appointed Governor of Madras. He has travelled in America, India, and the Holy Land, and contributed his views upon these countries to various magazines. Mr. Bourke is also the author of "Parliamentary Precedents." He married, in 1863, Lady Susan Georgiana, eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Dalhousie.

BOWEN, The Right Hon. Sir Charles Synge Christopher, P.C., F.R.S., Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford University and Hon. LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh, one of the Lords Justices in the Court of Appeal, is a son of the Rev. Christopher Bowen, of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, formerly rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester, by Catharine Emily, daughter of Sir Richard Steele, Bart. He was born at Wollaston, Gloucestershire, in 1835, and educated at Rugby and at Balliol College, Oxford. He carried off three of the great University prizes, including the Hertford and Ireland scholarships, and, together with several distinguished contemporaries, he was placed, in 1858, in the first class in classical honours. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1861, he joined the Western Circuit. He was senior member of the "Truck Commission" in 1870, was appointed Junior Standing Counsel to the Treasury, in 1872, and Recorder of Penzance in the same year. Though he never "took silk," he acquired a leading position in his profession, and in June, 1879, he was appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Mr. Justice Mellor's retirement from the Bench, and was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, June 26. In May, 1882, he was appointed a Lord Justice in the Court of Appeal in the room of the late Sir John Holker, and sworn of the Privy Council. He was formerly Fellow and now is Visitor of Balliol College, Oxford. He is the author of an historical essay entitled "Delphi," of a pamphlet "On the Alabama Question," and of a translation of part of Virgil into English Verse. He married, in 1862, Emily Frances, daughter of the late Mr. James Medows Rendel, F.R.S.

BOWEN, The Rt. Hon. Sir George Ferguson, G.C.M.G., Hon. D.C.L., and Hon. LL.D., the eldest son of the late Rev. Edward Bowen, born in 1821, was educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship in 1840, and graduated B.A. as first-class in classics in 1844. In the same year he was elected to a fellowship of Brasenose College, and became a member of Lincoln's Inn. He was Chief Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands from 1854 to 1859, and was appointed in that year the first Governor of the new colony of Queensland, in Australia, comprising the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. He was appointed, in 1868, Governor of New Zealand; and in May, 1873, Governor of Victoria. He was Governor of Mauritius from 1875 to 1883, when he was appointed Governor of Hong Kong. He retired on his pension in 1887; but, in 1888, he was appointed Royal Commissioner at Malta to make arrangements respecting the new Constitution granted to that island. Sir George is the author of "A Handbook for Travellers in Greece,"—one of Murray's Handbooks; "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus: a Diary of a Journey from Constantinople to Corfu," 1852; "Ithaca in 1850;" and "Imperial Federation," 1886, &c. A full account of his public services will be found in "Thirty Years of Colonial Government," being a selection from the "Despatches and Letters of the Right Hon. Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, Hon. LL.D. Cambridge. Edited by Stanley Lane-Pool." Sir George Bowen is a member of the Governing Bodies of the Imperial Institute, and of Charterhouse School, and married, in 1856, the Countess Roma, only surviving daughter of Count Roma, G.C.M.G., then President of the Senate of the Ionian Islands.

BOWMAN, Sir William, Bart., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., consulting-surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, some time surgeon to King's College Hospital, and Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy at King's College, London, is a son of the late John Eddowes Bowman, F.L.S., F.G.S., and was born at Nantwich, July 20, 1816. Having received his medical education, partly at King's College, London, he began practice as a surgeon in the West-end of London, but gradually diverged more and more into the ophthalmic branch of his profession. The Royal Medal in Physiology was awarded to him by the Royal Society in 1842. He has been a Vice-President of that society, and three times on its council. He is a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Science of Turin and of Stockholm, of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Sweden and of Belgium, of the Société Philomathique, of the Société de Chirurgie, and of the Société de Biologie in Paris, of the Royal Medical Society, and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, of the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, and of the medical societies of Geneva, Dresden, Athens, Kieff, Pesth, and Massachusetts. He received the honorary degree of M.D., Dublin, in 1867, and that of LL.D., Cambridge, in 1880, and Edinburgh, in 1881. He was first President of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, is Vice-Chairman of the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society, a member of the council of King's College, London, of the council of St. John's House Training Institution for Nurses, and of the council of the Nightingale Fund. He succeeded the late Wm. Spottiswoode, P.R.S., as Hon. Secretary of the Royal Institution of Great Britain during three years; and was created a baronet in 1884. He is the author of some important surgical works on the eye: "Lectures on the Parts concerned in the Operations of the Eye," "Observations on Artificial Pupil," and of "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man" (the latter in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd), as well as of papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and "The Cyclopædia of Anatomy." He has gradually retired from practice.

BOWRING, Edgar Alfred, C.B., a younger son of the late Sir John Bowring, was born in 1826, and educated at University College, London. He entered the civil service in the Board of Trade in 1841, and filled in succession the post of private secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, to Earl Granville, and to Lord Stanley of Alderley. He was appointed Précis Writer and Librarian to that department in 1848, and Registrar in 1853, but retired from the service on the abolition of his office at the end of 1863. He acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and held that appointment until his election as M.P. for Exeter at the general election of 1868. His services were so highly appreciated by the late Prince Consort, the President of the Commission, that, immediately after H.R.H.'s decease, her Majesty was pleased to nominate Mr. Bowring a Companion of the Order of the Bath, civil division. Mr. Bowring lost his seat for Exeter at the general election of Feb., 1874. He is the author of an English poetical version of "The Book of Psalms," English versions of the poetical works of Schiller, Goethe, and Heine, and (jointly with Lord Hobart) of a reply to the "Sophisms of Free Trade," by Mr. Justice Byles. Besides having been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, he is understood to have translated two small volumes of German hymns, selected by the Queen, and privately printed for her Majesty's use, one volume on the death of the Duchess of Kent, and the other on that of Prince Albert.

BOYD, The Rev. Andrew Kennedy Hutchison, D.D. and LL.D., born at Auchinleck, Ayrshire, of which parish his father was incumbent, Nov., 1825, was educated at King's College, London, and at the University of Glasgow, where he obtained the highest honours in philosophy and theology, and was author of several prize essays, taking the degree of B.A. in April, 1846. He was ordained in 1851, and has been incumbent successively of the parishes of Newton-on-Ayr, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, in Galloway, St. Bernard's, Edinburgh, and of the University city of St. Andrew's, which he still holds. He first became known as a writer, by papers which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, under the signature of A.K.H.B. Of these, the most important have been reprinted; the best known of these being "The Recreations of a Country Parson" (three series). Dr. Boyd is also the author of many volumes of sermons, under the titles of "The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson," and "Counsel and Comfort spoken from a City Pulpit," "Present-day Thoughts: Memorials of St. Andrew's Sundays," 1870; "Towards the Sunset," 1883; "What Set Him Right," 1885; and "The Best Last" in 1888. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1864, and of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrew's in 1889. In May, 1890, he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

BOYESEN, Professor Hjalmar Hjorth,

was born at Frederiksvaern, Norway, Sept. 23, 1848. He went to the United States in 1869, and became a Professor of Latin and Greek at Urbana University, Ohio. From 1874 to 1880 he was Professor of German at Cornell University; and since 1881 has held a similar position at Columbia College, New York; and is now (1890) Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature. He has published "Tales from Two Hemispheres," 1876; "Gunnar," 1873; "A Norseman's Pilgrimage," 1875; "Goethe and Schiller," 1878; "Falconberg," 1878; "Ilka on the Hill-top," and "Queen Titania," 1881; "Idyls of Norway," 1882; "Daughter of the Philistines," 1883; "The Story of Norway," 1886; "The Modern Vikings," 1887; "Vagabond Tales," and "The Light of Her Countenance," 1889; and is also the author of a play "Alpine Roses," 1883, which ran for 100 nights at the Madison Square Theatre, New York.

BOYLE, The Very Rev. George David, Dean of Salisbury, is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice-General and President of the Court of Session in Scotland, by his second marriage with Camilla Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. David Smythe, of Methven, Perthshire, and was born in 1828. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, the Charterhouse, and at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A. 1851, M.A. 1853). Between 1853 and 1860 he held in succession the curacies in Kidderminster and Hagley. He was incumbent of St. Michael's, Handsworth, from 1861 to 1867, and rural dean of Handsworth, 1866-67. He was appointed vicar of Kidderminster in 1867, and rural dean in 1877, and he was honorary canon of Worcester from 1872 till 1880, when he was appointed Dean of Salisbury. Dean Boyle is the author of "Aids to the Divine Life," "Richard Baxter," and editor of "Characters and Episodes of the Great Rebellion from Clarendon." He married, in 1861, Mary Christiana, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Robins, of Hagley, Worcestershire.

BOYS, Charles Vernon, F.R.S., was born at Wing, near Oakham, Rutland, and is the youngest son of the Rev. Charles Boys, who last year (1889) completed his fiftieth year as rector of the parish. Mr. C. V. Boys was educated at Marlboro' College and at the Royal School of Mines, of which he is an associate. He was appointed Demonstrator in 1881, and Assistant Professor of Physics in 1889, at the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines, South Kensington and Jermyn Street. He is the author of several papers published by the Royal Society, the Physical Society, the Royal Institution, and the Society of Arts; of which the more important, or the best known, are on integrating and other calculating machines, on quartz fibres, on the "radio-micrometer," and other instruments for measuring radiant heat, and on the "Cavendish" experiment. The radio-micrometer is so sensitive to caloric rays that it registers the heat of a candle when at a distance of more than two miles! and Professor Boys is able to melt a piece of quartz and spin it into fibres so fine that each is only 100,000th of an inch in diameter, therefore a piece of quartz the size of a walnut could be spun into a thread that would go more than six times round the world! He is the author also of the article "Tricycle," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and of the supplement of Guthrie's "Electricity and Magnetism." He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, Officer of Public Instruction of France, Hon. Demonstrator and Librarian of the Physical Society of London, and Member of the Royal Institution, London.

BRABOURNE (Lord), The Right Hon. Edward Hugessen Knatchbull-Hugessen, P.C., is a son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., of Mersham Hatch, Kent (many years M.P. for East Kent, and at one time Paymaster of the Forces under Sir Robert Peel), by his second marriage with Fanny Catharine, daughter of Edward Knight, Esq., of Godmersham Park, Kent, and of Chawton House, Hampshire. He was born at Mersham Hatch, April 29, 1829, and educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1850. He entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Sandwich in April, 1857, and represented that constituency in the Liberal interest until his elevation to the peerage. He withdrew his support from the Gladstone Government in consequence of their Irish legislation and abandonment of the Transvaal in 1881, and formally joined the Conservative party in 1885. He was a Lord of the Treasury from June, 1859, till May, 1866; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from Dec., 1868, to Jan., 1871; and Under-Secretary for the Colonies from the last-named date to Feb., 1874. He was Chairman of the Treasury Commission which sat in Dublin in 1866 (the other members being Sir Richard Mayne, Sir Donald Macgregor, Col. Ward, and Mr. Law), to inquire into the condition of the Irish Constabulary, which at that time had no fewer than 1500 vacancies. The result of the investigation was an increase of their pay, and improvement of their condition, the force being thus restored to its former popularity. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen was sworn of the Privy Council March 24, 1873; and in May, 1880, he was created Lord Brabourne, of Brabourne, in the county of Kent. His lordship is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Kent, and he assumed the name of Hugessen by Royal licence. His publications are:—"Stories for my Children," 1869; "Crackers for Christmas," 1870; "Moonshine," 1871; "Tales at Tea-time," 1872; "Queer Folk," 1873; "Whispers from Fairyland," 1874; "River Legends, or River Thames and Father Rhine," 1874; "Higgledy-Piggledy; or, Stories for Everybody and Everybody's Children," 1875; "Uncle Joe's Stories," 1878; "Other Stories," 1879; "Mountain Sprite's Kingdom," 1881; "Ferdinand's Adventure," 1883; and "Friends and Foes from Fairyland," 1885. He has also edited "Letters of Jane Austen" (his maternal great-aunt), 1885, and published two pamphlets, "Life, Times and Character of Oliver Cromwell," 1877; and "The Truth about the Transvaal," 1881. He married, in 1852, Anna Maria Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Rev. M. R. Southwell, vicar of St. Stephen's, St. Albans.

BRACKENBURY, Lieut.-General Henry, C.B., R.A., born at Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, Sept. 1, 1837, was educated at Tonbridge, Eton, and Woolwich. He was appointed to the Royal Artillery in April, 1856; and served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58. Subsequently he was appointed to the staff of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, first as officer for discipline, then as Instructor in Artillery, finally as Professor of Military History. He served throughout the Franco-German war as chief representative of the British National Society for aid to sick and wounded in war, received the Iron Cross from the Emperor of Germany, and was made Officer of the Legion of Honour by the French Government, and Knight of the First Class of the Bavarian Order of St. Michael. Being appointed Military Secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, he served with him throughout the Ashanti Campaign, 1873-4. He served as a member of a special mission to Natal in 1875; was assistant Adjutant-General to the Cyprus Expeditionary Force in 1878; and raised and organised the Cyprus Military Police. In 1879 he accompanied Sir G. Wolseley to South Africa as Military Secretary, and later succeeded Sir G. Colley as Chief of the Staff, in which capacity he served throughout the closing operations of the Zulu war and the campaign against Sekukuni. In 1880 he was appointed Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India, and returned to England with the Earl of Lytton, on his resignation. He was Military Attaché to the British Embassy at Paris from Jan., 1881, to May, 1882, when he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland, to deal with all matters relating to police and crime in that country. He resigned the latter post, however, on July 19, 1882. In 1884 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of the Nile Expeditionary Force; and subsequently Brigadier-General and second in command of the River Column of the Expedition. When General Earle was killed during the action of Kirbekan, General Brackenbury assumed command of the Column, and conducted it to near Abu Hamed, whence it was recalled by Lord Wolseley, down the rapids to Korti. He was promoted to be a Major-General, June 15, 1885, for distinguished service in the field; and Lieut.-General, April 1, 1888. He was appointed head of the Intelligence Department of the War Office, 1st Jan., 1886. In 1888 he was appointed a member of a Royal Commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Hartington to inquire into the administration of the Naval and Military Departments of the State. He is the author of "Fanti and Ashanti," 1873; "Narrative of the Ashanti War;" "The River Column;" and of several military pamphlets.

BRADDON, Edward Nicholas Coventry, son of Henry Braddon of Skirdon Lodge, Cornwall, was born June 11th, 1829; educated at private schools and by private tutor, and at the London University; went to India in 1847 to the mercantile house of his cousins, Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. (afterwards Braddon and Co.), Calcutta. After eight years spent in mercantile pursuits he was engaged in civil engineering in charge of an Assistant Engineer's length of the East India Railway, during which time he led a small force of volunteers against the insurgent Santhals; he subsequently served as a volunteer with the 7th N. I. against the rebels, and on the close of the rebellion pursued and captured 14 of the leading Santhals implicated in the murder of several Europeans and natives. As some recognition of these services he received the appointment of Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Deoghur District, Santhal Pergunnahs, Oct. 1857. He served under Sir George Yule as a volunteer against the rebel Sepoys in the Purneah and adjoining districts (Mutiny medal and favourable mention in dispatches). Raised a regiment of Santhals, for which service he was thanked specially by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal. In April 1862, Mr. Braddon was promoted to be Superintendent of Excise and Stamps, Oudh; subsequently made Inspector General of Registration, and Superintendent of Trade Statistics in that Province, and during 18 months acted in addition as Revenue Secretary to the Financial Commissioner. Retired from the service, Mr. Braddon made Tasmania his home. He arrived there in May, 1878, and was elected in July, 1879, a member of the House of Assembly for West Devon. That seat he retained through four elections until he left Tasmania as Agent General. In 1886 he was appointed leader of the Opposition. In 1887 he took office in a new administration as Minister of Lands and Works and Education. On Oct. 29, 1888, he was appointed Agent General for Tasmania. Mr. Braddon has contributed many articles to reviews, magazines and newspapers. His one published work, "Life in India," came out in 1870.

BRADDON, Mary Elizabeth. *See* MAXWELL, MRS. JOHN.

BRADFORD, Sir Edward Ridley Colbourne. K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Police in succession to Mr. Monro, is a son of the late Rev. W. M. K. Bradford, rector of West Meon, Hants, by Mary, daughter of the late Rev. H. C. Ridley, and he was born in 1836. He entered the Madras Army in 1853, became lieutenant in 1855, captain in 1865, major in 1873, lieutenant-colonel in 1879, and colonel in 1883. Sir Edward Bradford served with the 14th Light Dragoons in the Persian campaign from Feb. 21 till June 8, 1857, in the Jubbulpore district during 1857, and afterwards in the North-Western Provinces in 1858, with General Michel's force in Mayne's Horse against Tantia Topee in that year. He was present at the general action of Scindwha and the action and pursuit at Karai, and served with General Napier's columns in Mayne's Horse from Dec., 1858, to Sept. 1859, and was present in several actions with the enemy, gaining the medal, and being twice thanked in despatches. The new Commissioner has held the position of Resident First Class and Governor-General's Agent for Rajpootana, and has been Chief Commissioner in Ajmere. He has since his return to this country been secretary of the Political and Secret Department of the India Office. Sir Edward, who was appointed A.D.C. to the Queen last year (1889), accompanied H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale on his recent visit to India. He has lost one of his arms, the result of an encounter with a tiger some years ago.

BRADFORD (Earl of), The Right Hon. Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, was born April 24, 1819, succeeded his father as third earl, March 22, 1865, and married, April 30, 1844, Selina Louisa, youngest daughter of the first Lord Forrester. His Lordship is Captain of the South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry, has been Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen's Household, and held the office of Lord Chamberlain of the Household under Lord Derby's third Administration, from July, 1866, to 1868. He held the office of Master of the Horse to the Queen from Feb., 1874, to May, 1880, and again under Lord Salisbury's first administration from June, 1885, to Jan. 1886.

BRADLAUGH, Charles, M.P., son of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, a solicitor's clerk, was born in the East-end of London, Sept. 28, 1833. He was educated at elementary schools in Bethnal Green and Hackney Road; and afterwards became successively errand-boy, coal-dealer, Sunday-School teacher, and a free-thought lecturer. In Dec. 1850, he enlisted in the 7th Dragoon Guards, and served for some time in Ireland. He became Orderly-room clerk, got his discharge, and in 1853 returned to London, becoming clerk to a Mr. Rogers, a solicitor. Having become confirmed in his Secularist views he began to write and lecture regularly, adopting the pseudonym of "Iconoclast." He lectured at the Hall of Science, City Road; wrote abundantly, and in a few years was well-known throughout the country for his discussions with clergy and others on public platforms. In 1868 he began his efforts to enter Parliament, and after three times contesting Northampton in vain, was returned for that borough in 1880, his colleague being Mr. Labouchere. Since his entering Parliament, his name has been chiefly heard in connection with his claim to take, or to dispense with, the oath of allegiance. He lost his seat once by judicial decree, once by his expulsion by the House, and the third time because he resigned in order to appeal to his constituency against the House, and was thrice, after fierce contests, re-elected; subsequently the Affirmation Bill was brought in, but, in spite of one of Mr. Gladstone's finest speeches, was lost by a majority of 3. Finally, however, after the Parliament of 1880-85 was dead, Mr. Bradlaugh (who had been again elected by Northampton) was allowed to take his seat in peace. He has since then taken a prominent part in debate, and has signalised himself by successfully moving for the establishment of a Labour Bureau which has since proved very useful. In 1887 he procured the appointment of a Royal Commission on Market rights and tolls, and carried an Act extending and amending the truck laws. In 1888 he carried through Parliament a bill giving to all persons the right to affirm instead of taking oath. In 1889 he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission on Vaccination, and was selected by the Indian National Congress to represent in Parliament the views of the Congress party. Mr. Bradlaugh has also headed the agitation against perpetual pensions, and has latterly strongly opposed the promulgation of socialism.

BRADLEY, Professor Andrew Cecil, son of the Rev. Charles Bradley, of St. James's, Clapham, was born at Clapham, March 26, 1851. He was educated at Cheltenham College, whence in 1869 he passed as an Exhibitioner to Balliol College, Oxford. Having taken his degree, with a first class in honours, in 1873, he was in the following year elected to a fellowship in Balliol College, and soon afterwards gained the Chancellor's prize for an English Essay. He was elected to a lectureship in philosophy, and continued as a teacher at Balliol until the beginning of 1882, when he became Professor of Modern Literature and History at the newly-founded University College, Liverpool. Here he remained until July, 1889, when, on the resignation of Professor Nichol, he was appointed Regius Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Glascow. Besides various literary and philosophical articles and addresses, he is the author of an essay on Aristotle's Conception of the State, published in Mr. Evelyn Abbott's "Hellenica." He is also the editor of the "Prolegomena to Ethics," a work left unfinished by Professor Green, who was his tutor at Oxford.

BRADLEY, The Very Rev. George Granville, D.D., LL.D., Dean of Westminster, is one of the sons of the Rev. Charles Bradley, who was for many years vicar of Glasbury, in the county of Brecon, and some time incumbent of St. James's Episcopal Chapel at Clapham, Surrey. He was born in 1821, and educated under Dr. Arnold at Rugby, from which school he was elected to an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, where he was a favourite pupil of Dean Stanley, who at that time was tutor. He took his bachelor's degree in Easter Term, 1844, as a First Class in Classical honours, and in 1845 obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin essay, his subject being "The Equestrian Order in the Roman Republic." Having been elected to a Fellowship in 1844, he proceeded M.A. in 1847. Mr. Bradley was one of the assistant masters of Rugby School for some years, under Dr. Tait and his successor, Dr. Goulburn, and was elected in 1858 to the Headmastership of Marlborough College, on the preferment of his predecessor, Dr. Cotton, to the bishopric of Calcutta. Mr. Bradley was ordained deacon in 1858 by the Bishop of London, and priest in the same year by the Bishop of Salisbury. In Dec. 1870, he was elected to the mastership of University College, Oxford, in the place of the late Dr. Plumptre. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrew's, Feb. 25, 1873. He was appointed examining chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1874; was Select Preacher at Oxford, 1874-75; and held the post of Honorary Chaplain to the Queen 1874-75; of Chaplain in Ordinary 1876-81. In Oct. 1880, he was nominated a member of the Oxford University Commission, in the place of Lord Selborne resigned. He obtained a canonry in Worcester Cathedral in Feb. 1881; and in Aug. the same year he was appointed by the Crown to the Deanery of Westminster, in succession to the late Dean Stanley. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Oxford, Oct. 28, 1881. In 1882 he delivered at Edinburgh a series of lectures, afterwards published under the title of "Recollections of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley," 1883. Since the death of Mr. Theodore Walrond in 1887, Dr. Bradley has been entrusted with the task of preparing for publication the memoirs and letters of Dean Stanley. In 1885 he published a volume of Westminster Abbey Lectures on the Book of Ecclesiastes, and in 1887 a similar volume on the Book of Job. He is also the writer of a book on Latin Prose, which has had a large circulation. Dr. Bradley married, in 1849, Marian Jane, fifth daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Philpot, formerly Rector of Great Cressingham, Norfolk. One of his daughters, Margaret L. Woods, wife of the President of Trinity College, Oxford, is the authoress of "A Village Tragedy," 1887; another, Miss E. T. B., of the memoirs of Lady Arabella Stuart, 1889.

BRADY, Professor George Stewardson, born in 1832, at Gateshead-on-Tyne, was educated at Ackworth School, Yorkshire, Tulketh Hall, Lancashire, and at the University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; M.D., and LL.D. (hon.) St. Andrews; F.R.S.; Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London, and Academy of Nat. Science, Philadelphia, &c. Professor of Natural History in the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Hon. Physician to the Sunderland Infirmary. His principal published works are as follows: "A Monograph of the Recent British Ostracoda" in Transactions of the Linnean Society, 1868; "A Monograph of the Post Tertiary Entomostraca of Scotland and Parts of England and Ireland" (Palæontographical Society, 1874—jointly with H. W. Crosskey and D. Robertson); "A Monograph of the fossil Ostracoda of the Antwerp Crag" (Transactions of the Zoological Society of London, 1875); "A Monograph of the free and semiparasitic Copepoda of the British Islands," 3 vols. (Ray Society, 1877-80); "Report on the Ostracoda of the 'Challenger' Expedition" (1880); "Report on the Copepoda of the 'Challenger' Expedition" (1884); "A Monograph of the Marine and Freshwater Ostracoda of the North Atlantic and of North Western Europe: Section 1, Podocopa" (Transactions of Royal Dublin Society, vol. iv. 1889—jointly with the Rev. Canon Norman, D.C.L.), besides numerous contributions to Medical and Scientific Journals.

BRADY, Henry Bowman, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. &c., born at Gateshead-on-Tyne, 1835; is a son of Henry Brady (a medical man in large practice at Gateshead), by Hannah, daughter of Ebenezer Bowman of One Ash Grange, Derbyshire, both deceased. He was some time Lecturer on Botany in the Newcastle College of Medicine in connection with Durham University; has been for many years a member of the Council and of the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; and was a member of the Council of the Royal Society, 1888-1889. He has published a large number of memoirs on scientific subjects, chiefly on the Foraminifera; of which the most important are "A Monograph on Carboniferous and Permian Foraminifera (the genus Fusulina excepted)," Palæontographical Society, 1876, 4to, 12 plates; and the "Report on the Foraminifera of the 'Challenger' Expedition," 2 vols. 4to, 116 plates.

BRADY, The Rev. William Maziere, D.D., youngest son of the late Sir N. W. Brady, and nephew to Sir Maziere Brady, Baronet, late Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, was born at Dublin in 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a prizeman in classics. He was appointed Chaplain to several successive Viceroys, and became rector of Farrahy, co. Cork, in 1851; he held afterwards the vicarage of Newmarket, in the same county, and became rector of Kilberry and vicar of Donoughpatrick, Meath. Dr. Maziere Brady has written much upon various historical, antiquarian, and political subjects in many of the newspapers and magazines of the day, and notably in *Fraser* and the *Contemporary Review*. His sermon preached in the Chapel Royal, Dublin, towards the end of Lord Carlisle's vice-royalty, in which he openly denounced the State Church in Ireland, which applied the whole of the ancient ecclesiastical revenues for the benefit of a mere fraction of the people, excited astonishment, and was strongly censured by the organs of the Conservative party, and led to Dr. Brady's omission from the list of chaplains under Lord Kimberley's lieutenancy. The chief works published by Dr. Brady are "Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross," 3 vols.; "Remarks on Irish Church Temporalities;" "Facts or Fictions;" "The McGillicuddy Papers;" "The Irish Reformation;" "State Papers concerning the Irish Church in the Time of Queen Elizabeth;" and "Essays on the English State Church in Ireland," 1869. Dr. Brady's writings undoubtedly facilitated the progress of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Abolition Bill, and were copiously quoted in and out of Parliament. His work on the Irish Reformation went through five editions, and provoked innumerable replies. Upon the passing of the Irish Church Act, Dr. Brady, whose health had been seriously affected by an attack of bronchitis, went to Rome, and from the archives there extracted many particulars concerning the ecclesiastical affairs of England, Scotland, and Ireland. He afterwards resigned his rectory of Donoughpatrick, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church by Mgr. Kirby, of the Irish College at Rome, in May, 1873. He has since written a work on "The Episcopal Succession in England, Scotland, and Ireland," the third volume of which was published at Rome in 1877.

BRAHMS, Johannes, musical composer, was born May 7, 1833, at Hamburg, where his father played the double-bass in the orchestra. He received his first instructions in music from his father, and then studied under Eduard Marxsen. Schumann's warm recommendation in the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* (Oct. 28, 1853) called the attention of musicians, of the public, and of the publishers to the young man, who subsequently made slow but constant progress on the road to permanent artistic fame. After several years of activity as director of music at the court of Lippe-Detmold he devoted a considerable period of time to assiduous study and composition in his native town. Thence he proceeded, in 1862, to Vienna, which city became his second home; for although he quitted it after holding for one year the post of director of the Singing Academy (1864), he never felt at ease in the other towns which he visited—Hamburg, Zürich, Baden-Baden — and accordingly, in 1869, he returned to the Austrian capital. He conducted, from 1872 to 1874, the concerts of the Society of Amateur Musicians, until Herbeck, who had in the meantime resigned his post of Court Director of Music, resumed the functions of that office. Brahms then resided for some time away from Vienna, chiefly near Heidelberg, but returned in 1878. Undoubtedly Brahms is entitled to rank among the greatest composers now living. At first he followed the "New German" school which had been inaugurated by Schumann in the journal mentioned, but when the heated judgment of youth had been succeeded by calmer reflection, he inclined more to the classical school, so that now he is criticised by the *Baireuther Blätter*, and recognised by conservative institutes as a classical composer. In fact he combines in himself the different styles, and may be claimed both by musical progressists and by classicists as belonging to them. Although Brahms attracted public notice in consequence of Schumann's recommendation, the recognition of his genius in wider circles dates only from the year 1868, when his "Deutsches Requiem" (Op. 45) was produced. Among his later works are "Rinaldo," a cantata; "Schicksalslied;" "Triumphlied;" "Rhapsodie" from Goethe's "Hartzreise;" besides string-quartets, symphonies, and a great number of songs, duets, choruses, concertos, motets, trios, sextetts, &c. His songs, in which he mainly follows Schumann's style, have become popular all over the world, as are those compositions in which he embodies Hungarian national melodies. A sonata of his in D minor, Op. 108, for piano and violin, was performed for the first time in London, in May, 1882.

BRAMWELL, Sir Frederick Joseph, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., Past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, youngest son of the late George Bramwell, banker, was born in the year 1818. From his earliest boyhood he showed great interest in mechanics, as evinced by his endeavours to repeat, in a rough model, the steam engines and winding machinery which he had seen at the age of nine in use in the construction of the St. Katharine's Dock. In 1834 he was apprenticed to one of the old school of mechanical engineers, John Hague, with whom he served his time, and with whom he continued for a few years as principal draughtsman; then, after a varied experience in the employment of others, in 1853 he began business on his own account as a civil engineer. In 1856 he was elected an Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers; in 1862 was transferred to full membership of that body; in 1867 was elected a Member of its Council, and in 1884-85 had the honour of filling the position of President, having previously been, in the years 1874-75, President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. In 1881, on the formation of the present Ordnance Committee, he was appointed one of the two lay members of that Committee. He has also, in the exercise of his profession, and at the instance of the Government, served on several committees which have been appointed for various purposes. Having been for some years a member of the British Association, he was, in 1872, made President of Section G (Mechanical Section), and was selected to refill this office on the occasion of a visit of the Association to Montreal in 1884, and was elected President of that body for the year commencing with the Bath meeting, Sept. 1888. In 1873 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the year 1878 served on its Council. Having been a member of the Board of Managers of the Royal Institution for some time, he was, on the retirement of Sir William Bowman, in 1885, appointed to the position of Honorary Secretary of that body. In 1884 he was nominated by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the position of Chairman of the Executive Council of the Inventions Exhibition which was held in the following year. On the formation of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, he was appointed by the Goldsmiths' Company as one of their representatives, being at that time Prime Warden of the Company, and was elected by the Executive Committee of the Institute to be their Chairman. In 1881 he received the honour of knighthood in connection with his services in the promotion of technical education, and, in 1886, the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford. In 1889 he was created a Baronet.

BRAMWELL (Lord), The Right Hon. Sir George William Wilsher, P.C., son of the late Mr. George Bramwell, banker, was born in London, in 1808. In early youth he was placed in his father's counting-house, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the business of banking, which in after years proved of great value to him. Having resolved to try the legal profession, he practised for some time as a pleader, and was, in 1838, called to the Bar, and went the Home circuit. He gradually obtained a large business as a lawyer and pleader; in 1849 was a member, with Sir J. Jervis, Sir A. Cockburn, Mr. Willes, and Mr. Baron Martin, of the Common Law Procedure Commission, which resulted in the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852. In 1851 he became a Queen's Counsel, and was a member of the Commission for inquiring into the law of partnership. Differing in opinion with the majority of the Commission, he recommended the adoption of a law of limited liability as now existing. In answer to the objection that persons might deal with limited liability companies believing them to be unlimited, Mr. Bramwell suggested a distinguishing addition to their name as "limited." This advice was adopted, and gave great satisfaction. Mr. Bramwell was, in 1856, made a Baron of the Exchequer, and received the honour of knighthood. In Oct. 1876, he was made a Judge of the intermediate Court of Appeal, and sworn of the Privy Council. He retired from the bench at the close of the year 1881, when a complimentary banquet, attended by the judges and the principal members of the legal profession, was held in his honour. In Feb. 1882, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Bramwell, of Hever, in the county of Kent. Lord Bramwell's frequent letters to the *Times*, whether in his own name or signed "B," have generally attracted attention.

BRAMWELL, John Milne, M.B., born at Perth, N.B., May 11, 1852, is the son of James Paton Bramwell, M.D., of Perth, and was educated at Perth Grammar School, and the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree M.B. and C.M., 1873. Immediately after graduating, he was appointed surgeon in the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Mail S.S. Co., remained a year in the Company, made three voyages to Brazil and River Plate, then settled in Goole as partner with Malcolm Morris (now Lecturer on Skin Diseases, St. Mary's Hospital, London), and has remained in Goole ever since. He has recently devoted much study to Hypnotism, to which his attention was first drawn by seeing, when a child, hypnotic experiments performed by his father. He read Dr. Gregory's book on the subject, and a translation from the German book by Reichenbach, and never lost interest in the subject; but he commenced its serious study only six years ago, and has read all important Continental literature bearing upon it. He introduced it into his private practice about fifteen months ago; at first cautiously and amongst personal friends. Last July he visited Nancy, and observed the methods employed there, and at La Salpétrière at Paris. Their methods of inducing hypnosis differ. He combined the two methods, and found the result far more successful than that obtained by either of the French Schools, and pushed hypnotic practice more boldly after returning from France, and has treated, up to date, about 500 cases. He induced hypnosis in every instance, and has treated every kind of disease that presented itself: Deafness, Chorea, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Fever, Typhoid Fever, Stammering, Drunkenness, Insomnia, Chronic Constipation, &c. The result has been cure or benefit in all cases. On March 28, 1890, he gave to medical men at Leeds demonstration of hypnotism as an Anæsthetic, a report of which was published in *The Lancet* and *The British Medical Journal* of April 5, 1890. Mr. Bramwell's publications are:—"Extractions under Hypnotism;" *The Journal of the British Dental Association*, March 15, 1890; and an article in *Health* on Hypnotism May 16, 1890. He has been for some time engaged in writing a book on "Hypnotism," in which the statistics, &c., differ widely from any hitherto published.

BRANDES, George, a Danish author of Jewish family, was born at Copenhagen, Feb. 4, 1842. He studied in the University of his native city, 1859-64, applying himself first to Jurisprudence and then to philosophy and æsthetics. In 1862 he gained the gold medal of the University by an essay on "Fatalism among the Ancients," and afterwards passed the examination for his degree with the highest distinction. As soon as he had graduated he left Denmark and spent several years in different countries on the Continent. He was at Stockholm in 1865; passed the winter of 1866-67 at Paris; was in Germany in 1868; and in France and Italy in 1870-71. He published "Dualismeni von nyeste Filosofi" ("The Dualism of the Philosophy of the Present Time") in 1866, with reference to the relations between science and faith —a work which exposed him to violent attacks from the orthodox party; "Æsthetic Studies," 1868; "Criticisms and Portraits," 1870; and "French Æsthetics at the Present Day," 1870. On returning from his travels he became a private tutor in the University of Copenhagen, and delivered the series of lectures which were published at Copenhagen in 5 vols., 1872-82, under the title of "Hovedströmninger i det 19 Aarhundredes literatur" ("The Great Literary Currents of the Nineteenth Century"), and were subsequently translated into German by himself. He has given Danish translations of John Stuart Mill's essay on the "Subjection of Women," 1869; and his "Utilitarianism" 1872; and edited "Sören Kierkegaard," 1877; and "Danske Digtere" (Danish Poets), 1877. In Oct. 1877, Brandes left Denmark and settled in Berlin, where he diligently studied and made himself master of the German language. At Berlin he composed the biographies "Esajas Tegnér" and "Benjamin d'Israeli," both published in 1878. In the spring of the year 1883 he returned to Denmark, his fellow-countrymen having guaranteed him an income of 4,000 crowns for ten years, with the single stipulation that he should deliver public lectures on literature at Copenhagen. He has further published "Ferdinand Lassalle," 1881; "Men and Works," 1883; "The Men of the modern Literary Revival," 1883; "Ludwig Holberg," 1884; "Berlin," 1885; "Impressions of Poland," 1888; "Impressions of Russia," 1888; and 2 volumes of "Essays," 1889. English translations of his works, edited in England and America, are "Lord Beaconsfield," 1880; "Eminent authors of the nineteenth century," 1886; and "Impressions of Russia," 1889.

BRANDIS, Sir Dietrich, Ph.D., K.C.I.E., F.R.S., son of Dr. Christian August Brandis, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Bonn, by Caroline, daughter of Bernhard Housmann of Hanover, was born at Bonn, on the 31st March, 1824. He was educated at the high school (gymnasium) of Bonn, and from 1837 to 1839, while in Athens (where his father had been called to assist in organizing the University), was educated by Dr. Ernst Curtius, now Professor at Berlin. He studied at the Universities of Copenhagen, Göttingen, and Bonn; took his degree as Doctor of Philosophy at Bonn in 1848, was lecturer of Botany at that University from 1849 to 1855; was appointed by Lord Dalhousie, then Governor General of India, Superintendent of Forests in Pegu, which appointment he gained in January, 1856. The charge of the Forests of Tenasserim and Martaban was added in 1857. On the amalgamation of the provinces he was appointed Superintendent of Forests in British Burmah. In November 1862 Dr. Brandis was called to Calcutta to organize Forest administration in the provinces immediately under the Government of India, and in 1864 he was appointed Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India. On several occasions he was deputed to assist in the organization of Forest business in the minor Presidencies, viz.: to Sind in 1868, to Bombay in 1870, and to Madras in 1881. While on furlough to recruit his health, Dr. Brandis published (in 1874) a Forest Flora of North-West and Central India. In 1878 he founded the Indian Forest School at Dèhra Dün in North-West India, for the education of natives of India for the post of forest rangers. In 1883 he retired from the service. Of his numerous official publications the most important are a "Report on the Attaran Forests," published at Calcutta in 1861, and a "Report on the Forest administration in the Madras Presidency," published at Madras in 1883. In 1878 Dr. Brandis was created a Companion of the Indian Empire, and in 1887 the honour of a Knight Commander of the same order was conferred upon him. In 1874 Dr. Brandis was made an Honorary Member of the Scottish Arboricultural Society, and in 1875 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Of the numerous papers contributed by him to scientific periodicals may be mentioned: "On the Distribution of Forests in India," "Ocean Highways," 1872; "Progress of Forestry in India," Transactions *Scottish Arboricultural Society*, 1884; "Regen und Wald in Indien," *Deutsch Meteorologische Zeitschrift*, October, 1887.

BRASSEY, (Lord) Thomas, K.C.B., first Baron, son of Thomas Brassey, the well-known contractor for public works, was born at Stafford in 1836, and educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, graduating in honours in the modern law and history school. He was elected for Devonport in 1865, has represented Hastings from 1868 to 1886, and was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1880, and Secretary to the Admiralty in 1884. He is the author of "Work and Wages," "Lectures on the Labour Question," "English Work and Foreign Wages," "British Seamen," "The British Navy," in 5 volumes, and "The Naval Annual," a serial publication, commenced in 1886. He has published numerous pamphlets on political, economical, and naval questions. Lord Brassey began his career in Parliament by seconding a motion by Mr. Thomas Hughes in 1869 for an inquiry into the Labour Laws. In 1871 he began the first of a series of speeches on Naval Administration. The subjects dealt with have included the defence of the commercial harbours, the organization of the Comptroller's Department and of the Dockyards, the principal reform advocated being a more decentralized management. In treating of ship-building policy, the objections to extreme dimensions have been strongly urged. The question of the Naval Reserves was brought forward by Lord Brassey in Parliament on several occasions, and he succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Admiralty to the enrolment of a second class reserve, for which the fishing population would be eligible. The present strength of the force is 10,000. He also took an active part in establishing the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. Lord Brassey moved for a select committee on the Euphrates Valley Railway in 1871, and for a Royal Commission on Marine Insurance in 1875. In 1879 he seconded Mr. Chaplin's motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission on Agriculture. In 1874-5 he served on the Royal Commission on unseaworthy ships, and in 1885 he was appointed a member of the Commission on the defence of the coaling stations. As a yachtsman, Lord Brassey has made many distant voyages. In 1876-7 he went round the world in the "Sunbeam." In 1884 he visited the West Indies, and in 1886-7, India, Australia, and the Cape. A series of letters by him on the state of the defences of the coaling stations on the route to Australia by the Suez Canal, and to India by the Cape of Good Hope, was published in the *Times*. He was the first yachtsman who obtained a Board of Trade certificate for competency to navigate as master. The late Lady Brassey was the author of the well-known work, "Voyage of the 'Sunbeam,'" and other popular books of travel. She died Oct. 14, 1887. At the general election of 1886 Lord Brassey withdrew from Hastings and offered himself as a Gladstonian Liberal for one of the divisions of Liverpool He was defeated, and on the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Government he was raised to the peerage. Lord Brassey has taken an active part in the organization of the Imperial Federation league. He introduced the deputation to Lord Salisbury at whose instance the convening of the colonial Conference of 1887 was considered by the Government. On Sept. 8, 1890, Lord Brassey married the Hon. Sybil de Vere Capell, youngest daughter of the Viscountess Malden, and granddaughter of the Earl of Essex.

BRAZIL, President of the Republic of, *see* FONSECA, MARSHAL DEODORO DA.

BREAL, Michel Jules Alfred, a French philologist, was born at Landau, Bavaria, of French parentage, March 26, 1832. He received his early education in France, and studied Sanskrit at Berlin, under Professor Weber. Returning to Paris, he joined the staff at the Bibliothèque Impériale, and in 1862 obtained the Academy's prize for his "L'Étude des Origines de la Religion Zoroastrienne." In 1864 he was made Professor of Comparative Grammar at the College of France. M. Bréal was elected a Member of the Institute Dec. 3, 1875, and made Director at the École des hautes études. In 1879 he was appointed Inspector-General of Public Instruction for high-class teachers. Among his works are "Hercule et Cacus, Étude de Mythologie comparée," 1863; translation of the "Grammaire comparée des Langues Indo-Européennes," 1867-72; "Quelques Mots sur l'Instruction publique en France," 1872; "L'Enseignement de la Langue Française," 1878; "Excursions pédagogiques," 1880; "La Réforme de l'orthographie Française," 1890.

BRECHIN, Bishop of. *See* JERMYN, The RIGHT REV. HUGH WILLOUGHBY.

BREITMANN, Hans. *See* LELAND, CHARLES GODFREY.

BRETT, Hon. Reginald Baliol, was born in London June 30, 1852, and is the eldest son of Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls. He was educated at Cheam School, in Surrey, and at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1874, and took his M.A. degree in 1877. At the end of that year he was appointed Private Secretary to the Marquis of Hartington, then the leader of the Liberal party. At the general election in 1880, Mr. Brett was returned to Parliament for Falmouth, defeating Sir Julius Vogel, the late Prime Minister of New Zealand. Mr. Brett continued for a time to act as unpaid secretary to the Marquis of Hartington, who was appointed Secretary of State for India in Mr. Gladstone's Government. At the general election of 1885, Mr. Brett contested Plymouth, and was defeated by Sir Edward Clarke, M.P. Mr. Brett is the author of several articles in the *Fortnightly Review*, and of certain letters to the *Times* on political questions of the day. In Sept. 1879, he married Eleanor, the youngest daughter of M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, one of the founders of Belgian independence, a member of the Provisional Government of 1830, and for many years subsequently Belgian Minister at the Court of St. James.

BREWER, The Rev. E. Cobham, LL.D., second son of John Sherren Brewer, Esq., "a man of Kent," was born May 2, 1810, in Russell Square, London, and educated by private tutors. He proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1832, obtained the Freshmen's Prizes for Latin and English Essays, and took his degree in the Civil Law, First Class, in 1835. He was ordained deacon in 1834, priest in 1836, proceeded to the degree of LL.D. in 1840, and devoted himself to literature. In 1850 was published his "Guide to Science," which soon attained a large circulation, and was translated by himself into French. Dr. Brewer has published also a "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" (21st edition, 1889); "Reader's Handbook" (12th edition, 1888); "Theology in Science," "History (political and literary) of France," 1863; "History (political and literary) of Germany," 1881; "Dictionary of Miracles," 1884; "Historic Note Book," 1890; about thirty educational books, and a number of pamphlets under various pseudonyms.

BRIALMONT, General Alexis Henri, a Belgian military engineer, and writer on military subjects, son of General Laurent Mathieu Brialmont, was born at Venloo, in the province of Limburg, May 25, 1821. He quitted the military school at Brussels with the rank of sub-lieutenant in 1843. Being connected, as an engineer officer, with the management of the fortifications, he was appointed to carry out the works at the fortress of Diest. From 1847 to 1850 he was private secretary to General Chazal, then Minister of War. In 1855 he left the corps of engineers and became a member of the staff, attaining to the rank of Captain in 1857. In due course he became Major-General, and in 1877 Lieutenant-General. He was appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications and of the Sappers and Miners in Belgium in 1875. Lieut.-General Brialmont has written many works on military history and tactics. The following are the principal:—"Éloge de la Guerre, ou réfutation des doctrines des Amis de la Paix," 1 vol. in 12mo, 1849; "Précis d'Art militaire," 4 vols. in 12mo, 1850; "Considérations politiques et militaires sur la Belgique," 3 vols. in 8vo, 1851-52; "Histoire du Duc de Wellington," 3 vols. in 8vo, 1856; "Agrandissement général d'Anvers," 1 vol. in 8vo, with atlas, 1858; "Complément de l'Œuvre de 1830," 1 vol. in 8vo, 1860; "Études sur la Défense des Etats et sur la Fortification," 3 vols. in 8vo, with atlas, 1863; "Études sur l'Organisation des Armées," 1 vol. in 8vo, 1867; "Traité de Fortification polygonale," 2 vol. gr. 8vo, with atlas, 1869; "La Fortification à fossés secs," 2 vols. gr. in 8vo, with atlas, 1872; "La Fortification improvisée," 1 vol. in 12mo, 1870; "Études sur la Fortification des Capitales et l'investissement des Camps retranchés," 1 vol. gr. in 8vo, 1873; "La Défense des États et les Camps retranchés," 1 vol. in 8vo, 1876; "La Fortification du champ de bataille," 1 vol. gr. in 8vo, with atlas, 1879; "Manuel de Fortification de Campagne," 1 vol. in 8vo, 1879; "Étude sur les Formations de Combat de l'Infanterie, l'attaque et la défense des positions retranchés," 1 vol. in 8vo, 1880; "Tactique des trois Armées," 2 vols. in 8vo, with atlas, 1881; "Situation militaire de la Belgique, travaux de défense de la Meuse," 1 vol. in 8vo, 1882; "Le général Todleben, sa vie et ses travaux," 1 vol. in 12mo, 1884; "La Fortification du temps présent," 2 vols. gr. in 8vo, with atlas, 1885; "Influence du Tir plongeant et des Obus-torpilles sur la Fortification," 1 vol. gr. in 8vo, with atlas, 1888; "Les régions fortifiées," 1 vol. gr. in 8vo, with atlas, 1890; and forty pamphlets on political and military subjects, published from 1846-90. General Brialmont made the principal fortifications of Antwerp in 1858; the fortifications of Bucarest in 1883, as well as those of Liège, and of Namur in 1887.

BRIDGE, John Frederick, Mus. D., Organist at Westminster Abbey, was born Dec. 5, 1844, at Oldbury, Worcestershire, educated at Rochester Cathedral School, under John Hopkins, and afterwards became a pupil of Sir John Goss. He was appointed Organist of Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, in 1865; of Manchester Cathedral in 1869; Professor of Harmony at Owens College, Manchester, in 1871; Permanent Deputy Organist of Westminster Abbey in 1875; and succeeded to the full offices of Master of the Choristers and Organist in 1882. He is also Professor of Harmony and Counterpoint at the Royal College of Music. Dr. Bridge has composed the oratorio "Mount Moriah;" a cantata "Boadicea;" "Hymn to the Creator" (the song of St. Francis), produced at the Worcester Festival, 1884; "Rock of Ages" (Latin translated by Mr. Gladstone), produced at the Birmingham Festival, 1885; "Callirhoë" at the Birmingham Festival, 1889; church music and part songs. He is the author of theoretical works on Counterpoint, Double Counterpoint, and Canon, and "Organ Accompaniment"—all published in Novello's series of Primers.

BRIDGMAN, Frederic Arthur, figure painter, was born at Tuskegee, Alabama, Nov. 10, 1847. His father died when he was three years of age, and when ten his mother took him North, and he lived for a few years in Massachusetts. He then entered the American Bank Note Company (New York) to learn engraving, residing at Brooklyn, where he studied painting in evening art-schools. Although he made rapid progress as an engraver, he preferred to adopt painting as his art, and so resigned his position in the Bank Note Company; and in 1866, assisted by friends, went to Paris, where he studied under Gérôme in the École des Beaux-Arts for three years. From 1866 to 1871 he spent some time in Brittany. In 1871 he passed six months in London, and the next two years in the Pyrenees, on the Spanish border. The winter of 1872-73 was passed in Algiers, and that of 1873-74 in Egypt, Nubia, and on the Nile. In 1877 he received a medal in the Paris Salon, and also one at the International Exhibition of 1878. Soon after he was made a member of the Legion of Honour. An exhibition of his works was held at New York in 1881, and again in the spring of 1890. For twenty years pictures by him have appeared at nearly every exhibition of the Royal Academy, London. "Winters in Algeria," written and illustrated by him, appeared in 1889.

BRIERLY, Sir Oswald Walters, R.W.S., F.R.G.S., marine painter to the Queen, is the son of the late Thomas Brierly, Esq., of an old English family bearing arms granted in 1615, and was born at Chester. He was on board H.M.S. "Rattlesnake" during her surveys of the Great Barrier Reef of Australia, the Louisiade Archipelago, and part of New Guinea, and in the "Meander" with Capt. the Hon. Henry Keppel, visited New Zealand, Tongatabu, Tahiti, and many other places; has cruised in different parts of the world for eleven years on board various of H.M. ships—an island of the Louisiade, and a point in Australia are named after him, Brierly—was during the first year of the Russian war present at all the operations with the fleet in the Baltic, and afterwards on shore and with the fleet in the Black Sea, and at operations in the Sea of Azoff; he was present by command on board the Royal yacht at the great naval review at the close of the Russian war to make sketches for the Queen. In 1867 he was with H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in his voyage round the world in the "Galatea," and his sketches of the cruise were exhibited at South Kensington; in 1868 he was attached to the suite of the Prince and Princess of Wales during their trip up the Nile; he has painted many important historical marine pictures, the principal of which have been engraved. He has been awarded the 4th class Medjidieh, 4th class Osmanieh, and the Turkish war medal, and is an Officer of the Redeemer of Greece. He was formerly J.P. for Auckland, New South Wales, and is at present Curator of the Painted Hall, Greenwich. In 1886 he received the honour of knighthood.

BRIGHT, Jacob, M.P., son of the late Mr. Jacob Bright and brother of the late Right Hon. John Bright, was born in 1821 and educated at the Friends' School, York. He sat for Manchester from 1867 to 1874, and again from 1876 to Nov. 1885, when he was defeated; he was returned in 1886 for the South-West Division of Manchester. Mr. Jacob Bright has identified himself with the chief Radical movements of his time, and has for many years been in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. He obtained the Municipal vote for women in 1869, and has always supported their efforts to obtain the parliamentary vote. In 1883 he succeeded in preventing the ratification of a treaty which proposed to give both banks of the Congo to Portugal. Mr. Gladstone then made the unprecedented promise that the treaty should not be ratified without the consent of the House of Commons. Nothing more was heard of the treaty, and shortly afterwards freedom of commerce on the Congo was secured by the African Conference at Berlin.

BRIGHT, The Rev. William, D.D., was born at Doncaster, Dec. 14, 1824. From Rugby School he was elected scholar of University College, Oxford, where he graduated in the first class in classics in 1846. The next year he was elected a fellow of his college, and gained the Johnson Theological Scholarship and the Ellerton Theological Prize, and in 1849 he proceeded M.A. Applying himself to the study of divinity, he was ordained deacon in 1848, and priest in 1850, and in the succeeding year became theological tutor in Trinity College, Glenalmond. He returned to Oxford in 1859, and was afterwards appointed tutor of University College. He was promoted in 1868 to the Regius Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, and to the canonry of Christ Church, which is attached to that chair. The University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1869. He became Proctor for the Chapter in convocation in 1878, and on subsequent occasions, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln in 1885. Dr. Bright's works are, "Ancient Collects selected from various Rituals," 1857; "A History of the Church, from the Edict of Milan to the Council of Chalcedon," 1860; "Select Sermons of St. Leo on the Incarnation, with his 'Tome' translated with notes," 1862, 1886; "Faith and Life: Readings from Ancient Writers," 1864. In collaboration with the Rev. P. G. Medd, M.A., he published, in 1865, a Latin version of the Book of Common Prayer; "Hymns and other Verses," 1866 and 1874; reprints of "Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History," "St. Athanasius's Orations against the Arians," "Socrates' Ecclesiastical History," "Select Anti-Pelagian Treatises of St. Augustine," and "St. Athanasius's Historical Writings," with introductions, in 1872, 1873, 1878, 1880, and 1881; "Chapters of Early English Church History," 1878, 1888; "Later Treatises of St. Athanasius, translated, with notes and appendix," in the "Library of the Fathers," 1881; "Notes on the Canons of the First Four General Councils," 1882; "Private Prayers for a Week," 1882; "Family Prayers for a Week," 1885; "Iona, and other Verses," 1886. "Addresses on the Seven Sayings from the Cross," 1887; and "The Incarnation as a Motive Power," 1889.

BRISSON, Eugène Henri, a French politician, born July 31, 1835, at Bourges, is the son of a lawyer in that city, studied law in Paris, and entered the profession in 1859. He wrote for the *Temps* and the *Avenir National*, and established in 1868, in conjunction with MM. Lacour and Allain-Targé, the *Revue Politique*. As a democratic candidate at the elections in 1869 he was unsuccessful in obtaining a seat in the Corps Législatif, but after the Revolution of the 4th Sept., 1870, he was appointed Deputy Mayor of Paris by the Government for the National Defence. This position he resigned on Oct. 3. On Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected as representative of the Seine in the Assembly, and submitted a proposition of amnesty for all political crimes. At the General Elections in Feb., 1876, he was elected for the 10th arrondissement of Paris, and followed in the new Chamber the same political line. He was one of the 363 deputies who refused a vote of confidence to the Broglie Cabinet. At the opening of the session of 1879, M. Brisson was elected Vice-President, and was named President of the Budget Commission on Feb. 27 of the same year. He succeeded M. Gambetta as President of the Chamber Nov. 3, 1881, and was re-elected in 1883. He accepted the office of Prime Minister on the fall of M. Ferry in 1885, but, after a few months gave place to M. de Freycinet.

BROADHURST, Henry, M.P., son of a journeyman stonemason, was born at Littlemore, near Oxford, in 1840, and received some education at a village school there. He worked as a journeyman stonemason up till the year 1872, when he became Secretary of the Labour Representation League. In 1875 he was appointed Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. During the agitation on the Eastern Question he took a leading part in the organization of meetings, &c., in support of Mr. Gladstone's policy. He was elected member of Parliament for Stoke-on-Trent in 1880; was a member of the Royal Commission on Reformatories and Industrial Schools in 1881-2; served on the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes in 1884-5; and at the general election of 1885 he was returned for the Bordesley Division of Birmingham. In Feb., 1886, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. At the general election of 1886 he successfully stood for West Nottingham. He took a leading part in the passing of the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and many other measures affecting the industrial classes. He is the author of the Leasehold Enfranchisement Bill and the Sites for Chapels Bill, and during the sessions of 1884-5 he had charge of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

BROCK, Thos., A.R.A., sculptor, was born in 1847, at Worcester, where his father was a decorator. He was educated first at the Government School of Design in that city, then came to London and studied at the Royal Academy, where he obtained both silver and gold Medals. He became a pupil and afterwards an assistant of the late J. H. Foley, the sculptor. After Mr. Foley's death he completed the numerous works left unfinished by him, the chief of these being the O'Connell monument in Dublin. Among Mr. Brock's ideal works may be mentioned "Salmacis," "Hercules Strangling Antæus," statuettes of Paris and Œnone, and a large equestrian group, "A Moment of Peril," purchased for the nation by the Royal Academy. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1889 "The Genius of Poetry." Among portrait statues may be named Richard Baxter, Robert Raikes, Sir Rowland Hill, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Erasmus Wilson, and the poet Longfellow (the latter for the Westminster Abbey Memorial). He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy Jan. 16, 1883.

BRODRICK, The Hon. George Charles, LL.B., D.C.L., Warden of Merton College, Oxford, is the second son of the late Viscount Midleton, formerly Dean of Exeter, and was born at Castle Rising, Norfolk, May 5, 1831. He was educated at Eton School, and at Balliol College, Oxford, taking his degree in 1854, and being elected a Fellow of Merton College in 1855. He obtained a double first-class at Oxford, as well as the English Essay Prize and the Arnold Historical Prize. He also carried off, in 1858, the Law Scholarship at the University of London, where he took the degree of LL.B. In 1885 he was created D.C.L. of Oxford by a University decree. He was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn in 1859, and for some years practised as a barrister on the Western circuit. In conjunction with Mr. Fremantle, he edited in 1865 "The Ecclesiastical Judgments of the Privy Council." In 1877 Mr. Brodrick was unanimously elected by the School Board for London to fill a death vacancy, being the first member so elected. He long served on the Council of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and he is a member of the governing body of Eton College. He took an active part in promoting the University Tests Act, and other measures of academical, and generally of educational, interest. In Feb., 1881, he was elected Warden of Merton College in the place of the late Dr. Bullock-Marsham. Mr. Brodrick is known to have contributed largely, but for the most part anonymously, to the daily Press and leading periodicals. A selection of articles published under his own name, together with two more elaborate treatises on "Primogeniture" and "Local Government," and other occasional essays, were re-published in a volume entitled "Political Studies" in 1880. In the following year he published a work entitled "English Land and English Landlords," being an inquiry into the origin, structure, and proposed reform of the English Land system; and he afterwards discussed the Irish Land question, and the claim of Tenant-right for British farmers, in three articles which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* for 1881-2. Mr. Brodrick is also the author of articles on "The Progress of Democracy in England," and "Democracy and Socialism," which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* during 1883 and 1884. His latest contributions to literature are mainly connected with academical history, including a volume entitled "Memorials of Merton College," a compendious "History of the University of Oxford," and several papers on kindred subjects.

BRODRICK, Hon. William St. John Fremantle, M.P., eldest son of Viscount Midleton, and nephew of the Hon. G. C. Brodrick, Warden of Merton College, was born in 1856 and educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1879, and M.A. 1882. He was also President of the Oxford Union Debating Society. He represented West Surrey in the parliament of 1880-85, and after the passage of the Redistribution Act successfully stood for the Guildford Division of the county, which he still represents. He served on the Royal Commission on Prisons in Ireland, 1883-1885. In Lord Salisbury's second administration, 1886, Mr. Brodrick was appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office. He married Lady Hilda Charteris, third daughter of the Earl of Wemyss.

BROGLIE, Charles Jacques Victor Albert, Duc de, eldest son of the eminent French statesman Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc de Broglie (who died Jan. 25, 1870), was born in Paris, June 13, 1821. He was educated in the University of Paris, where, at an early age, he gained a high reputation as a publicist, and became one of the editors of the *Correspondant,* in which journal he defended Roman Catholic interests and the doctrines of moderate constitutional liberalism. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1862. He was secretary of the French embassies in Madrid and Rome, prior to the revolution of 1848; he then retired from public life, in consequence of his political opinions, until Feb., 1871, when he was elected Deputy for the department of the Eure, and nominated by M. Thiers's government French Ambassador in London. On his retirement from the ambassadorship, he, as the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party in the National Assembly, moved the order of the day which led to the resignation of M. Thiers and the acceptance by Marshal MacMahon of the Presidency of the Republic, April 24, 1873. The Duc de Broglie then became Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council; and for more than a year he directed the policy of the new government, but having undertaken a project of a new Constitution, including the establishment of a Grand Council or Second Chamber, which was to be invested with the power of dissolving the Assembly, he was defeated on a question of procedure, and resigned with his ministry, May 16, 1874. At the elections of Jan. 30, 1876, M. de Broglie was elected a Senator by the department of the Eure: his term of office expired in 1885. On May 17, 1877, he succeeded M. Jules Simon as President of the Council of Ministers, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice, which posts he resigned in December of the same year after the elections had given a large majority to the Republican party.—As a writer, the Duc de Broglie is well known by a translation of Leibnitz's "Religious System," 1846; his "Études Morales et Littéraires," 1853; "L'Eglise et l'Empire Romain au Quatrième Siècle," 6 vols., 1856, a work which passed through five editions; "Une Réforme administrative en Algérie," 1860; "Questions de Religion et d'Histoire," 1860; "La Souveraineté Pontificale et la Liberté," 1861; "La Liberté Divine et la Liberté Humaine," 1865; "Le Secret du Roi: Correspondance Secrète de Louis XV. avec ses Agents Diplomatiques," 2 vols., 1878; Frédéric II. et Marie Thérèse," 1882; "Frédéric II. et Louis XV., d'après des documents nouveaux," 1885; "Marie Thérèse Impératrice," 2 vols., 1887.

BROOKE, The Rev. Augustus Stopford, born in Dublin in 1832, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained the Downe prize and the Vice-Chancellor's prize for English verse. He graduated B.A. in 1856 and M.A. in 1858. He was curate of St. Matthew, Marylebone (1857-59); curate of Kensington (1860-63); minister of St. James's Chapel, York Street, St. James's Square (1866-75); and became minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury, June, 1876. He was appointed a Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen in 1872. Mr. Brooke is the author of "Life and Letters of the late Frederick W. Robertson," 1865; "Theology in the English Poets," 1874; "Primer of English Literature;" and four volumes of "Sermons," 1868-77; "The Early Life of Jesus;" and a volume of poems, 1888. He is at present, 1890, engaged on a "History of English Poetry." In 1880 he seceded from the Church of England, his reason for this step being that he had ceased to believe that miracles were credible, and that, since the Established Church founded its whole scheme of doctrine on the miracle of the Incarnation, disbelief in that miracle put him outside the doctrines of the Church of England. Mr. Brooke has joined the Unitarian Church, and officiates at Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury.

BROOKS, The Rev. Phillips, D.D., was born at Boston, Massachusetts, Dec. 13, 1835, and received the degree of B.A. (Harvard University), 1855, and subsequently that of D.D. He studied in the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, was ordained in 1859, and in the same year became rector of the Church of the Advent in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1862, when he was transferred to the Church of the Holy Trinity. Since 1870 he has been rector of Trinity Church, Boston. Mr. Brooks, whose preaching is as highly valued in London as in the United States, is regarded as one of the most eloquent of the American Clergy, and is frequently chosen as the orator on public occasions. At the request of the late Dean Stanley, Dr. Brooks preached in Westminster Abbey; and both Dean Stanley and Canon Farrar have preached for him in Boston. He is an active philanthropist as well as a popular preacher. In May, 1886, he was elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, but declined the position. He has published "Lectures on Preaching," 1877; "Sermons," 1878; "Influence of Jesus," 1879; "Candle of the Lord," 1881; "Sermons Preached in English Churches," 1883; and "Twenty Sermons," 1886.

BROOME, Sir Frederick Napier, K.C.M.G., son of the late Rev. F. Broome, rector of Kenley, Shropshire, was born in Canada in 1842, educated at Whitchurch Grammar School in the above county, and emigrated to Canterbury, New Zealand, in 1857. Visiting England in 1864, he married Mary Anne, relict of the late Sir George Barker, R.A., K.C.B. [q. v.], and returned to his "sheep station" in New Zealand the following year, but in 1869 he came back to England. Almost immediately on his arrival in London, Mr. Broome was employed by the *Times*, and was for five years a general contributor, reviewer, and art-critic to that journal, which he represented in Russia at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, and on many other important occasions. He has contributed prose and verse to the *Cornhill*, *Macmillan*, and other magazines, and has published two volumes of poetry, "Poems from New Zealand," 1868, and "The Stranger of Seriphos," 1869. In 1870 Mr. Broome was appointed Secretary to the Fund for the Completion of St. Paul's Cathedral; in 1873, Secretary to the Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships; in 1875 Colonial Secretary of Natal, to which Colony he proceeded as a member of Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley's special mission, and in 1877, Colonial Secretary of the Island of Mauritius. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the latter colony in 1880; and Governor of Western Australia in 1882. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1877, and a Knight Commander in 1884. In 1885 Sir Frederick visited England, and read before the Royal Colonial Institute a paper on Western Australia, which attracted much notice. For the first time on such an occasion at the Institute, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales took the chair, and a very large and distinguished audience was present. In 1890, Sir Frederick again came to England to give evidence upon the Western Australia Constitution Bill before the House of Commons. This mission, undertaken at the request of the Legislature of the Colony, concluded Sir Frederick's seven years of office in that Government. During this period the Colony had been greatly advanced by his exertions, and the departure of Lady Broome and himself from Western Australia was the occasion of a remarkable manifestation of the esteem and affection of the Colonists.

BROOME, Lady Mary Ann (formerly **Lady Barker**, under which name most of her books were published), is the eldest daughter of the late W. G. Stewart, Esq; Island Secretary of Jamaica, in which island she was born. Sent to England at two years old, she returned to Jamaica in 1850. In 1852 she married Captain (afterwards Colonel) G. R. Barker, Royal Artillery, who distinguished himself very highly in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, and was made K.C.B. for services in the field. Lady Barker went to India to join Sir George in 1860, but he died that year, and she returned to England. In 1865 Lady Barker married Mr. Frederick Napier Broome, [q. v.] then of Canterbury, New Zealand, and accompanied him back to the Middle Island. In 1869 Mr. Napier Broome and Lady Broome returned to England. "Station Life in New Zealand," from Lady Broome's pen, was published in that year, and its success encouraged the author to write, in the following year, a small volume for children, called "Stories About." This second work was soon followed by "A Christmas Cake in Four Quarters," "Spring Comedies," "Travelling About," "Holiday Stories," "Ribbon Stories," "Sybil's Book," "Station Amusements in New Zealand," "Boys," "The White Rat," &c., besides many articles for magazines. In 1874 Lady Broome published also a little book called "First Principles of Cooking," of which the circulation has been large; and almost immediately after its appearance she accepted the post of Lady Superintendent of the National Training School of Cookery, South Kensington. Lady Broome was also for some years editor of *Evening Hours*, a family magazine. Mr. Napier Broome having entered the Colonial service in 1875, Lady Broome's next experiences were of South Africa and Mauritius. Her life in the former country is described in "A Year's Housekeeping in South Africa," 1877. In 1883, her husband having been appointed Governor of Western Australia, Lady Broome went to that colony, which is described in her last published book, "Letters to England," 1885. On leaving Western Australia in 1890, Lady Broome received an affectionate farewell from the people of the colony, by whom she was greatly beloved.

BROUGH, Lionel, comedian, was born at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, March 10, 1836, being the fourth son of Mr. Barnabas Brough, and a younger brother of the well-known comic authors, "The Brothers Brough." His first employment was in the capacity of office-boy to Mr. J. Timbs, in the *Illustrated London News* office, in Douglas Jerrold's time. Subsequently he published the first number of the *Daily Telegraph*, and for five years he was connected with the *Morning Star.* Going to Liverpool with other members of the Savage Club to give amateur theatrical performances in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund, he achieved so decided a histrionic success that he was offered a regular engagement by Mr. A. Henderson, and accordingly made his first professional appearance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre at Liverpool in 1864. His first appearance in London was at the Queen's Theatre in 1867. Since that date he has played the principal low-comedy characters in London and all through the provinces. He has represented Tony Lumpkin, Bob Acres, Marplot, Touchstone, and many other well-known characters with great success. Mr. Brough was manager of Covent Garden Theatre for Mr. Dion Boucicault during the season in which "Babil and Bijou" was produced. He afterwards became, for a short time, joint lessee of the Novelty Theatre, Great Queen Street.

BROUGHTON, Miss Rhoda, a popular English novelist, is the daughter of a clergyman, and was born Nov. 29th, 1840, in North Wales. Her principal works are:—"Cometh Up as a Flower," 1867; "Not Wisely, but Too Well," 1867; "Red as a Rose is She," 1870; "Goodbye, Sweetheart, Goodbye," 1872; "Nancy," 1873; "Tales for Christmas Eve," 1873 (republished in 1879 under the title of "Twilight Stories;") "Joan," 1876: "Second Thoughts," 1880; "Belinda," 1883; and "Doctor Cupid," 1886.

BROWN, Ford Madox, a painter, by some considered to belong to the Pre-Raphaelite school, was born at Calais, of English parents, in 1821. He is grandson of Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, founder of the Brunonian theory of Medicine, and father of the late Oliver Madox-Brown, the author of "Gabriel Denver." In 1844 he sent two cartoons to Westminster Hall. In the competition in 1845 he was unsuccessful, though Haydon, in his Diary, speaks of his fresco as "the finest specimen of that difficult method in the Hall." Shortly after this he visited Italy. In 1848 he sent his "Wicliff reading his Translation of the Scriptures" to the Free Exhibition, near Hyde Park, where, in 1849, he exhibited "King Lear," one of his most characteristic works. At the Royal Academy, in 1851, he produced his large picture of "Chaucer at the Court of Edward the Third," which had been several years in progress. This picture, among those selected by Government for the Paris Exhibition of 1855, received the Liverpool prize of £50 in 1858, and is now in Australia, having been purchased for the Sydney Museum. At the Royal Academy, in 1852, was first seen his picture of "Christ washing Peter's Feet," which received the Liverpool prize in 1856, and was among the Art Treasures at Manchester in 1857. After 1852, this artist, though exhibiting at times at Liverpool, Edinburgh, and other places, did not again come before the London public till 1865, when he opened an exhibition in Piccadilly of 50 pictures, and as many cartoons and sketches. Here for the first time were seen in the metropolis his pictures of "The Last of England," "The Autumn Afternoon," "Wilhelmus Conquistator," and "Work." The last-mentioned was longer in hand than any of his other productions, and was considered by the painter and his admirers his chief work at that time. It now hangs in the Manchester Art Gallery, purchased by the Corporation. Since then he has produced "The Coat of Many Colours," "Cordelia's Portion," "Elijah and the Widow's Son," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Entombment," "Don Juan," and "Jacopo Foscari," at present in different private collections. Most of these last-named works formed part of the Royal Jubilee Exhibition at Manchester in 1887, of which exhibition he, with his assistants, decorated the spandrels of the dome with eight huge canvases, each 35 feet long, each canvas representing one of the industries of Lancashire. He completed in 1878 a picture of "Cromwell," representing the great Protector dictating the famous protest to the Duke of Savoy against the cruelties which that sovereign inflicted on the Vaudois Protestants. His last oil picture of importance is "Wyclif on Trial in old St. Paul's," a composition including more than a hundred figures, now one of a fresco series on which he has been engaged for eleven years in the Manchester Town Hall. The subjects already painted are: "The Romans building Mancunium," "The Baptism of Eadwine," "The Expulsion of the Danes," "Introduction of Flemish Weavers," "Wyclif on Trial," John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, defending him, "Weights and Measures Tested," "Crabtre Watching the Transit of Venus," "Chetham founds his School," "Kaye, inventor of the Fly-shuttle," "Dalton, inventor of the Atomic Theory," and "Stages of Cruelty," begun in 1856, and finished in 1890. Mr. Madox Brown has also frequently lectured and written on art.

BROWN, Pisistratus. *See* BLACK, WILLIAM.

BROWN, John George, American figure painter, was born at Durham, England, Nov. 11, 1831. He began his art studies at the age of eighteen, at first at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and afterwards spent a year at the Edinburgh Royal Academy. Removing to America, in 1853, he entered the schools of the National Academy of Design in New York, and in 1856 opened a studio in Brooklyn, where he remained until 1860, when he transferred his studio to New York City. He was made an Academician in 1863, and was one of the founders of the Water-Colour Society, of which for some years he was Vice-President. He held the same office in the Artists' Fund, in which also he was interested. He has twice (in 1880 and in 1885) exhibited at the London Royal Academy. His principal pictures are: "His First Cigar," "Curling in Central Park," "The Longshoreman's Noon," "Tough Customers," "The Thrilling Moment," "The Passing Show," "The Dress Parade," "The Three (Scape) Graces," "Left his Money on the Piano," "The Lost Child," "The Transit of Venus," "A Merry Air and a Sad Heart," "Clear the Track!" "The Dog Show," "A Collection of Antiques," "As Good as New!" "The Old Folks at Home," "Plotting Mischief," "Under the Weather," "The Wounded Playfellow," "A Jolly Lot," "The Monopolist," "Day Dreams," "You're a Nice Pup," and "Watching the Clouds." A number of his works have been photographed and engraved.

BROWN, Robert ("Campsterianus"), M.A., Ph.D., F.L.S., &c., is the only son of Thomas Brown, Esq., of Campster, Caithness, where he was born, March 23, 1842. After being educated privately, he studied in the University of Edinburgh, where he gained several medals and other prizes, and in later years in the scientific schools and universities of Leyden, Copenhagen, and Rostock, receiving from the latter the degree of Phil. Doc. (summa cum laude) his thesis being "Species Thujæ et Libocedri quæ in America-Septentrionale gignuntur." In 1861 he visited Jan Mayen, Spitzbergen, Greenland, and the western shores of Baffin's Bay, discovering the now universally admitted cause of the discoloration of the Arctic Ocean, and numerous other scientific facts. Between 1863-66 he travelled for scientific purposes in many of the least-known parts of America, and some of the Pacific Islands, from the West Indies and Venezuela to Alaska and Behring Sea Coast, as Botanist of the British Columbia Expedition and Commander of the Vancouver Island Exploring Expedition, during which he introduced various new plants into Europe, and charted all the interior of Vancouver, then unknown. His researches are recorded in numerous memoirs and volumes in English, German, and Danish. In 1867 he visited Greenland, making, with E. Whymper, the first attempt by Englishmen to penetrate the inland ice, and formed those theoretical conclusions regarding its nature afterwards confirmed by Nansen. Since then Dr. Brown has travelled extensively in the Barbary States of North Africa, and has been Lecturer on Geology, Botany, or Zoology in the Royal High School, Edinburgh, and Heriot Watt College (School of Arts), Edinburgh, the Mechanics' Institution, Glasgow, and elsewhere. He is an honorary or ordinary member of many learned societies in this country, in America, and on the Continent, and has been President of the Royal Physical Society, Vice-President of the Botanical Society, and President of the Naturalists' Club, Edinburgh; and was in 1890 elected Vice-President of the Institute of Journalists. Among other new species discovered by him his name has been attached, by different English and foreign naturalists and geographers, to *Aralia Browniana* (fossil), *Verrucaria Campsteriana,* and *Lecidea Campsteriana,* and to Brown's Range, Mount Brown, and Brown's River in Vancouver Island, and to Cape Brown in Spitzbergen, and Brown's Island, north of Nova Zembla. In 1876 he removed to London, in order to devote himself entirely to literary work. He is the author wholly or conjointly of about 26 volumes, and of a large number of scientific memoirs, and of nearly 3,000 articles and reviews in various languages. A list of his Arctic memoirs are contained in Chavanne, Karpf, and Le Monnier's "Die Literatur über die Polar-Regionen," 1878; and, up to 1880, in Lauridsen's "Bibliographia Groenlandica," 1890. His separate works are chiefly geographical, ethnological, and natural history. The principal of these are: "Peoples of the World," 6 vols.; "Countries of the World," 6 vols.; "Manual of Botany;" "Our Earth," 3 vols.; and "Science for All," 5 vols. He is at present, 1890, engaged in editing "Leo Africanus" for the Hakluyt Society, and has annotated "Pellow's Adventures in Morocco."

BROWN, Robert, Jun., F.S.A., born at Barton-upon-Humber, July 6, 1844, was educated at Cheltenham College, and is known as a writer on archaic religion, mythology, and astronomy. His works are

"Poseidôn; a Link between Semite, Hamite, and Aryan," 1872; "The Great Dionysiak Myth," 2 vols., 1877-8; "The Religion of Zoroaster, considered in connection with Archaic Monotheism," 1879; "The Religion and Mythology of the Aryans of Northern Europe," 1880; "Language, and Theories of its Origin," 1881; "The Unicorn," 1881; "The Law of Kosmic Order," 1882; "Eridanus: River and Constellation," 1883; "The Myth of Kirkê," 1883; "The Phainomena or 'Heavenly Display' of Aratos: Done into English Verse," 1885; "A Trilogy of the Life to Come," and other poems, 1887; "The Etruscan Inscriptions of Lemnos," 1888; "The Etruscan Numerals," 1889; "Remarks on the Tablet of the Thirty Stars, or Babylonian Lunar Zodiac," 1890.

BROWN, Tom. *See* HUGHES, THOMAS.

BROWN, The Rev. William Haig, LL.D., born at Bromley, Middlesex, in 1823, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours in 1846, proceeding M.A. in 1849, and LL.D. in 1864. Having held for some time a fellowship and tutorship in his college and a temporary mastership at Harrow, he became, in 1857, Head Master of the Grammar School at Kensington, in connection with King's College, London, and was elected Head Master of Charterhouse School in 1863, on the retirement of the Rev. R. Elwyn. Under Dr. Haig Brown's mastership this famous school was moved from its old home in the heart of London to the hills above Godalming. In 1869 Dr. Brown published "Sertum Carthusianum floribus trium seculorum contextum. Curâ Gulielmi Haig Brown, Scholæ Carthusianæ Archididascali," and in 1879 a history of Charterhouse, called "Charterhouse Past and Present."

BROWN-SÉQUARD, Professor Ch. E., M.D. Paris, F.R.S., F.R.C.P. Lond., Hon. LL.D. Cantab., a physician and physiologist, was born in the Mauritius, 1817. He has devoted his time since his graduation almost exclusively to an extended series of experimental investigations on important physiological topics, such as the conditions and functions of the different constituents of the blood, animal heat, the spinal cord in its normal and pathological states, the brain, the muscular system, the sympathetic nerves and ganglions, and the inhibitory and other influences of many parts of the body upon others. He has visited the United States (his father's country) many times, delivering short courses of lectures, and instructing private classes of physicians in his discoveries. Having been called in 1860, to take charge of the then newly established hospital for the paralysed and epileptic in London, he had the honour of delivering the Croonian lecture at the Royal Society, and the Gulstonian lecture at the College of Physicians. He had previously, in 1858, had the great and exceptional honour of being invited to deliver six lectures at the College of Surgeons. He lived in London till 1864, and then went to the United States, where he was appointed Professor of the Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System at Harvard University. Returning to France in 1869, he was appointed Professor in the École de Médecine in Paris. In 1868 he founded, in Paris, with Drs. Charcot and Vulpian, the *Archives de Physiologie normale et pathologique*, of which he is now the sole editor. He has published a large number of lectures in the London *Lancet* on various kinds of paralysis of cerebral or spinal origin, and on other subjects, and also many essays and papers, giving the details of his discoveries, besides several works on epilepsy, on paralysis of the lower extremities, on the physiology and pathology of the central nervous system, and on functional nervous affections. He has received several prizes from the French Academy of Sciences, of which he is a member, and, in 1878, was elected to the chair of medicine at the Collège de France. In 1881, he was awarded the Baly medal by the Royal College of Physicians of London.

BROWNE, The Right Rev. Edward Harold, D.D. Cantab., Hon. D.C.L. and D.D. of Oxford, Bishop of Winchester, youngest son of the late Col. Robert Browne of Morton House, Bucks, born in 1811, was educated at Eton, and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated as wrangler in 1832, obtained the Crosse Theological Scholarship in 1833, the first Hebrew Scholarship in 1834, and the Norrisian Prize for a theological essay in 1835. He became fellow and tutor of his college; afterwards incumbent of St. James's; and of St. Sidwell's, Exeter, in 1841; was Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, from 1843 to 1849, when he was appointed Vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and Prebendary of Exeter. The vicarage of Kenwyn he resigned for that of Heavitree, Devonshire, in 1857. In 1854 he was elected Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and in 1857 Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral, when he resigned the living of Heavitree. He was consecrated Bishop of Ely in March, 1864. After the death of Bishop Wilberforce he was, in August, 1873, translated to the See of Winchester, and appointed prelate of the Order of the Garter. Bishop Browne has taken a warm interest in the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany, and attended the Congress of "Old Catholics" held at Cologne, in Sept., 1872, and at Bonne in 1874. He was Chairman of the Committee employed on the Revision of the Translation of the Bible, O.T. He published in 1850-53 an "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," in two vols., since reprinted in one vol., 8vo (12th edit., 1882), and re-edited for the use of the American Church by Bishop William, of Middletown, Connecticut; three volumes of sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, one "On the Atonement and other Subjects," 1859; the second on "Messiah as Foretold and Expected," 1862; the third in 1872; and a volume on the "Pentateuch and Elohistic Psalms, in reply to Dr. Colenso," in 1863. Bishop Browne is the author of articles in "Aids to Faith," in "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," and in the "Speaker's Commentary."

BROWNE, Professor, The Rev. George Forrest, B.D., son of George Browne, Proctor of the Ecclesiastical Court of York, and Anne, daughter of Rev. R. Forrest, Precentor of York Minster, was born at York, Dec. 4, 1833, and educated at St. Peter's School, York, and Catharine Hall, Cambridge; graduating in 1856. He was Mathematical Master at Glenalmond, 1857; ordained Deacon, 1858; Priest, 1859, by the Bishop of Oxford; and appointed Theological Tutor and Bell Lecturer in Ecclesiastical History in the Episcopal Church of Scotland, 1862; Fellow and Lecturer of St. Catharine's, Cambridge, 1863. He vacated his Fellowship on his marriage with Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir J. Stewart Richardson, Bart., of Pitfour Castle, Perthshire, and was rector of Ashley, 1869-74; Proctor of the University, 1869-71, 1876-8, 1879-81; Secretary of the University Commission, 1877-81; is a member of the Council of the Senate (1874-90), the General Board of Studies, and various Boards and Syndicates. He has been Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations since 1869, and of Local Lectures since 1877, and editor of the official *University Reporter, Statuta, Ordinances, Endowments,* &c. He has been University Preacher on various occasions, is a Magistrate for the Borough of Cambridge, an Alderman of the County Council for Cambridgeshire, and a member of the Governing body of Selwyn College. As a member of the Alpine Club, Mr. Browne published in the *Cornhill Magazine* various papers on Alpine expeditions; on "Subterranean Ice," in *Fraser*, &c., and a book on "The Ice Caves of France and Switzerland," 1864. He published "University Sermons," in 1879, 1880, and 1888; "The Venerable Bede," 1880; and since 1881 has published a number of papers on "English Sculptured Stones of pre-Norman Type;" he has been since 1888 Disney Professor of Archæology in the University of Cambridge. Professor Browne's chief claim to public notice lies in his work as the principal organiser of the Cambridge Local Examinations.

BROWNE, Sir J. Crichton. *See* CRICHTON-BROWNE.

BROWNE, General Sir Samuel James, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., was born in 1824, and entered the Bengal Staff Corps as an officer in the 46th Bengal Native Infantry, Dec. 22, 1840; became Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1844; Captain, Feb. 10, 1855; Brevet Major, July 20, 1858; Major, Feb. 18, 1861; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, April 26, 1859; Lieut.-Colonel, Dec. 22, 1866; Brevet Colonel, Nov. 17, 1864; Major-General, Feb. 6, 1870; Lieut.-General, Oct. 1, 1877; General, Dec. 1, 1888. Sir Samuel James Browne served throughout the Punjaub Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the passage of the Chenab, the actions of Ramnuggar, Sadvolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat (medal with two clasps); was in command of the Punjaub Cavalry and Corps of Guides; served on the Derajat and Peshawur frontier from 1850 to 1869, including operations against Oomurzaie Wuzeerees in 1851-52; the Bozdar Belooch Expedition in March 1857; the attacks on Narinjee (Eusofzai border) in July and Aug., 1857; and in various minor skirmishes (medal with clasp); was in command of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry during the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1858, including the siege and capture of Lucknow (Brevet of Major), actions of Koorsee, Rooyah, and Allygunge, and capture of Bareilly. He commanded a field force of cavalry and infantry in the attack and defeat of the enemy in their position at Seerpoorah, and capture of their guns and camp (several times mentioned in despatches, and thanked by the Commander-in-Chief, and by Government, Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, C.B., Victoria Cross, and medal with clasp). He received the V.C. "for having, at

Seerpoorah, in an engagement with the rebel forces under Khan Alie Khan, on Aug. 31, 1858, whilst advancing upon the enemy's position at daybreak, pushed on, with one orderly sowar, upon a 9-pounder gun that was commanding one of the approaches to the enemy's position, and attacked the gunners, thereby preventing them from reloading and firing upon the infantry, who were advancing to the attack. In doing this a personal conflict ensued, in which Major Browne, Commandant of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, received a severe sword-cut wound on the left knee, and shortly afterwards another sword-cut wound, which severed the left arm at the shoulder, not, however, before he had succeeded in cutting down one of his assailants. The gun was eventually captured by the infantry, and the gunner slain." In 1876 he was made K.C.S.I., and in the Afghan war of 1878-79 he commanded the 1st Division Peshawur Valley Field Force in the attack and capture of the Fort of Ali Musjid; the forcing of the Khyber Pass in Nov., 1878, and subsequent operations till the end of the campaign (received the thanks of the Government of India, and of both Houses of Parliament, K.C.B., medal with clasp).

BROWNE, John Hutton Balfour, Q.C., brother of Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., was born Sept. 13, 1845, at Crichton House, Dumfries, Scotland. His father was Dr. W. A. F. Browne, F.R.S., at that time Medical Superintendent of the Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, but afterwards Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Andrew Balfour, of Edinburgh, a sister of J. H. Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, and also connected with Dr. Hutton, the geologist, whose work on "The Theory of the Earth" made an epoch in the history of geology. He was educated at the Dumfries Academy, and the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained high distinction in Philosophy and in Literature. He was for several years President of the Speculative Society, and at one time intended to become a Scotch advocate. In 1868 he began to read for the English Bar, and was "called" to the Bar by the Middle Temple in June, 1870. He went the Midland Circuit. In 1870 he published a work on the "Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity." In 1874, having written and published a work on the "Law of Carriers," he was appointed Registrar and Secretary to the Railway Commission, which appointment he held until 1881. He published in 1874 a work on "The Law of Rating," and afterwards several other legal works. In 1880 he published a well-known work on the "Law of Railways." He went to the Parliamentary Bar in 1874, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1885. He has been engaged for the promotors in all the Bills for the formation of a Ship Canal to Manchester; is, perhaps, the leading authority on Gas and Water Bills, and conducted, as leader, the case of the Traders against all the Railway Companies, in 1889-90, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, before the Board of Trade in settling the Classification of Articles, and the Schedule of Rates, under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888. He is a Justice of the Peace for the county of Dumfries. In 1870 and 1871 he wrote and published several works of fiction, which were fairly popular; one, "For Very Life," was published first in the *St. James's Magazine*, and was praised by Lord Beaconsfield, at that time Mr. Disraeli; another, "Men were Deceivers Ever," was dedicated to Carlyle, who was a countryman, almost a townsman, of the author; another, "Sir Edward's Wife," went through several editions.

BROWNE, The Venerable Robert William, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S., the eldest son of William Browne, Esq., of Kennington, Surrey, born Nov. 12, 1809; was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was elected Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1831, taking double first-class honours. Having been Tutor of his college, Curate of St. Michael's, and Select Preacher in the University, he was appointed, in 1835, to the Professorship of Classical Literature in King's College, London; and in 1836 to the Assistant Preachership of Lincoln's Inn. In 1843 he was made Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield; in 1844, Senior Chaplain to the Forces in London; in 1845, a Prebendary of St. Paul's; in 1854, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; in 1860, Archdeacon of Bath, and Rector of Weston-super-Mare; and in 1863, Canon of Wells. He resigned the rectory of Weston-super-Mare in 1876, in which year he was elected an honorary Fellow of King's College, London. Archdeacon Browne is the author of "Histories of Greece and Rome" in Gleig's School Series, and of two elaborate "Histories of Greek and Roman Literature," for which the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Heidelberg. He translated the Ethics of Aristotle, with an introductory essay and notes, for Bohn's Classical Series, and is the author of several smaller works and sermons. He is married to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart., niece of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.

BRUCE, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., son of Thomas Bruce, Esq., of Arnot, Kinross, was born in 1837, and educated at Harrow. He is the author of "Die Geschichte von Nala und Damayanti," a critical revision of the Sanscrit text, published by the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, 1862, and of other Sanscrit and Vedic studies. He published in 1863 a translation of "Nala und Damayanti" in English verse; in 1865, "The Story of Queen Guinivere, and Other Poems." He was appointed Assistant-Librarian at the British Museum in 1863; Professor of Sanscrit, King's College, 1865; Rector of the Royal College, Mauritius, 1868; Director of Public Instruction, Ceylon, 1878; was President of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; appointed Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, 1882; Lieut.-Governor and Government Secretary of British Guiana, 1885; and has on several occasions administered the Government of Mauritius and British Guiana, and was made K.C.M.G. in 1889.

BRUCE, The Rev. John Collingwood, LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A., born at Newcastle in 1805, was educated at his father's school, at Mill Hill Grammar School, and at the University of Glasgow. In 1826 he took the degree of M.A., and became LL.D., in 1853. In 1882 he received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Durham. Though educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he did not enter orders, but joined his father in the management of his school. His father dying shortly afterwards, he conducted it on his own responsibility until the year 1858, when he retired into private life. During the year 1881 he held the office of "Moderator" or President of the Presbyterian Church of England. He has written "A Handbook of English History," which has gone through four editions. All the recent editions of the "Introduction to Geography and Astronomy," of which his father was the principal author, were prepared by him. In 1851 he published an historical and descriptive account of the "Roman Wall," in the North of England, a third edition of which appeared in 1866. Dr. Bruce, in 1856, published "The Bayeaux Tapestry Elucidated," containing a copy, on a reduced scale, of the entire tapestry. More recently he has published "A Handbook to Newcastle," and a "Handbook" for the use of pilgrims to the Roman Wall, which has gone through three editions. He has edited for the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne the "Lapidarium Septentrionale," a work in folio, which contains an account of all the monuments of Roman rule found in the North of England. This book was undertaken at the request of the late Algernon, fourth Duke of Northumberland, and, through the liberality of that nobleman and others, has been profusely illustrated.

BRUCH, Max, musical composer, was born at Cologne, Jan. 6, 1838, and received his first musical instruction from his mother (*née* Almenräder) who was a highly-esteemed teacher of music, and who often in her young days sang at the Rhenish musical festivals. At the age of eleven Bruch attempted compositions on a large scale, and at the age of fourteen he had already brought out a Symphony at Cologne. From 1853 to 1857 he held the Mozart scholarship at Frankfurt o/M., and in that capacity he was a special pupil of Ferdinand Hiller (then Conductor of the Cologne concerts and Director of the Cologne Conservatorium) in the theory of music and composition; and of Karl Reinecke (till 1854), and of Ferdinand Breunnung in playing the piano. After a short stay in Leipzig, he resided from 1858 to 1861 as musical teacher at Cologne, and was assiduous in composing. On the death of his father, in 1861, he set out on an extensive tour of study, which after brief stays at Berlin, Leipzig, Vienna, Dresden, and Munich, ended at Mannheim, where his opera "Lorelei" (after the text written by Geibel for Mendelssohn) was produced in 1863. At Mannheim also, between 1862 and 1864, he wrote the chorus-works, "Frithjof," "Römischer Triumphgesang," "Gesang der heiligen drei Könige," and "Flucht der heiligen Familie." In 1864-5 he was again on his travels, visiting Hamburg, Hanover, Dresden, Breslau, Munich, Brussels, and Paris. Then he brought out his "Frithjof" with success at Aix-la-Chapelle, Leipzig, and Vienna. From 1865 to 1867 he was musical director at Coblenz, and from 1867 to 1870 Director of the Court Orchestra at Sondershausen. At Coblentz he wrote, among other things, his well-known first concerto for the violin, and at Sondershausen two symphonies and portions of a Mass. The opera "Hermione," which was produced in 1872 in Berlin, where Bruch resided from 1871 to 1873, had only a *succès* *d'estime.* The choral work, or secular cantata, "Odysseus" likewise belongs to the period of the composer's residence at Berlin. After he had been five years (1873-78) at Bonn, devoting his time exclusively to composing "Arminius," "The Lay of the Bell," and his second concerto for the violin, and after he had paid two visits to this country for the purpose of producing some of his works, he became, in 1878, on the resignation of Stockhausen, Director of Stern's Singing Academy at Berlin; and in 1880 he was nominated to succeed Sir Julius Benedict as Director of the Philharmonic Society at Liverpool. In 1881 he married the vocalist, Miss Tuczek, of Berlin.

BRUGSCH, Professor Heinrich Karl, Ph.D., a distinguished philologist and Egyptologist, who by his researches on the subject of hieroglyphics has attained a European celebrity. He was born in Berlin, Feb. 18, 1827, and before leaving the Gymnasium evinced his fondness for Egyptological studies by writing a Latin treatise on the Demotic writing, 1847. His early publications procured for him the patronage of King Frederick William IV., under whose auspices he studied the monuments of Egyptian antiquity in the museums of Paris, London, Turin, and Leyden. In 1853 he made his first visit to Egypt, and was present at some of the important excavations conducted under the supervision of the French archæologist, M. Mariette. Returning to Berlin, he was appointed Keeper of the Egyptian Museum there in 1854. In 1860 he accompanied Baron Minutoli on his embassy to Persia, and after the death of the Baron he himself assumed the direction of the embassy. Subsequently he was appointed Ordinary Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Göttingen; and in 1868 Ordinary Public Professor in the Philosophical Faculty of the same university. In Sept., 1869, Professor Brugsch returned to Egypt and succeeded M. Mariette as Keeper of the Egyptian collections at Boulak. He received the title of Bey, and afterwards that of Pacha. In Sept., 1881, he left Egypt in order to give a course of lectures upon Egyptology at the University of Berlin. The Professor has published a "History of Egypt;" a "Demotic Grammar;" a "Demotic and Hieroglyphic Dictionary;" "Materials for the Reconstruction of the Calendar of the Ancient Egyptians;" "Investigations concerning the old Egyptian Bi-lingual Monuments;" "Recueil de Monumens Egyptiens dessinés sur les lieux," 4 vols.; "Rhind's Two Hieratic and Demotic Bi-lingual papyri translated and published;" "The Geographical Inscriptions of the Old Egyptian Monuments," 4 vols.; "Reiseberichte aus Egypten," written during a journey undertaken in 1853 and 1854; "Reiseberichte aus dem Orient;" "Journey to Asia Minor and the Peninsula of Sinai;" and numerous other learned works on the language, literature, and antiquities of Egypt. He took a leading part in the International Congress of Orientalists held in London in Sept., 1874. An English translation of his "History of Egypt under the Pharaohs, derived entirely from the Monuments," was published in London, in 1879.

BRUNLEES, Sir James, F.R.S.E., Past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, was born at Kelso, Roxburghshire, in 1816, and received his early education there and in Edinburgh. In the latter town he had considerable practice as a surveyor under the late Mr. Alexander Adie, and in 1838 became assistant engineer to him on the Bolton and Preston Railway, one of the first lines constructed in this country. From 1844 to 1850 he carried out the extensive works of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway system, with Sir John Hawkshaw as chief engineer. In 1850 he was engaged on the construction of the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway, and in 1852 undertook the difficult works of the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway across Morecambe Bay. Since that date he has been actively engaged in engineering work both at home and abroad, and has also had a considerable practice as arbitrator in the settlement of disputed contracts, &c. The following are a few of the works carried out by him at home, in addition to those already mentioned:—The Solway Junction Railway, which has on it a viaduct a mile and a quarter long across the Solway Firth, the Clifton Extension Railway, the Mersey Tunnel Railway, opened in Jan., 1886, and of which he was senior engineer; the Avenmouth, King's Lynn, and Whitehaven Docks, besides several piers and jetties on different parts of the coast. He is also associated with Sir John Hawkshaw as joint engineer of the proposed Channel Tunnel Railway. He has twice visited Brazil, and carried out there the well-known San Paulo Railway, the Minas and Rio Railway, and the Porto Alegre Railway, and has received from the Emperor the decoration of the Order of the Rose. He has also constructed the Central Uruguay and Bolivar Railway, and other works of importance abroad. In May, 1886, Sir James Brunlees received the honour of knighthood from the Queen at Windsor.

BRUNTON, Thomas Lauder, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Roxburghshire in 1844, and educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.D. and D.Sc., obtaining honours and a gold medal for his thesis "On Digitalis," and the Baxter Scholarship in Natural Science. In 1867 he made some observations on the pathology of angina pectoris, which, together with the knowledge he possessed of the physiological action of nitrite of amyl, led him to the successful application of the drug to the treatment of the disease. This application affords one of the earliest and best marked instances of rational as distinguished from empirical therapeutics. After spending about three years in foreign travel and study, he was appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica at the Middlesex Hospital, London, in 1870, and in the following year he was appointed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1874 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the commission to report upon the treatment of hydrophobia, and went to Paris to examine Pasteur's system. In 1889 he was deputed by the *Lancet* to represent it at the invitation of the Nizam's Government, on the second commission appointed at Hyderabad, to investigate the action of chloroform. He wrote the section on Digestion, Secretion and Animal Chemistry in Sanderson's "Handbook for the Physiological Laboratory," which was the first text-book of practical physiology published in this country. In conjunction with Sir Joseph Fayrer he investigated the action of snake poison, and discovered that life could be greatly prolonged, though not ultimately saved, by the use of artificial respiration. His work has been chiefly directed to ascertaining the action of drugs with a view to their application in disease; and he has published, alone or in conjunction with others, numerous papers on this subject, as well as the Goulstonian lectures on "Pharmacology and Therapeutics," in 1877; the Croonian lectures at the Royal College of Physicians in 1889 on "The Connection between Chemical Structure and Physiological Action;" and a text-book in which he has treated the action of drugs from a physiological point of view.

BRYCE, James, M.P., Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, the son of James Bryce, LL.D., of Glasgow, and Margaret, eldest daughter of James Young, Esq., of Abbeyville, co. Antrim, was born at Belfast, May 10th, 1838, and educated at the High School and University of Glasgow, and at Trinity College, Oxford (of which he was a scholar), graduating B.A., 1862, with a double first class. He obtained various University prizes, and proceeded to study for a time at Heidelberg. He was elected Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, 1862, and became a barrister at Lincoln's Inn in 1867, practising for some years. In 1870 he was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in Oxford University, and in 1880 was elected Liberal member for the Tower Hamlets. He was Assistant-Commissioner to the Schools Inquiry Commission, 1865-6, and in 1881 served on the Royal Commission on the Medical Acts. In 1885 he was elected member for South Aberdeen, and was appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Gladstone's Government. He was one of the chief supporters of the Home Rule Bill, and after the dissolution was returned unopposed for South Aberdeen in 1886. During his parliamentary career Mr. Bryce has taken a special interest in questions relating to Ireland, in the Eastern question, in the question of Preserving Common Rights, and University Reform; and he has carried acts for the Reform of City Parochial Charities and for the amendment of the Law of Guardianship (known as the "Infants Bill"), and the International and Colonial Copyright Act, 1886. Mr. Bryce's literary works are "The Holy Roman Empire" (1st edit. 1864, 9th edit. 1888; translated into German, 1873; do. into Italian, 1886; do. into French, 1889); "The Trade Marks Registration Acts, 1875 and 1876, with Introduction and Notes," 1877; "Transcaucasia and Ararat, a narrative of a Journey in Asiatic Russia in the autumn of 1876, with an account of the author's ascent of Mount Ararat" (1877, 3rd edit., 1878); numerous articles in magazines, mostly political, historical, or geographical, including descriptions of Iceland, and of the highlands of Hungary and Poland; "Two Centuries of Irish History" (1888), edited by him, with an Introductory Chapter; "The American Commonwealth" (1888, 2nd edit. 1889). He has been active on various political and social subjects, such as the Abolition of University Tests, the Protection of the Christian Subjects of the Sultan, and the Extension of the Frontiers of Greece, the Preservation of Commons and Open Spaces, the Reform of Endowments, the Revision and Consolidation of the Statute Law, the Establishment of a Universal International Copyright, and the Creation of a Teaching University in London. Professor

Bryce married, in 1889, Elizabeth Marion, daughter of Thomas Ashton, Esq., of Ford Bank, Tidsbury, near Manchester, ex-Sheriff of Lancashire.

BUCHAN, Alexander, M.A., LL.D., born at Kinnesswood, in Kinross-shire, on April 11, 1829, is the son of Alexander Buchan and Janet Hill. He was educated at the Free Church Training College, Edinburgh; and at the Edinburgh University, where he graduated as Master of Arts. He was engaged as a public teacher till Christmas, 1860, when he was appointed Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society. He is the author of "The Handy Book of Meteorology," 1867, 2nd edit., 1868; and "Introductory Text Book of Meteorology," 1871; the article "Meteorology" in the last edition of the "Encylopædia Britannica;" "Report on Atmospheric Circulation," being one of the reports of the Challenger expedition; besides numerous Monograms in the Publications of the Learned Societies at Home and Abroad, including "The Mean Pressure and Prevailing Winds of the Globe;" "Weather and Health of London;" "Climatology of the British Isles," &c. He is M.A. Edinburgh University; LL.D. Glasgow University; Curator of the Library and Museum of the Royal Society, Edinburgh; Member of Meteorological Council; Foreign Member of the Royal Society of Sciences of Upsala; Honorary Member of the Philosophical Society, Manchester; Corresponding Member of the Philosophical Society, Glasgow; Corresponding Member of the Philosophical Society, Emden; Honorary Member of the Meteorological Societies of Austria, Germany, Algiers, Mauritius, &c.

BUCHANAN, Robert Williams, writer in verse and prose, born Aug. 1841, was educated at the High School and the University of Glasgow. His first work, "Undertones," appeared in 1860, and was followed by "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn" in 1865, and "London Poems" in 1866. Mr. Buchanan edited "Wayside Posies," and translated the Danish Ballads in 1866. His later works are "North Coast Poems," 1867; "Napoleon Fallen: a Lyrical Drama," 1871; "The Land of Lorne; including the Cruise of the *Tern* to the outer Hebrides," 1871; "The Drama of Kings," 1871; "The Fleshly School of Poetry," an attack on the poems of Mr. D. G. Rossetti and Mr. Swinburne, 1872; and "Master Spirits," 1873. Many years ago, his tragedy of "The Witchfinder" was brought out at Sadler's Wells Theatre; and a comedy by him, in three acts, entitled "A Madcap Prince," was acted at the Haymarket in Aug. 1874. He has also contributed to the stage "A Nine Days' Queen," in which his sister-in-law, Miss Harriet Jay, the novelist, first appeared as an actress; and dramatic versions of "The Queen of Connaught" and "Paul Clifford." In 1869, Mr. Buchanan gave in the Hanover Square Rooms a series of "Readings" of selections from his own poetical works. A collected edition of his poems was published in 3 vols., 1874. In 1876, Mr. Buchanan published his first novel, "The Shadow of the Sword," which has been since followed by "A Child of Nature," 1879; "God and the Man," 1881; and "The Martyrdom of Madeline," a novel, 1882. A new volume of poems, entitled "Ballads of Life, Love, and Humour," and a "Selection" from his various poems, were issued simultaneously in 1882. His novel, "Love me for Ever," appeared in 1883, and his comedy, "Lady Clare," was brought out at the Globe Theatre on April 11th in the same year. "Alone in London," a drama written in conjunction with Miss Harriet Jay, was produced at the Olympic, November 2, 1885, and "Sophia," an adaptation of Fielding's "Tom Jones," at the Vaudeville on April 12, 1886. His play "Joseph's Sweetheart" was produced early in 1888; and, in the same year, he published an epic poem entitled "The City of Dreams."

BÜCHNER, Friedrich Karl Christian Ludwig, M.D., a German philosopher, born at Darmstadt, March 29, 1824, is the son of a distinguished physician in that town. After a preliminary education, he was sent in 1843 to the University of Giessen, where he studied philosophy, though he subsequently at Strasburg turned his attention to medicine, in compliance with the wishes of his family. He took his doctor's degree at Giessen in 1848, and then continued his studies in the universities of Würzburg and Vienna. After practising medicine for some time in his native place, he settled at Tübingen, as a private lecturer, being also appointed Assistant Clinical Professor. He was deprived of this position, however, by the authorities, in consequence of the philosophical doctrines propounded in his famous book on "Force and Matter," 1855. He thereupon returned to Darmstadt, and resumed practice as a physician. In the work referred to—which is entitled in German "Kraft and Stoff" (1855; 16th edit., 1888), and which has been translated into most European languages—Dr. Büchner explains the principles of his system of philosophy, which, he contends, is in harmony with the discoveries of modern science. He insists on the eternity of matter, the immortality of force, the universal simultaneousness of light and life, and the infinity of forms of being in time and space. Dr. Büchner has further explained his system in "Nature and Spirit," 3rd edit., 1876; "Physiological Sketches," 2nd edit., 1875; and "Nature and Science," 3rd edit., 1874; "Man, and his Place in Nature," 3rd edit., 1889; "The Intellectual Life of Animals," 3rd edit., 1880; "The Theory of Darwin," 5th edit., 1890; "Light and Life," 1882; "The Future Life and Modern Science," 1889, and several other works. He has also contributed to periodical publications various treatises on physiology, pathology, and medical jurisprudence.

BUCK, Dudley, American musical composer, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, March 10, 1839. His parents intended that he should enter mercantile life, but he showed from his earliest years so decided a musical taste that the plan was abandoned, and in 1858 he left Trinity College (Hartford), where he was studying, and went to Europe for a thorough musical education. He studied three years at Leipzig and in Dresden, and one in Paris, under Hauptmann, Richter, Rietz, Moscheles, Plaidy, and Schneider. In 1862 he returned to America, and in 1864 began a series of organ concerts in the principal cities and towns of the United States, which were continued for a period of fifteen years, and which made him widely known to the American public both as a performer and as a composer. From Hartford, where, since his return from Europe, he had been organist of the North Congregational Church, he removed in 1869, to Chicago, to assume charge of the music in St. James's Church, but immediately after the great fire there in 1871, where he met with severe losses (including unpublished compositions), he went back to the East and took the musical direction of St. Paul's Church, Boston, and shortly afterwards was appointed organist of the Music Hall in the same city. These positions he retained for three years, relinquishing them in 1875 to become assistant conductor in Theodore Thomas' (N. Y.) Central Park Garden Concerts. In the following year his cantata, "The Centennial Meditation of Columbia," was performed under the direction of Mr. Thomas by a chorus of 1,000 voices and an orchestra of nearly 200 pieces at the inauguration of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Later in the same year (1876) he became organist of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, where he still remains. Among his numerous compositions may be mentioned two "Motett Collections," a series of "Studies in Pedal Phrasing," several groups of songs, a "Symphonic Overture" to Scott's "Marmion," the "Forty-sixth Psalm," and "The Legend of Don Munio," a romantic cantata of which the text is a metrical version of Irving's "Alhambra." The largest of his works is "The Light of Asia" (the text from Sir Edwin Arnold's poem), published in 1885. In the same year he wrote "The Voyage of Columbus" (a cantata) which was first performed by the Apollo Club, a Brooklyn Society of male voices founded and conducted by Mr. Buck. His "Golden Legend," based on Longfellow's poem of the same title, received the prize offered by the Cincinnati Music Festival Association for the best composition for solo voices, chorus and orchestra ($1,000). Other of his works are a comic opera, "Deseret," produced in New York in 1880; "Illustrations in Choir Accompaniment" (1877); and a number of literary-musico treatises on themes connected with his profession. Mr. Buck is on the editorial staff of "The People's Cyclopedia."

BUCKLE, George Earle, the editor of *The Times*, is the eldest son of the Rev. George Buckle, Canon of Wells, and was born June 10, 1854, at Twerton Vicarage, near Bath, and educated at Honiton Grammar School, 1863-1865, and Winchester College, where he was a scholar on the Foundation, 1866-1872. He was scholar of New College, Oxford, 1872-1877, where he won the Newdigate Prize for English Verse, 1875, and gained a First Class in *Literæ Humaniores*, 1876, and a First Class in Modern History, 1877; graduating B.A. 1876, and M.A. 1879. He was Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1877-1885, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1880. He entered *The Times* office on the Editorial staff in 1880, and was appointed editor on Mr. Chenery's death in February, 1884. He married, in 1885, a daughter of Mr. James Payn, the novelist.

BUCKNILL, John Charles, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.S., was born in 1817, at Market Bosworth, and educated at Rugby school and at Bosworth school. He received his medical education at University College, London, of which College he is a Fellow, and has for some years past been a member of the Council

In 1840 he graduated in honours in the University of London, being first in surgery and third in medicine. In the College of Physicians of London he has been Censor, Councillor and Lumleian Lecturer. In 1844 he was appointed the first medical superintendent of the Devon County Lunatic Asylum, an office which he held until 1862, when he was appointed Lord Chancellor's Medical Visitor of Lunatics, which office he held until 1876. He is a Justice of the Peace of the county of Warwick and a Visitor of the County Asylum. In 1853 he originated, and for nine years afterwards edited, the *Journal of Mental Science,* and he is one of the original editors of *Brain.* He has published "Unsoundness of Mind in Relation to Criminal Acts" (Sugden Prize), 1857; "The Manual of Psychological Medicine" (last half), 1858; "The Psychology of Shakespeare," 1859; "The Medical Knowledge of Shakespeare," 1860; "Notes on American Asylums," 1876; "Habitual Drunkenness and Insane Drunkards," 1878; "Care of the Insane and their Legal Control," 1880, and also numerous pamphlets, lectures, and articles, in journals, on insanity and allied subjects. In 1852 Dr. Bucknill, through the influence of the late Earl Fortescue, obtained the permission of the Government that the 1st Devon and Exeter Volunteer Rifles should be embodied, and he was the first recruit of this the primary regiment of the then new volunteer movement.

BUFFET, Louis Joseph, a French politician, born at Mirecourt (Vosges), Oct. 26, 1818, practised as an advocate before the Revolution of 1848, when, being returned as a representative of the people by the department of the Vosges, he voted as a rule with the old dynastic Left, which became the Right of the Constituent Assembly. He accepted the republican constitution, and declared that General Cavaignac had deserved well of his country. After the election of Dec. 10, he gave in his adhesion to the Government of Louis Napoleon, who entrusted him with the portfolio of commerce and agriculture after the dismissal of M. Bixio. Both as minister and as representative he supported the party of order, but he refused to follow completely the policy of the Elysée, and accordingly he quitted the ministry with the late M. Odilon Barrot, Dec. 31, 1849. After the crisis which followed the dismissal of General Changarnier, he returned to office with M. Léon Foucher, April 10, 1851, and in that parliamentary cabinet he represented the ideas of the majority. He resigned with his colleagues Oct. 14, 1851, when the President declared in favour of the withdrawal of the law of May 31. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, M. Buffet declined to accept any public appointment for several years. In 1863, however, he came forward as an opposition candidate in the first circonscription of the Vosges, and was elected. M. Buffet quickly became one of the most prominent members of the Corps Législatif, where he was one of the leaders of a "Tiers Parti," which endeavoured to reconcile Liberal reforms with loyalty to the dynasty. He was re-elected for his department in May, 1869, and in the short session which began in the following month, he greatly contributed to the victory of the Liberal centre, and was one of the promoters of the famous demand of interpellation, signed by 116 deputies, which elicited the message and the project of the *senatus consulte,* containing the promise of a return to parliamentary government. After the prolonged negotiations in connection with which his name was so constantly mentioned respecting the formation of the first parliamentary ministry, M. Buffet became a member, as Finance Minister, of the cabinet formed by M. Emile Ollivier, on Jan. 2, 1870. His financial policy gave general satisfaction; but when M. Ollivier consented to the *plebiscite,* M. Buffet deemed it his duty to resign at the same time as his colleague, M. Daru (April 10). After the disaster of Sedan, and the revolution of Sept. 4, he retired for a short time into private life. However, at the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, he was returned by his department—again at the head of the poll—to the National Assembly. M. Thiers offered him the portfolio of Finance, but he declined it, for fear of the susceptibilities which might be wounded on account of his having held office under the Empire. On April 4, 1873, he was elected President of the National Assembly in the place of M. Grévy, resigned; and he was re-elected to that office May 13, 1874. He was again elected, and for the last time, to the same office, March 1, 1875, although at that date he was officially engaged in the formation of a new cabinet to replace the Chabaud-Latour Ministry. On March 10, 1875, M. Buffet was appointed Vice-President of the Council, and Minister of the Interior. While holding this office he made himself extremely obnoxious to the Republican party. At the elections of Jan. 1876, he did not succeed in obtaining a seat in the Assembly, his candidature failing at Mirecourt, Bourges, Castelsarrasin, and Commercy. He therefore resigned the

Vice-Presidency of the Council of Ministers. On June 16, 1876, the Senate elected him a Life Senator by 144 votes against 142.

BULLER, Major-General Sir Redvers Henry, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., is the son of the late James Wentworth Buller, M.P., of Downes, Crediton, Devonshire, and was born in 1839. He entered the 30th Rifles, May 23, 1858; lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1862; captain, May 28, 1870; major, April 1, 1874; lieut.-colonel, Nov. 11, 1878; colonel, Sept. 27, 1879; major-general, May 21, 1884. He served with the 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, throughout the campaign of 1860 in China (medal with two clasps); with the 1st Battalion on the Red River expedition of 1870; accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in Sept., 1873; and served as D.A. Adjutant and Quartermaster-General and Head of the Intelligence Department throughout the Ashantee war of 1873-74, including the action of Essaman, battle of Amoaful, advanced guard engagement at Jarbinbah, battle of Ordahai (slightly wounded), and capture of Coomassie (several times mentioned in despatches, brevet of Major, C.B., medal with clasp). He served in the Kafir war of 1878-79, and commanded the Frontier Light Horse in the engagement of Taba ka Udoda, and in the operations at Molyneux Path and against Manyanyoba's stronghold (several times mentioned in despatches); also throughout the Zulu war of 1879, and commanded the cavalry in the engagements at Zeobane Mountain and Kambula; conducted the reconnaissance before Ulundi, and was present in the engagement at Ulundi (several times mentioned in despatches, thanked in General Orders, brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, Aide-de-camp to the Queen, Victoria Cross, C.M.G., medal with clasp). The V.C. was given "for his gallant conduct at the retreat at Inhloband, on March 28, 1879, in having assisted, while hotly pursued by Zulus, in rescuing Captain C. D'Arcy, of the Frontier Light Horse, who was retiring on foot; Colonel Buller carrying him on his horse until he overtook the rearguard. Also for having on the same day, and in the same circumstances, conveyed to a place of safety Lieutenant C. Everitt, of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse had been killed under him. Later on, Colonel Buller, in the same manner, saved a trooper of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse was completely exhausted, and who otherwise would have been killed by the Zulus, which were within eighty yards of him." Colonel Buller served in the Boer war of 1881 as Chief of the Staff to Sir Evelyn Wood, with the local rank of Major-General; in the Egyptian war of 1882 in charge of the Intelligence Department, and was present in the action at Kassassin, Sept. 9, and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (mentioned in despatches, K.C.M.G., medal with clasp, 3rd Class of the Osmanieh, and Khedive's Star); served in the Soudan Expedition under Sir Gerald Graham, in 1884, in command of the 1st Infantry Brigade, and as second in command of the expedition, and was present in the engagement at El Teb and Temai (twice mentioned in despatches, promoted to Major-General for distinguished service in the field, medal and two clasps); served in the Soudan campaign in 1884-85, as Chief of the Staff to Lord Wolseley. When Sir Herbert Stewart was wounded, and Colonel Burnaby had been killed, he took command of the Desert Column, and withdrew it from Gubat to Gakdul in the face of the enemy, defeating them at Abu Klea Wells on Feb. 16 and 17 (mentioned in despatches, K.C.B., medal and clasp).

BULLER, Sir Walter Lawry, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., the descendant of an ancient Cornish family and the oldest surviving son of the late Rev. James Buller, was born at Newark in the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, on Oct. 9, 1838. He received his early education at Auckland College, and afterwards became a pupil of William Swainson, F.R.S., the celebrated zoologist, who had settled in that colony. For a continuous period of fifteen years he held various official appointments, but chiefly in connection with native affairs, as he had early acquired a thorough knowledge of the Maori language, and on eight different occasions he received the special thanks of the Colonial Government. During this time he also contributed largely to zoological literature, and was elected a Fellow of the Linnean and of various other learned societies. From 1855 to 1860 he acted as Government Interpreter and Native Commissioner. In 1861 he was appointed editor-in-chief of the "*The Maori Messenger,*" an English and Maori Journal published by authority. At the age of 24 he was appointed a Resident Magistrate, and three years later a Judge of the Native Land Court. In 1865 he served as a Volunteer on Sir George Grey's staff at the taking of the Werdroa Pa, for which he received the New Zealand War Medal. On that occasion, declining the protection of a military escort, he carried the Governor's despatches, at night, through forty miles of the enemy's country, attended only by a Maori orderly; for which gallant service he was mentioned in despatches. In 1871 he visited England, and two years later published a splendidly illustrated "History of the Birds of New Zealand." The Royal University of Tübingen bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, and he received several other foreign distinctions. In 1874 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. In 1875 Her Majesty, in recognition of the value of his scientific work, created him a C.M.G.; and in 1876 he was elected F.R.S. In 1882 he published a "Manual of the Birds of New Zealand" for the use of students; and in 1883 was awarded the Gold Medal of the New Zealand Exhibition, "for Science and Literature." From 1875 to 1885, inclusive, he practised his profession in the Colony with remarkable success. In 1886 he returned to England, as New Zealand Commissioner at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition; and for his services on that occasion was promoted by her Majesty to the rank of K.C.M.G. In 1887 he was awarded the Galileian Medal by the Royal University of Florence; and in 1888 he published a new and much enlarged edition of "The Birds of New Zealand" (Imperial Quarto). Besides enjoying the dignity of a British Order, Sir Walter Buller holds the rank of "Officier" in the Legion of Honour. He is also "Officier de l'Instruction Publique" (Gold Palm of the Academy), Knight first class of the Order of Francis Joseph, of Austria, Knight first class of the Order of Frederick of Würtemberg, and Knight first class of the Order of Merit of Hesse-Darmstadt.

BULLOCK, The Rev. Charles, B.D., was born in 1829. He was ordained to the Parish of Rotherham, and became Rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester, in 1860. Resigning this post in 1874, he devoted himself to popular literature; and in recognition of his services in this direction the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of B.D. The magazines edited by him are *The Fireside* (first published in 1864), *Home Words*, which in its localized form is known throughout the country, and *The Day of Days*, for Sunday Reading. In 1876 he founded *Hand and Heart*, as a penny illustrated Church of England Social and Temperance Journal. More recently he has established "*The News: a National Journal and Review*." Mr. Bullock has written a large number of Religious books. He is also the founder of the "Robin Dinner" movement supported by the readers of his publications. More than 40,000 human "Robins" in London alone are thus every Christmas "made happy for an evening."

BÜLOW, Hans von, was born at Dresden, Jan. 8, 1830. He began his musical education under Frederick Wieck, the father of Madame Schumann. In 1848 he was sent to the University of Leipzig to study jurisprudence, his parents having always regarded music as a mere pastime, but he continued his studies in counterpoint under Hauptmann. In the following year he entered the University of Berlin, and took great interest in the political movements of the time, contributing to a democratic journal *Die Abendpost*. In this paper he first began to defend the musical doctrines of the new German school, led by Liszt and Wagner. After hearing a performance of "Lohengrin" at Weimar in 1850, he threw aside his law studies, went to Zürich, and placed himself under the guidance of Wagner. In June, 1851, he became a pupil of Liszt, and two years later made his first concert tour. From 1855 to 1864 he occupied the post of principal Master of pianoforte-playing at the conservatorium of Professors Stern and A. B. Marx, at Berlin. In 1864 he was called to Munich as principal conductor at the the Royal Opera, and director of the Conservatorium. He there organised performances of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" and "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg." In 1869 he left Munich and has since given concerts in Italy, Germany, Russia, Poland, England, and America. In Jan., 1878, he was appointed Königlicher Hofkapellmeister at Hanover. Among his most important compositions are "Nirwana, Symphonisches Stimmungsbild;" music to Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar;" "Des Sänger's Fluch;" "Vier Charakterstücke für Orchester;" "Il Carnovale di Milano." In June, 1888, he gave a series of Beethoven Recitals at St. James's Hall, London.

BULWER, Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne, G.C.M.G., was born in 1836, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. After serving as private secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, he became, in 1860, an official resident of the Ionian Islands; in 1866, Receiver-General and Treasurer of Trinidad; in 1867, Administrator of Dominica; and from 1871 to 1875, Governor of Labuan, and Consul-General at Borneo. He was then appointed Lieut.-Governor of Natal, which post he held until 1880. In 1882 he was appointed Governor of Natal; in 1883 he was made G.C.M.G.; and, in 1885, Lord High Commissioner of Cyprus.

BUNSEN, Professor Robert Wilhelm Eberhard, M.D., chemist, born March 13, 1811, at Göttingen, where his father was professor of Occidental literature; studied in the university the physical and natural sciences, and completed his education at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Having at Göttingen in 1833 taken his degrees for teaching chemistry he succeeded Wöhler three years later as Professor of this science in the Polytechnic Institution at Cassel. In 1838 he was appointed Assistant Professor in the University of Marburg; became Titular Professor in 1841, then Director of the Chemical Institute. In 1851 he passed to the University of Breslau, and in 1852 to the University of Heidelberg. Some years ago Professor Bunsen declined a call to Berlin which he received at the same time as Professor Kirchhoff, with whom he is the founder of stellar chemistry. He has made many important discoveries, and the charcoal pile which bears his name is in very extensive use. From the spectrum analysis down to the simplest manipulations of practical chemistry, his numerous discoveries have rendered the most distinguished services to science. The University of Leyden conferred on him the honorary degree of M.D. in Feb. 1875. In July, 1877, the University of Heidelberg commemorated the 25th anniversary of Professor Bunsen's election to the Chair of Experimental Chemistry. In Jan. 1883, he was appointed one of the eight Foreign Associates of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

BURBURY, Samuel Hawksley, F.R.S., born at Kenilworth on May 18, 1831, was educated at Kensington Grammar School, and afterwards at Shrewsbury School, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was Craven University Scholar in 1853; fifteenth Wrangler and second in the Classical Tripos and second Chancellor's Medallist, 1854; M.A. 1857. He was called to the Bar in 1858, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1890. He is joint author (with Rev. H. W. Watson) of "The application of generalised co-ordinates to the dynamics of a material system," 1879; "The mathematical theory of electricity and magnetism," 1885 and 1889; author of a paper "On the second law of thermodynamics in connexion with the Kinetic theory of gases," *Philosophical Magazine*, 1876; "On a theorem in the dissipation of Energy," *Philosophical Magazine*, 1882; and various other papers on mathematical and physical subjects in that magazine.

BURDETT, Henry Charles, compiler of "Burdett's Official (Stock Exchange) Intelligence," &c., is the son of the late Rev. Halford R. Burdett of Northampton, and grandson of the Rev. D. J. Burdett, rector of Gilmorton, Leicestershire, a living which had been in the Burdett family almost uninterruptedly since the time of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Burdett was born in 1846, and began his active career in the Midland Bank, Birmingham. In 1868 he was appointed secretary to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, and in a very short time succeeded in uniting the two rival medical colleges of that town under one management, thus constituting the present strong and useful medical school of the Midlands. He was for a time secretary to the Society for exempting Charities from rating; and was also the first to organise the system of training nurses according to modern ideas and methods, insisting specially upon the employment of young women only. The latter idea was much criticised at the time, and many evils were predicted of its future working. As all the world knows, however, its success has been great beyond the most sanguine expectations. In 1873 Mr. Burdett became a medical student and, at Birmingham and Guy's Hospital, London, went through the whole curriculum necessary for medical examination and practice. A year later, he was appointed House Governor of the Dreadnought, Seaman's Hospital, Greenwich, and in six years raised the income of that institution from £7,000 to £13,000 a-year. In 1877 he established the well-known paying hospital for the middle and upper classes at Fitzroy House, Fitzroy Square, having succeeded in raising no less a sum than £26,000 for that purpose. Perhaps the most permanently valuable, as it is certainly the most interesting of Mr. Burdett's public services was the founding, in 1888, of the National Pension Fund for trained nurses and hospital officials. Among those who have helped in the establishment of the Fund, and without whose munificent aid indeed it would have been impossible for Mr. Burdett to realise his benevolent ideal, may be mentioned Lord Rothschild, Mr. J. S. Morgan, Mr. H. Hambro and Mr. Huchs Gibbs, each of whom gave £5,000 to form a bonus fund for the increase of pensions. Several other gentlemen contributed varying sums, and the Fund started with nearly £30,000 in hand. The Princess of Wales occupies the position of President and the Prince of Wales that of Patron to the Fund. In every department of Hospital administration and finance, Mr. Burdett is admittedly the chief authority in the whole of the British Empire.

BURDETT-COUTTS, Angela Georgina, Baroness, is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Baronet, and grand-daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts, the banker. In 1837 she succeeded to the great wealth of Mr. Coutts, through his widow, once the fascinating Miss Mellon, who died Duchess of St. Albans. The extensive power of benefiting her less fortunate fellow-creatures thus conferred, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has wisely exercised, chiefly by working out her own well-considered projects. A consistently liberal churchwoman in purse and opinions, her munificence to the Establishment is historical. Besides contributing large sums towards building new churches and new schools in various poor districts throughout the country, Miss Coutts erected and endowed, at her sole cost, the handsome church of St. Stephen's, Westminster, with its three schools and parsonage; and more recently, another church at Carlisle. She endowed, at an outlay of £50,000, the three colonial bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia; besides founding an establishment in South Australia for the improvement of the aborigines. She also supplied the funds for Sir Henry James's Topographical Survey of Jerusalem; and offered to restore the ancient aqueducts of Solomon to supply that city with water—a work, however, which the Government did not fulfil. In no direction are the Baroness's sympathies so fully expressed as in favour of the poor and unfortunate of her own sex. Her exertions in the cause of reformation, as well as in that of education, have been numerous and successful. For young women who had lapsed out of well-doing, she provided a shelter and a means of reform, in a "Home" at Shepherd's Bush. Nearly half the cases which passed through her reformatory during the seven years it existed, resulted in new and prosperous lives in the colonies. Again, when Spitalfields became a mass of destitution, Miss Coutts began a sewing-school there for adult women, not only to be taught, but to be fed and provided with work; for which object Government contracts are undertaken and successfully executed. Nurses are sent daily from this unpretending charity in Brown's Lane, Spitafields, amongst the sick, who are provided with medical comforts; while outfits are distributed to poor servants, and clothing to deserving women. In 1859 hundreds of destitute boys were fitted out for the Royal Navy, or placed in various industrial homes. In the terrible winter of 1861 the frozen-out tanners of Bermondsey were aided, and at the same time she suggested the formation of the East London Weavers' Aid Association, by whose assistance many of the sufferers from decaying trade were able to remove to Queensland. One of the black spots of London in that neighbourhood, once known to, and dreaded by, the police as Nova Scotia Gardens, was bought by Miss Coutts, and, upon that area of squalor and refuse, she erected the model dwellings called Columbia Square, consisting of separate tenements let at low weekly rentals to about two hundred families. Close to it is Columbia Market, one of the handsomest architectural ornaments of North-Eastern London. The Baroness takes great interest in judicious emigration. When a sharp cry of distress arose some years ago in the town of Girvan, in Scotland, she advanced a large sum to enable the starving families to seek better fortune in Australia. Again, the people of Cape Clear, Shirkin, close to Skibbereen, in Ireland, when dying of starvation, were relieved from the same source, by emigration, and by the establishment of a store of food and clothing, by efficient tackle, and by a vessel to help them in their chief means of livelihood—fishing. Miss Coutts materially assisted Sir James Brooke in improving the condition of the Dyaks of Saráwak, and a model farm is still entirely supported by her, from which the natives have learnt such valuable lessons in agriculture that the productiveness of their country has been materially improved. Taking a warm interest in the reverent preservation and ornamental improvement of our town church-yards, and having, as the possessor of the great tithes of the living of Old St. Pancras, a special connection with that parish, the Baroness, in 1877, laid out the churchyard as a garden for the enjoyment of the surrounding poor, besides erecting a memorial sun-dial to its illustrious dead. In the same year, when accounts were reaching this country of the sufferings of the Turkish peasantry flying from their homes before the Russian invasion, Lady Burdett-Coutts instituted the Turkish Compassionate Fund, a charitable organization by means of which the sum of nearly £30,000, contributed in money and stores, was entrusted to the British Ambassador for distribution, and saved thousands from starvation and death. In recognition of her important services, the Order of the Medjidieh was conferred upon her. This is but an imperfect enumeration of the Baroness's good works as a public benefactress. The amount of her private charities it is impossible to estimate. She is a liberal patroness of artists in every department of art. In June, 1871, Miss Coutts was surprised by the prime minister with the offer from Her Majesty of a peerage, which honour was accepted. Her ladyship was admitted to the freedom of the City of London, July 11, 1872, and to the freedom of the City of Edinburgh, Jan. 15, 1874. On Nov. 1, 1880, the Haberdashers' Company publicly conferred their freedom and livery on the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in recognition of her judicious and extensive benevolence and her munificent support of educational, charitable, and religious institutions and efforts throughout the country. She has since become a member of the Turners' Company, and was received with great enthusiasm during a recent visit to Ireland, where she had previously organised a fishing fleet, having its head-quarters in Bantry Bay. The Baroness has also taken a leading part in promoting and supporting the Children's Protection Society, of which she was at once asked to become President on the death of the late Lord Shaftesbury. The Baroness was married on Feb. 12, 1881, to Mr. William Lehman Ashmead - Bartlett, who obtained the royal licence to use the surname of Burdett-Coutts.

BURFORD-HANCOCK, Sir Henry James Burford, only son of the late Henry Hancock, Esq., some time President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, by Rachel Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Burford, D.D., was born in London, Nov. 20, 1839, and educated at Eton. He served in the 45th Regiment (Sherwood Foresters), and subsequently for some years in the Kent Militia Artillery; was called to the Bar, after examination, by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in Jan. 1866, after which he practised on the Home Circuit and Sussex Sessions and at the Parliamentary Bar. In 1866 he was presented with a medal by H.I.M. Napoleon III., for a treatise on the International Fishery Laws. In May, 1876, he received the appointment of District Judge in Jamaica, and during his tenure of this office he was employed in the reorganisation of the District Courts, for which he received the thanks of the Government and the offer of the new appointment of second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Jamaica, which, however, he was permitted to decline. In June, 1878, he was appointed Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands, and in October of the same year Chancellor of the Diocese of Antigua. In March, 1880, he was confirmed in the office of Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands in which capacity he had been acting for eleven months conjointly with his office of Attorney-General. In October, 1881, he was ordered out from leave to administer the Government of the Colony and in 1882, received the honour of knighthood, and in the same year was appointed Chief Justice of Gibraltar, the office which he now fills. During his career he has several times received the thanks of H.M. Government, and he assisted in framing the Morocco Order in Council, 1889. He is the author of many scientific and legal articles in various magazines; and is a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

BURGESS, James, C.I.E., LL.D., Hon. Assoc. R.I.B.A., F.R.G.S., &c., was born in the parish of Kirkmahoe, Dumfriesshire, in 1832. He studied architecture for some time, but devoted special attention also to mathematics. In 1855 he went to Calcutta as a Professor of Mathematics, and in 1858 wrote a paper "On Hypsometrical Measurements," and published editions of some English text-books for the Calcutta University Examinations in 1859, with philological notes, &c. Early in 1861 he removed to Bombay, and was engaged in educational work till 1873. There he contributed papers on the Tides, Hypsometry, &c., to the *Philosophical Magazine*, Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society, &c. As Secretary to the Commission on the Colaba Observatory in 1865, he prepared the report for Government on that establishment. Early in 1869 he published a large folio on "The Temples of Shatrunjaya," illustrated by 45 photographic views. This was followed by a similar volume on the antiquities at Somnâth, Girnâr, and Junâgarh. In 1871, besides some educational class-books, appeared a monograph on "The Rock-Temples of Elephanta or Ghârapuri," illustrated; and in 1872 he started *The Indian Antiquary*, a monthly journal of Oriental archæology, history, literature, and folklore, which he conducted for thirteen years, and which soon acquired a European reputation. He travelled through Gujarat and Rajputana in 1872, and wrote the letterpress for a large folio of views of the architecture and scenery of these countries. The Bombay Government nominated him, in 1873, to organize and direct the Archæological Survey of that presidency and the neighbouring states, Gujarat, &c.; and since 1874 the results of this survey have been partly published in six quarto volumes fully illustrated, in about a dozen occasional papers, 1874-85, and in a special volume on "The Cave-Temples of India," those in Northern and Eastern India being described by the late Mr. Jas. Fergusson. Other volumes richly illustrated are in preparation. The superintendence of the Archæological Survey of the Madras Presidency was added to that of Western India, on its initiation in 1881, the results of which are published in "The Buddhist Stûpas of Amaravati and Jaggayapeta," with numerous plates and woodcuts, and other volumes are in preparation. In 1885 he was put in charge also of the surveys in the North, and appointed Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India. In 1888 he edited and published "The Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur," from the reports of Dr. A. Führer and Mr. E. W. Smith, the provincial surveyors, with 74 sheets of Architectural drawings. He also started and edits for Government *The Epigraphia Indica,* issued in fasciculi and containing important Sanskrit and Pali Inscriptions translated by the most competent Oriental scholars. He retired from the Directorship of the surveys in 1889, and the office was then abolished.

BURGESS, John Bagnold, R.A., was born Oct. 21, 1830, at Chelsea, and received his artistic education at the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an Associate June 18, 1877; and made R.A., 1889. Among his pictures are "Bravo Toro;" "The Presentation: English ladies visiting a Moor's house," 1874; "The Barber's Prodigy," 1875; "Feliciana: a Spanish Gipsy," 1876; "Licensing the Beggars: Spain," 1877; "Childhood in Eastern Life," 1878; "Zulina," "The Student in Disgrace: a Scene in the University of Salamanca," and "The Convent Garden," 1879; "Zehra," and "The Professor and his Pupil," 1880; "The Genius of the Family," "Ethel," and "Guarding the Hostages," 1881; "The Letter Writer," and "Zara," 1882; "The Meal at the Fountain," and "Spanish Mendicant Students," 1883.

BURKE, Sir John Bernard, C.B., LL.D., Ulster King at Arms, second son of the late John, and grandson of the late Peter Burke, Esq., of Elm Hall, county Tipperary, born in London in 1815, was educated at Caen, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He edited (for many years in conjunction with his father, and since his death solely) the "Peerage" which bears his name. Sir Bernard is the author of "The Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland" (afterwards published under the title of "The Landed Gentry"), a "General Armory," "Visitation of Seats," "Family Romance," "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," "The Historic Lands of England," "Vicissitudes of Families," and "Reminiscences, Ancestral and Anecdotal." He has written many other books on heraldic, historical, and antiquarian subjects. In 1853 he was appointed to succeed the late Sir William Betham as Ulster King of Arms, and Knight Attendant of the Order of St. Patrick; in 1854 he received the honour of knighthood; in 1862 the University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.; in 1867 he was appointed Keeper of the State Papers of Ireland; and on Dec. 7, 1868, created a Companion of the Bath. He was appointed the successor of the late Lord Chief Baron Pigott as a Governor of the National Gallery of Ireland in Oct., 1874.

BURMEISTER, Karl Hermann Konrad, naturalist, was born at Stralsund, Prussia, Jan. 15, 1807. While a student of medicine at Halle, he was encouraged by Professor Nitzch to study zoology, and particularly entomology. Becoming a doctor in 1829, he made his first appearance as an author in the domain of natural history, with a "Treatise on Natural History," published at Halle in 1830. On the death of Professor Nitzch, in 1842, he succeeded him in the chair of zoology in the University of Halle. He has written numerous articles on zoological subjects in the scientific journals of Germany; several monographs in a distinct form, such as "The Natural History of the Calandra Species," published in 1837, and a "Manual of Entomology." Professor Burmeister has occupied himself in disseminating correct notions of geology among the educated classes; and with this view delivered a series of lectures, which were collected and published in two works, "The History of Creation," 1843, and "Geological Pictures of the History of the Earth and its Inhabitants," 1851. During the revolutionary fervour of 1848, Professor Burmeister was sent by the City of Halle as Deputy to the National Assembly, and subsequently by the town of Leignitz to the first Prussian Chamber. He took his place on the Left, and remained until the end of the session, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to request leave of absence, which he turned to account by two years' travel in the Brazils, and he published "The Animals of the Brazils," 1854-56. On his return to Europe he resumed his post in the University of Halle, but in 1861 he resigned his chair and repaired to Buenos Ayres, where he became Director of the Museum of Natural History, organized scientifically by himself, and in 1870 Curator of the newly-established University of Cordova. He has since published "Sketches of Brazil," 1853; "A Journey through the La Plata States," 1861; and "The Physical Features of the Argentine Republic." As Director of the Museum of Natural History (which until 1884 belonged to the Province of Buenos Ayres, and since that date has been called the National Museum) he has published the annals of that establishment, in which are given full descriptions of the recent and fossil animals exhibited in the Museum. He has published also "Fossil Horses of the Pampas Formation," in two volumes, and has contributed to several scientific journals various articles on Zoology and Palæontology. In June, 1890, at the age of 83 years, he undertook a journey from Buenos Ayres to Italy and Greece for archæological purposes.

BURNAND, Francis Cowley, born in 1837, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in his first year, he founded the Club known as the A.D.C. or Amateur Dramatic Club. Mr. Burnand took his degree in 1857-58, and was called to the Bar in 1861. He is the author of about a hunrdred dramatic pieces, principally burlesques. His chief work for *Punch* was the now well-known serial "Happy Thoughts." His burlesque of Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama, "Black-eyed Susan," achieved what was in those days the unprecedented run of over 400 consecutive nights at the Royalty Theatre, Dean Street, Soho; and later his comedy "The Colonel" ran for about a year and a half at the Prince's Theatre in Tottenham Court Road, which has now disappeared. In 1879 he published "The 'A.D.C.'; being Personal reminiscences of the University Amateur Dramatic Club, Cambridge;" and in July, 1880, he became editor of *Punch* on the death of Mr. Tom Taylor.

BURNE-JONES, Edward, A.R.A., was born in Birmingham, Aug., 1833, and educated at King Edward's School in that town. He entered Exeter College, Oxford, 1853, but left before taking any degree, in order to become an artist. He came to London for that purpose in the beginning of 1856, and entered no school of art, but drew much from life, and watched Rossetti at work in his studio when that was possible. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford in 1881, and an Honorary Fellowship given by Exeter College; was elected President of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists, 1885; re-elected, 1886, and elected Associate of the Royal Academy of Arts, 1885. His principal oil paintings are a triptych of "Venus' Mirror," "Chant d'Amour," "Laus Veneris," "Feast of Peleus," "Merlin and Vivien," "The Tree of Forgiveness;" four pictures of "Pygmalion and the Image," "The Golden Stair," "The Annunciation," "The Mill," "The Hours," "The Wheel of Fortune," "Cophetua and the Beggar Maid," "The Resurrection," and (his first picture shown at the R.A.), "The Depths of the Sea," "The Garden of Pan," "The Tower of Brass," and the four pictures of the Sleeping Palace (1890) which were exhibited at Agnew's; these are oil pictures. His principal water-colours are "The Wine of Circe," "St. Dorothy," "Love Among the Ruins," "Temperantia," "Spes," "Fides," "Caritas," "The Days of Creation," "Dies Domini," "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," "Winter," "Day," "Night." Mr. Burne-Jones has also designed for stained glass, his best-known work of this nature being the St. Cecilia window of Christ Church, Oxford. He has also lately designed a fine mosaic for the apse of the American Church at Rome. His pictures have been chiefly exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery and New Gallery.

BURNETT, Mrs. Frances, *née* Hodgson, was born at Manchester Nov. 24, 1849. There she passed the first fifteen years of her life, acquired her education, and gained her knowledge of the Lancashire dialect and character. At the close of the American Civil War reverses of fortune led her parents to leave England for America, where they settled at Knoxville, Tennessee, 1865. She there began to write short stories for the magazines, the first of which appeared in 1867. In 1872 her dialect story, "Surly Tim's Trouble," was published in *Scribner's Monthly* (now *The Century*), and in book form in 1877. "That Lass o' Lowrie's" was first presented, serially, in *Scribner*, and its remarkable popularity demanded its immediate separate issue, 1877. In 1878-79 some of her earlier magazine stories were reprinted, viz., "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Lindsay's

Luck," "Miss Crespigny," "Pretty Polly Pemberton," "Theo," "Dolly" (also issued under title of "Vagabondia"), "Jarl's Daughter," and "Quiet Life." "Haworth's" appeared in 1879, and was followed by "Louisiana," 1880; "A Fair Barbarian," 1881; "Through One Administration," 1883; "Little Lord Fauntleroy," 1886; "Sara Crewe," 1888; "The Pretty Sister of José," 1889; and "Little Saint Elizabeth," 1890. Of these probably "Little Lord Fautleroy" is the most widely-known, as both in its original form of a juvenile story and in the dramatized version it has been received with very great favour in England as well as in America. Its success led to the author's writing the play entitled "Nixie," which was produced at Terry's Theatre in April of the present year, 1890. Miss Hodgson was married in 1873 to Dr. Burnett, and she has since resided at Washington, D.C., when not abroad.

BURNS, Sir George, Bart., of Wemyss Bay, Renfrewshire, was born December 10, 1795; and married June 10, 1822, Jane (who died July 1, 1877), daughter of the late James Cleland, Esq., LL.D., of Glasgow. Sir George belongs to a family which has long occupied an honourable position in the West of Scotland. His grandfather distinguished himself as a scholar, compiled an English dictionary and wrote an English grammar which were long used in all the schools and academies throughout the country. He died at the age of eighty-four, and was buried in the Cathedral of Glasgow. His son, Dr. Burns, who was an only child, was born in 1744, and was minister of the Barony parish, in Glasgow, for the long period of seventy-two years, dying in 1839, in his ninety-sixth year. He preached in the crypt of the Cathedral, which Sir Walter Scott has made famous in the pages of "Rob Roy;" and, at a time when such qualities were rare in the Church of Scotland, he was distinguished for the evangelical faithfulness of his preaching, and for his conscientious and laborious performance of pastoral work. In the prosecution of his duties he established and conducted Sabbath schools in Calton, which was included in his parish. These, as far as is known, were the first Sunday schools instituted in Scotland, and it is believed were before the time of Mr. Raikes, who began the system in England. This venerable patriarch lived to see the reward of his own training in the highly honourable and successful career of his family. He had nine children, of whom four died in early life. The remaining five were—John, born in 1775; Allan, born in 1781; Elizabeth, born in 1786; James, born in 1788; and the youngest, George, the subject of this sketch, born in 1795. The eldest son—Dr. John Burns, F.R.S.—was the first Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow. He was a man of extensive erudition and devoted piety. He wrote several standard medical works, which secured for him the high honour of being elected a member of the Institute of France, and also several most excellent religious works, one of which, entitled "Christian Philosophy," is still popular. The second son—Allan—was the intimate friend of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., the celebrated surgeon. He went to St. Petersburg, where he became physician to the Empress of Russia, from whom he received valuable presents and honourable distinctions. Returning to Glasgow, he lectured on anatomy, and prosecuted his profession with great success. He died at the early age of thirty-two, in consequence of a wound received while dissecting. But, short as was his career, he succeeded in acquiring a European reputation by his scientific writings. James (who subsequently acquired the estates of Kilmahew and Cumbernauld) and George, both of whom possessed much of the native talent of the family, found ample scope for their abilities in mercantile pursuits. About the year 1818 George and his brother James entered into partnership and commenced business in Glasgow as general merchants, and subsequently as ship-owners. While James applied himself to the mercantile branch of the business, the direction of the shipping department devolved upon George, whose energy and sagacity rendered him well qualified for the onerous duties, and under whose able management the business gradually developed into a steam shipping concern second to none in the world, the Fleet, from first to last, representing upwards of seven millions of money. Up to the year 1838 the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (who, at that time, were invested with the arrangement of postal contracts) had been content to commit Her Majesty's mails for America to the uncertain mercies of sailing vessels. For, although vessels propelled by steam power had crossed the Atlantic at irregular intervals, from various European ports, within the previous 18 years or so, it was only in this year, 1838, that the practicability of establishing regular steam communication with America was demonstrated beyond a doubt; and so impressed was the Government with the obvious superiority of steam ships over sailing vessels as a faster and more trustworthy means of transit for postal matter, that they forthwith issued circulars broadcast, inviting tenders for the future conveyance of the American mails by steam vessels. One of these circulars found its way into the hands of Samuel Cunard, a prominent merchant of Halifax (Nova Scotia), agent there for the East Indian Company, a man of penetrating intelligence, great energy, and strong determination. Being unable to raise the necessary capital in Halifax, he proceeded without delay to London, in the hope of enlisting the sympathies and financial support of merchants there, but meeting with scant encouragement, he repaired to Glasgow, and having secured the valuable co-operation of George Burns and Robert Napier, Mr. Cunard found his chief difficulty was overcome, for within a few days—entirely through the instrumentality of Mr. George Burns—the requisite capital of £270,000 had been subscribed for, and he was enabled to tender to the Admiralty a very eligible offer for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails once a fortnight between Liverpool and Halifax and Boston. Accordingly, a contract for a period of seven years was concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the newly-formed corporation, on whose behalf it was signed by Samuel Cunard, George Burns, and David Mac Iver, three names thenceforth indissolubly connected with the success of the famous concern now known as the Cunard Line. The story of the subsequent progress of the Cunard Company might almost be said to be a matter of national history, so well known are the various transitions from "Britannias" to "Persias," "Scotias," and "Russias," to the "Umbria" and "Etruria." With respect to the ownership of the Company: the original shareholders were by degrees bought out by the founders, until the whole concern became vested exclusively in the three families of Cunard, Burns, and Mac Iver. Sir George Burns married, in 1822, the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Cleland of Glasgow, a man who may be said to have been the father of social and vital statistics in this country; for at the time he published his works, "Annals of Glasgow," and "Statistical Tables," we believe that Sweden was the only country that laid claim to the possession of regular statistics. Dr. Cleland was a member of the Institute of France, and other scientific bodies. By his wife, Sir George Burns had seven children, of whom there survive only two sons, John Burns, and James Cleland Burns, both being connected with the Cunard Company as Directors. Sir George Burns was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, in May, 1889; and the Editor regrets to state that, while these pages were passing through the press, Sir George Burns died, June 2, 1890, in his 95th year. He is succeeded in the title and estate of Wemyss Bay by his eldest son, Sir John Burns, of Castle Wemyss.

BURNSIDE, Sir Bruce Lockhart, Kt., was born on July 26, 1833, at Bahamas, and was educated at King's College there and privately. He was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn, in 1856; and during the war which shortly afterwards broke out between the North and the South in America he was conspicuous for the active part which he took as legal adviser, to what was called the Confederacy, in the many delicate questions of international law which were at that time raised in consequence of the blockade of the Southern ports, and of the fitting out of armed cruisers by the Confederate government. He successfully defended the "Alexandra," the "Orelo" and the "Florida," prosecuted in the B. A. Court for breaches of the Foreign Enlistment Act. He was Speaker of the House, Solicitor, and Attorney-General of the Bahamas, and was made one of Her Majesty's Council. He prepared a valuable "Manual for Justices of the Peace," for which he received the thanks of the Colonial Government. In 1879 he was appointed Queen's Advocate of Ceylon, and was employed at Downing Street for a considerable time in preparing a "Penal Code," and a "Criminal Procedure Code," which were afterwards passed by the Legislature and for which he was specially commended by Lord Derby, the Secretary of State. In 1883 he was appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, there being at the time most scandalous arrears in the Supreme Court, which had attracted public attention and condemnation. Sir Bruce was knighted in 1885. As Chief Justice of Ceylon he set himself immediately to the Augean task before him, and happily has succeeded in restoring a more creditable state of things in the courts of Ceylon. Sir Bruce is about to retire.

BURROWS, Montagu, R.N., M.A., F.S.A., third son of Lieut.-General Montagu Burrows, was born at Hadley, Middlesex, Oct. 27, 1819, and educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, where he obtained the "First Medal" in 183

He served continuously in the Royal Navy till he obtained the rank of Commander in 1852, and became a retired Captain in 1867. He matriculated at Oxford University early in 1853, and obtained a Double First Class; took the degree of M.A. there, and received an Hon. M.A. degree at Cambridge, in 1859; was elected to the Chichele Professorship of Modern History in 1862; became a Fellow of All Souls in 1870; Chairman of the Oxford School Board in 1873; and member of the Hebdomadal Council of his University in 1876. During his service in the navy he was employed on the Coast of Africa for many years in the suppression of the slave-trade; and was engaged in several actions with Malay pirates, under Captain Chads, and he received medals from the English and Turkish Governments for the capture of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. He was made Commander for his services on the staff of H.M.S. *Excellent.* He is the author of "Pass and Class: an Oxford Guide-Book through the courses of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science, Law, and Modern History," 3rd edit., 1866; "Constitutional Progress, a series of Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford," 1869; "A Memoir of Admiral Sir H. Chads, G.C.B.," 1869; "Worthies of All Souls: Four Centuries of English History illustrated from the College Archives," 1874; "Parliament and the Church of England," 1875; "Imperial England," 1880; "Oxford during the Commonwealth" (Camden Society), 1881; "Wiclif's Place in History," 1882; "Life of Admiral Lord Hawke," 1883: "History of the Brocas Family of Beaurepaire and Roche Court," 1886; "History of the Cinque Ports," 1888; "Memoir of Mr. Grocyn" (in "Collectanea," Vol. II., of the Oxford Historical Society), 1890. He married, in 1849, Mary Anna, daughter of Sir James W. S. Gardiner, Bart., of Roche Court, Hants.

BURT, Thomas, M.P., was born Nov. 12, 1837, at Murton Row, near Percy Main, Northumberland, and is the son of Peter Burt, a coal-miner. While he was yet a child, seventeen months old, his parents went to Whitley, whence they had to remove about a year afterwards, when the pit was thrown out of gear by an explosion. Their next place of abode was New Row, Seghill, now styled Blake Town, where they remained five years, and at a later period they settled at the Seaton Delaval colliery. Young Burt, who had been working in the coal pits from ten years of age, here began that course of self-culture which has gone so far to supply the deficiencies of his previous education. In 1860 he removed to Choppington, and in 1865 he was appointed Secretary to the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Association. In this capacity he rendered himself so popular among the miners that it was determined to nominate him as the working class candidate for the representation of Morpeth at the general election of Feb. 1874. He was returned by 3332 votes against 585 given for Captain Duncan, the Conservative candidate. The Northumberland miners voluntarily tax themselves to the extent of £400 a year, in order to supply him with the means of supporting the honour of a seat in the House of Commons. In June, 1880, he was elected a member of the Reform Club by the Political Committee, under the rule empowering the body to elect two candidates in each year for marked and obvious services to the Liberal cause. He is President of the Miners' National Union, and has presided over several important conferences of miners held at Manchester, Birmingham, and elsewhere. Mr. Burt has been a member of several Royal Commissions, including those inquiring into accidents in mines, loss of life at sea, and mining royalties. He was one of the British delegates to the international Labour Conference held at Berlin in March, 1890. In 1860 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Weatherburn.

BURT, T. Seymour, F.R.S., M.R.A.S., &c. is the fourth son of the late Rev. Charles Henry Burt, and was student of Wadham College, Oxford; then Curate of Plympton St. Mary, Devon; next of Westgate House, Bridgwater, Somerset, and for upwards of twenty years Vicar of Cannington, in the same county; a chaplain-in-ordinary to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex; an acting magistrate for Somerset; a retired chaplain to the 24th Light Dragoons. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Member of the Royal Astronomical Society; and has published the following works:—"Papers on Scientific Subjects," vols. 1, 2, 3, 1837 and 1858; "Trip in search of Ancient Inscriptions," 1838; "Metrical Epitome of the History of England," 1852; "Poems by Koi Hai," 1853; "Account of a Voyage to India, viâ the Mediterranean," 1837; "A Translation into Blank Verse of all Virgil's Works," vols. 1, 2, 3, &c. 1883-4; "Transposition into Blank Verse of Wesley's translation of T. à Kempis," 1883-4; "Transposition into Blank Verse of 'Hamilton's translation of Sacred History,'" 1883-4; "Transposition into

Blank Verse of the Rev. Newman Hall's 'Come to Jesus,'" 1883-4. He is likewise the author of numerous papers published in the journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,—"Description of the Mode of Extracting Salt from the damp sand-beds of the River Jumna as practised by the Inhabitants of Bundelkhund:" "Inscription found near Bhabra, three marches from Jeypore on the road from Delhi to Nusseerabad;" "Description of an Instrument for trisecting angles;" "Notice of an Inscription on a Slab discovered in February, 1838;" "Inscription taken from a Baolee at Bussuntgurh, at the foot of the Southern range of hills running parallel to Mount Aboo;" "Observations on a second Inscription taken in facsimile from the neighbourhood of Mount Aboo;" "Description with Drawings of the ancient stone pillar at Allahabad called Bhim Sen's Gadá or Club, with accompanying copies of four inscriptions engraven in different characters upon its surface."

BURTON, Sir Frederic William, R.H.A., F.S.A., Hon. LL.D. Dublin, Director of the National Gallery, third son of Samuel Burton, of Mungret, co. Limerick, and grandson of Edward William Burton, of Clifden house, co. Clare, was born in Ireland in 1816 and educated at Dublin, where he first studied drawing under the brothers Brocas. He was elected Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts in 1837, and R. H. Academician in 1839, in which latter year his picture (in water colours), "The Blind Girl at the Holy Well," was chosen for publication by the Irish Art Union, and was engraved by Ryall. In the following year the picture of "The Aran Fisherman's Drowned Child," also was engraved for the Irish Art Union. A large composition of the same year, "The Connaught Toilet," representing peasant girls at a stream, preparing themselves to enter the market town, was, together with the former, exhibited at the Royal Academy in London in 1842. The latter picture was afterwards destroyed by fire at the Pantechnicon, where it had been temporarily deposited by its owner. From 1832 to 1851 his time was occupied in portrait painting. About 1840 he was elected member of the Royal Irish Academy of Science, Antiquities, and Belles Lettres, and for many years sat in the Council of Antiquities. In 1851 he went to Munich. There. at Nuremberg, and in various wanderings in upper Franconia, where he found ample subjects for the pencil, about seven years were passed. In 1855 he became Associate, and in the following year full member of the (now Royal) Society of Painters in Water Colours, and continued to exhibit annually at their rooms until 1870, when he retired from the Society. In Nov. 1886 he was elected an Honorary Member. He exhibited also on various occasions at the Royal Academy and the Dudley Gallery. In 1874, Sir William Boxall having resigned the Directorship of the National Gallery, Mr. Burton was nominated to that post, which he still continues to hold. He is primarily responsible for the large and very important additions to the collection which have been made during the past fifteen years, and which include Lionardo Da Vinci's "Virgin of the Rocks," Raphael's "Ansidei Madonna," Vandyck's "Equestrian Portrait of Charles I." (the last two from Blenheim); and the various purchases from the Hamilton, Barker, and other famous sales. Since 1863 Sir F. W. Burton has been a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1884 he received the honour of knighthood; and in 1889 the Hon. degree of LL.D. of Dublin.

BURY, (Viscount), The Right Hon. William Coutts Keppell, Lord Ashford, K.C.M.G., P.C., son of the Earl of Albemarle, was born in 1832, and educated at Eton; entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1849; and was private secretary to Lord John Russell in 1850-51. He afterwards went to India as aide-de-camp to the late Lord FitzClarence, but returned home on sick leave, and retired from the army. In Dec., 1854, he was nominated Civil Secretary and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs for the province of Canada; was first elected M.P. for Norwich, as a Liberal, in April, 1857, and was appointed Treasurer of the Royal Household on the return of Lord Palmerston to office in 1859; but, on taking office in 1859, his re-election was declared void. In Nov., 1860, he was elected for the Wick district of burghs, which he ceased to represent at the general election of 1865, when he was a defeated candidate for Dover. He is the author of "The Exodus of the Western Nations," "A Report on the Condition of the Indians of British North America," and other political and historical papers. He has taken an active part in promoting the Volunteer movement, is Lieut.-Colonel of the Civil Service regiment of Volunteers, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1859. In 1868 he was elected M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, but he was defeated at the general election of Feb., 1871. He unsuccessfully contested

Stroud on Feb., 1875. He was summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Ashford in 1876, and was appointed Under-Secretary of State for War in succession to Lord Cadogan in March, 1878. He held that office until the Conservatives went out of office in 1880, and was again appointed to the same post under Lord Salisbury's first administration, 1885. Lord Bury joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1879, and is married to a daughter of Sir Alan N. M'Nab, Bart.

BUSCH, Moritz, German author and journalist, was born Feb. 13, 1821, at Dresden, and educated at the University of Leipzig. On the completion of his theological and philosophical studies, he became a journalist, and was employed on the staff of various newspapers. In 1851 he went to America, and on his return in 1853 published an account of his travels. Subsequently he travelled for some years in the East, then took up journalism again, and finally in 1870 settled in Berlin, where he obtained an appointment at the Foreign Office. Since then he has been the inseparable companion of Prince Bismarck; he has published several works on the German people, but he will always be best remembered by his account of the life of the great statesman, which appeared in 1880, and met with great success. This was followed by a second instalment, which was translated into English under the title of "Our Chancellor."

BUSH, The Rev. Joseph, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, 1890, was born March 8, 1826, in the quiet village of Ashby, two miles east of Spilsby, in the county of Lincoln. Both his parents were members of the Methodist Society, and took a deep interest in all good work. His father was for many years an active and devoted local preacher; his mother was noted for her knowledge of the Scriptures; and at the time of her death, in 1879, she had been a member of the Wesleyan Society over seventy years. His education was received at Spilsby; first at what was known as the Academy, and afterwards at the Grammar School, which was at that time conducted by the Rev. Isaac Russell, M.A. In Nov., 1840, he was apprenticed at Horncastle with Mr. Mark Holdsworth. In March, 1849, on the nomination of the Rev. Joseph Fowler, he was recommended for the work of the ministry by the City-road Quarterly Meeting. After passing the May District Meeting and the July Committee, he was accepted by the conference for the Home Work, and his name was placed on the List of Reserve. In Feb. 1850, he was sent by the President, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, to the Maidstone Circuit as supply for the Rev. George Hambly Rowe, who died a few days after Mr. Bush's arrival in the circuit. He remained at Marden until the end of August, when he was received into Richmond College. At the Conference of 1853, Mr. Bush was appointed as Mr. Rattenbury's assistant in Leeds. In 1854, he went to London (Hinde Street); in 1857, to Islington; in 1860, to York; in 1863, to Bolton; in 1866, to Manchester; in 1869, to Brixton-hill; in 1872, to Newcastle-on Tyne; in 1875, to Edinburgh; in 1878, to Bradford; in 1881, to Altrincham; and in 1884, to Highbury. At the last Conference he was appointed the General Superintendent of the North-west Essex Mission. In 1871 Mr. Bush was appointed one of the Conference official Letter-writers, and held the office fifteen years—until, in 1886, he was associated with the Secretary of the Conference in the compiling and editing of the "Minutes." In 1872 he was elected Chairman of the Newcastle District, and has since been Chairman of the Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and the Halifax and Bradford Districts, and this is his fourth year in the Chair of the First London District. In 1873, on the nomination of Dr. Gervase Smith, he was elected into the Legal Hundred, having then served twenty-one years in the ministry. From time to time Mr. Bush has used his pen in the service of Methodism, and what he writes is read not by Methodists only, but by an increasing circle of thoughtful Christians outside of his own Church. He has published the following: "The Sabbath: Whose Day is it?" "Bread from Heaven;" "The Class Meeting;" "Courtship and Marriage;" "Mary Bell Hodgson: a Memorial;" "Character; and other Sermons;" "Methodist Sunday Schools;" "What to Preach, and How;" "How to Keep our Members; Practical Counsels addressed to Class Leaders;" "The Intermediate State; or the Condition of Human Souls between the Hour of Death and the Day of Judgment." In addition, Mr. Bush has written on various subjects for the monthly periodicals and the *London Quarterly*. He has also edited "The Mission of the Spirit;" "The Pillar and Ground of the Truth;" and "The Life of the Rev. William O. Simpson." Four years ago, by direction of the Conference, Mr. Bush re-cast the "Liverpool Minutes," and also collected and classified all resolutions of the Conference on Pastoral Work from 1811 to 1884; interweaving and embodying the whole in one homogeneous document. This pamphlet is the Methodist Manual of Pastoral Duty, and the Conference directed that it should be read in place of the "Liverpool Minutes" at the Ministers' Meeting of each circuit in September, and at each Annual District Committee in May.

BUSS, Frances Mary, is the daughter of the late Robert W. Buss, artist, and was born in London on Aug. 16th 1827. In 1850 she and her mother opened a school in Camden Street, which soon included 200 pupils. In 1870 the school was placed on a public foundation, a lower school was opened, and, upon a suggestion of the Endowed Schools Commissioners that a portion of the Platt Charity belonging to the Brewers' Company should be applied to the purposes of giving suitable buildings to the schools, the Company heartily concurred, and the scheme was signed by the Queen in council in May, 1875. The Clothworkers' Company so well-known for its interest in all matters of education, also obtained a scheme by which they were enabled to make a grant of upwards of £3,000 towards the building of a large hall for the upper school. Thus the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools as they now are came into existence, and the buildings were opened in 1879. The number of pupils in these schools is always nearly a thousand. The central work and interest of Miss Buss's life is the creation of these two schools, but she has been actively engaged in many educational movements, especially those referring to girls. Pupils from these schools have from the first taken advantage of the opening of university examinations to girls and women, and of the women's colleges at Cambridge. Miss Buss has also shared in the work of the College of Preceptors, and has been a member of the Council since 1868, and was elected a Fellow in 1873. She is one of the original members of the Council of the Teachers' Training and Registration Society and of the Training College for Women teachers at Cambridge opened in 1886. She is also on the Council of the Teachers' Guild as one of its earliest founders, and is President of the Association of Head Mistresses of Public Schools, the first conference of which was held at her house.

BUTCHER, Professor Samuel Henry, M.A., Hon. LL.D. is the eldest son of the late Samuel Butcher, Bishop of Meath, and of Mary, daughter of the late John Leahy, Esq., of Southhill, Killarney, was born in Dublin, April 16, 1850, and educated at Marlborough College, under Dr. Bradley, now Dean of Westminster. He was elected to a Minor Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1869; to a Foundation Scholarship in that college, and to the Bell University Scholarship, in 1870; to the Waddington University Scholarship, in 1871, and obtained the Powis Medal for Latin Hexameters, in 1871 and 1872. He was Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist in 1873, and held a Mastership at Eton College for a short time. He was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1874, and held an Assistant Tutorship there till 1876. Having vacated his Fellowship at Cambridge by marriage he was elected to an Extraordinary Fellowship, without examination, at University College, Oxford, where he was Lecturer till 1882, when he was elected to the Chair of Greek at Edinburgh University, on the retirement of Professor Blackie. He published in 1879, in conjunction with Mr. Andrew Lang, a prose translation of the "Odyssey," now in its 6th edition; in 1881, a small volume on "Demosthenes," in Macmillan's classical series; in 1882, an Inaugural Address, delivered at Edinburgh, on "What we owe to Greece." On March 2, 1886, he was specially elected by the committee as a member of the Athenæum Club. In 1876 he married Rose Julia, youngest daughter of the late Archbishop Trench.

BUTE (Marquis of), The Most Honourable John Patrick Crichton Stuart, K.T., LL.D., is the son of the second marquis, and was born at Mount Stuart House, in the Isle of Bute, Sept. 12, 1847, succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1848, and received his education at Harrow School, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. He was admitted into the Roman Catholic Church by Monsignor Capel, in London, on Dec. 1, 1868. He was created a Knight of the Order of the Thistle in Feb. 1875. The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him by the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. He presented the Great Hall to the buildings of the former. Lord Bute has published "The Early Days of Sir William Wallace," a lecture delivered at Paisley in 1876; "The Burning of the Barns of Ayr," 1878; "The Roman Breviary, translated out of Latin into English," 1879; "The Coptic Morning Service for the Lord's Day, translated into English," and the "Altus of St. Columba," 1882, as well as different articles, including a description of Patmos from a personal visit, of some Christian monuments of Athens, &c. His lordship married in 1872 the Hon. Gwendoline Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Lord Howard, of Glossop, and has issue, living, three sons and a daughter.

BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin, was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, U.S.A., Nov. 5, 1818. He graduated at Waterville College in 1838, and in 1841 began the practice of Law at Lowell, Massachusetts. He early took a prominent part in politics on the Democratic side, and in 1853 was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1859 to the State Senate. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which met at Charleston, South Carolina, but withdrew with other Northern members on account of the stand taken by the convention on the Slave Trade Question. In that year he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. He had before held a commission as Brigadier-General of Militia, and, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he entered the Union Army, and was soon placed in command at Baltimore, and subsequently at Fortress Monroe. His refusal at Fortress Monroe to return runaway slaves to their masters, on the ground that they were "contraband of war," originated the term "contrabands," by which slaves were frequently designated during the war. Gen. Butler commanded the land forces which assisted Farragut in the capture of New Orleans, May 1, 1862, and he governed there with great vigour until November, when he was recalled. Late in 1863 he was placed in command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and the forces there were designated the Army of the James. When General Grant was moving towards Richmond in July, 1864, Butler made an unsuccessful effort to capture Petersburg. In Dec., 1864, he made an ineffectual attempt upon Port Fisher, near Wilmington, North Carolina, and was then relieved of his command. In 1866 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans of Massachusetts, and he was repeatedly re-elected until 1878. In 1877 he left the Republican party to re-enter that of the Democrats, and was their candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1878 and 1879, but was not elected. In 1882 he again secured the nomination and was elected, but held the office for only one year, being defeated by the Republicans in 1883. He was the candidate for President of the Greenback-Labour Party in 1884, but his Democratic opponent, Mr. Cleveland, was successful. Since the close of the war, when not holding any office, he has practised his profession in Boston and New York.

BUTLER, Lady Elizabeth Southerden, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas J. Thompson, by Christina, daughter of Mr. T. B. Weller, was born at Lausanne, in Switzerland. Her parents removed to Prestbury, near Cheltenham, where, at the age of five years, Miss Thompson first began to handle the pencil. After two or three years' sojourn at Prestbury, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson went to live in Italy, and the young artist continued her studies at Florence. In 1870 the family returned to England, and took up their abode at Ventnor, where they remained till the great success of Miss Thompson's picture of the "Roll Call" made a removal to London desirable. At one period she studied in the Government School of Art, Kensington. For some years she exhibited at the Dudley and other galleries. Her first picture at the Royal Academy was "Missing," 1873. It was followed in 1874 by the "Roll Call," a picture which attracted universal attention, and which was purchased by the Queen. "The 28th Regiment at Quatre Bras" was exhibited at the Academy in 1875; "Balaclava" in Bond Street in 1876; and "Inkermann" in Bond Street in 1877. More recently she has painted:—"'Listed for the Connaught Rangers: recruiting in Ireland," 1879; "The Defence of Rorke's Drift," 1881; "Floreat Etona!" 1882, an incident in the attack on Laing's Nek; a picture representing the famous charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo, 1882; and "Evicted'" 1890. Miss Thompson became the wife of Major-General Sir William Francis Butler, K.C.B., June 11, 1877.

BUTLER, The Very Rev. Henry Montagu, late Dean of Gloucester, Head Master of Harrow School, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, is the youngest son of the late Rev. George Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow, and afterwards Dean of Peterborough, and was born in 1833, and educated at Harrow, under Dr. Vaughan, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was elected Bell University Scholar in 1852, and Battie University Scholar in 1853. In 1853 he won Sir W. Browne's medal for the Greek ode, and in 1854 the Porson Prize, the Greek ode, the Camden medal for Latin Hexameters, and the Members' Prize for a Latin essay. In 1855 he graduated B.A. as Senior Classic, and in the same year was elected Fellow of his college. On the retirement of Dr. Vaughan, at Christmas, 1859, he was elected to the head-mastership of the school, over which his father had presided for twenty-four years, from 1805 to 1829. He held this post until 1885, when he was [appointed Dean of Gloucester. In 1886 he resigned the Deanery, being nominated by the Crown, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in succession to the late Dr. Hepworth Thompson. He was honorary chaplain to the Queen, 1875-77; chaplain in ordinary, 1877; prebendary of St. Paul's and examining chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Tait, 1879, and to his successor, Archbishop Benson, 1883. He has been several times select preacher at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and he published in 1861 and in 1866 volumes of "Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harrow School." He is brother of Canon Butler, and was married in Aug. 1888 to Miss Ramsay of Girton College, who distinguished herself by taking the first place in the Cambridge Classical Tripos in 1887.

BUTLER, Mrs. Pierce, *née* **Frances Anne Kemble,** daughter of Charles Kemble, and niece of Mrs. Siddons, was born in Newman Street, London, Nov. 27, 1809. She made her first public appearance, Oct. 5, 1829, as Juliet, at Covent Garden Theatre, then under the management of her father. "Venice Preserved" was revived Dec. 9, in that year, for the purpose of introducing her as Belvidera; and she sustained the parts of the Grecian Daughter, Mrs. Beverly, Portia, Isabella, Lady Townley, Calista, Bianca, Beatrice, Constance, Lady Teazle, Queen Catherine, Louis of Savoy in "Francis I.," Lady Macbeth, and Julia in the "Hunchback." The three years, during which she retrieved the fortunes of her family, were marked by the production of "Francis I.," a tragedy written by herself at seventeen. In 1832 she visited America, and, with her father, performed with great success at the principal theatres of the United States. An account of these wanderings is given in her "Journal of a Residence in America," 1835. At this period she became the wife of Mr. Pierce Bulter, a planter of South Carolina, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1839. She resumed her maiden name, and retired to Lenox, Massachusetts, where she resided, with the exception of a year spent in Italy, for nearly twenty years. Besides translations from Schiller and others, she has also published "The Star of Seville," 1837; a volume of "Poems," 1842; "A Year of Consolation," 1847; "Residence on a Georgia Plantation," 1863; "Records of Girlhood," 3 vols., 1878; "Records of Later Life," 2 vols., 1882; "Notes upon some of Shakespeare's Plays," 1882; and has appeared at intervals as a public reader. From 1869 to 1873 she was in Europe. She then returned to America, but now resides in London.

BUTLER, Major-General Sir William Francis, K.C.B., was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1838, and educated at Dublin. He was appointed Ensign of the 69th Regiment, Sept. 17, 1858; Lieutenant, Nov., 1863; Captain, 1872; Major, 1874; and Deputy-Adjutant-Quarter-Master-General, Head Quarter-Staff, 1876. Major Butler served on the Red River Expedition; was sent on a special mission to the Saskatchewan Territories in 1870-71; and served on the Ashanti Expedition in 1873, in command of the West Akim native forces. He was several times mentioned in despatches of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and in the House of Lords by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in Chief. He was appointed a Companion of the Bath in 1874. In Feb., 1879, he was despatched to Natal to assume the responsible post of Staff Officer at the port of disembarkation. In the subsequent expeditions under Lord Wolseley, General Butler has generally held an important post; and especially in the Soudan Expedition. On the return of the forces, he was left behind in command of the British advanced posts. General Butler is the author of "The Great Lone Land," 1872; "The Wild North Land," 1873; "Akimfoo," 1875; and "Far out: Rovings retold," 1880. He married, June 11, 1877, at the church of the Servite Fathers, Fulham Road, London, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the painter.

BUTT, The Hon. Sir Charles Parker, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1854, and joined the Northern circuit. He obtained a silk gown in 1868. He unsuccessfully contested Tamworth in Feb., 1874, and sat for Southampton, in the Liberal interest, from April, 1880, till March, 1883, when he was appointed to the judgeship in the Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, vacant by the resignation of Sir Robert Phillimore. Since that time the Probate and Divorce divisions have been united to the Admiralty division, and the work is done by Sir Charles Butt and by the President, Sir James Hannen.

BUTTERFIELD, William, architect, was born Sept. 7, 1814. He early devoted himself to a study of the various periods of Gothic architecture, and has in his practice introduced various colours to a large extent into ecclesiastical and domestic buildings by the help of brick, stone, marble, and mosaic combined. Amongst the buildings designed by him are, S. Augustine's College, Canterbury; the entire buildings of Keble College, Oxford; the Cathedral at Perth; Balliol College Chapel, Oxford; S. Michael's Hospital, Axbridge; the County Hospital, Winchester; the School Buildings at Winchester College; the Grammar School, Exeter; the Chapel, Quadrangle, and other buildings at Rugby School; Rugby Parish Church; Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary; the Guards' Chapel, Caterham Barracks; All Saints', Margaret Street, London; S. Alban's, Holborn; S. Augustine's, Queen's Gate; Gordon Boys' Home Buildings, near Bagshot; together with a large number of other new churches, such as S. Mary Magdalene's Church and the Vicarage at Enfield, and old buildings and churches restored, as the Cross, Church and buildings, Winchester; S. Mary's Church in Dover Castle, and the Parish Church, Tottenham.

BYR, Robert. *See* BAYER, KARL EMMERRICH ROBERT.

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CABLE, George W., novelist, was born in New Orleans, in 1844, where he resided almost uninterruptedly until 1884, when he removed to New England. His present residence is in Northampton, Massachusetts. At the age of fourteen his father died, leaving his family in such reduced circumstances as to compel his son to leave school in order to aid in the support of his mother and sisters. From that time until 1863 he was usually employed as a clerk. In that year he entered the Confederate army, where he remained until the close of the civil war. Returning to New Orleans, he made such a living as he could—at first as an errand boy (though he was nearly twenty-one years of age), then in book-keeping, and finally secured a position in a prominent house of cotton factors, which he left, in 1879, to devote himself exclusively to literature. His first literary work was in the form of contributions to the New Orleans *Picayune* under the signature of Drop-Shot. His work, however, did not attract any very general attention until his Creole sketches appeared in *Scribner's Monthly*, now *The Century Magazine*. These were published in book form in 1879, under the title of "Old Creole Days." They were followed by "The Grandissimes," 1880; "Madame Delphine," 1881; "The Creoles of Louisiana," 1884; "Dr. Sevier," 1884; "The Silent South," 1885; "Bonaventure," 1887; "Strange True Stories of Louisiana," 1889; and "The Negro Question," 1890. In these Mr. Cable has shown such a mastery of the Louisiana dialect and such an insight into the Creole character as to give him a prominent place among American writers; and the public readings from his works which he has given during the past few years in Northern cities have been very largely attended.

CADELL, Francis, the explorer of the river Murray, son of H. F. Cadell, Esq., of Cockenzie, near Preston Pans, Haddingtonshire, was born in 1822, and educated in Edinburgh and in Germany. While very young he showed a taste for adventure, and entered as a midshipman on board an East Indiaman. The vessel having been chartered by Government, the lad, as a volunteer, took part in the first Chinese war, was present at the siege of Canton, the capture of Amoy, Ningpo, &c., and received an officer's share of prize-money. At twenty-two he was in command of a vessel, and in the intervals between his voyages he spent much time in the shipbuilding yards of the Tyne and Clyde, where he gained a thorough knowledge of naval architecture and the construction of a steam-engine. A visit to the Amazons first led him to study the subject of river navigation; and when in Australia, in 1848, his attention was drawn to the practicability of navigating the Murray and its tributaries, which had served only for watering the flocks belonging to the scattered stations on their banks. Three years later, encouraged by the Governor of Australia, Sir H. F. Young, he put his project into execution. In a frail boat, with canvas sides and ribs of barrel hoops, he embarked at Swanhill on the Upper Murray, and decended the stream to Lake Victoria at its mouth, a distance of 1300 miles. Having thus proved that the Murray was navigable, he succeeded in crossing the dangerous bar at its mouth in a steamer planned and constructed under his supervision. This vessel accomplished a first voyage of 1500 miles. Other steamers were procured, and the Murrumbidgee, the Edward, and the Darling were in like manner opened to traffic. A gold candelabrum was presented to Mr. Cadell by the settlers, the value of whose property has been greatly increased by his efforts, and the Legislature directed a gold medal in his honour to be struck in England by Mr. Wyon.

CADOGAN (Earl of), The Right Hon. George Henry Cadogan, eldest son of the fourth Earl, was born at Durham in 1840. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1873, having been for a few months previously M.P. for Bath. He was appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary for War in May, 1875; and Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in March, 1878, in succession to Mr. J. Lowther, who had been advanced to the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. He went out of office with the Conservative party in April, 1880. In Lord Salisbury's second administration, 1886, he was appointed Lord Privy Seal, without a seat in the Cabinet, but he joined the Cabinet in 1887.

CAIN, Auguste, sculptor, born in Paris, Nov. 4, 1822, worked first with a carpenter, and afterwards entered the studio of M. Rude. M. Cain, who has devoted his attention to groups of animals, first exhibited at Paris in 1846, and is the publisher of his own bronzes. Amongst numerous works he has exhibited "The Dormouse and Tomtit," 1846; "The Frogs desiring a King," 1850; "The Eagle defending his Prey," 1852; "An Eagle chasing a Vulture," 1857; "Lion and Lioness quarrelling about a Wild Boar," 1875; and "A Family of Tigers," 1876. The first two of these appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851, when M. Cain obtained the bronze medal. One of his latest works is "Rhinoceros attacked by Tigers," 1882. He has received many recognitions of merit; another medal in 1864; and a third at the Universal Exposition of 1867. M. Cain was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1869.

CAINE, William Sproston, was born at Seacombe, Cheshire, March 26, 1842, and is the son of Nathaniel Caine, J.P. for Lancashire and Liverpool, a Liverpool merchant. He was educated privately by the Rev. Richard Wall, M.A. In 1873 he contested Liverpool in the Liberal interest at a bye-election, and afterwards at the general election in 1874, both times unsuccessfully. In 1880 he was returned for Scarborough, and again in 1884, on his appointment to the office of Civil Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's administration of 1870—5. In 1875 he consented to contest the county of Middlesex at the following general election, and on the passing of the Redistribution Act stood for the Tottenham division of that county in 1885 without success. At a bye-election in April, 1886, he was returned for Barrow-in-Furness by a large majority, and was again returned at the general election. He is a J.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and largely engaged in the iron trade of Cumberland and Staffordshire. He is Chairman of a Special Commission for the reorganisation of the Metropolitan Constituencies in the Liberal Interest. Mr. Caine separated from Mr. Gladstone on the Home Rule question, and has been one of the whips of the Liberal Unionist party. He is the author of "A Trip round the World in 1887—8;" "Hugh Stowell Brown, a Memorial Volume," 1888; and "Picturesque India," 1890.

CAIRD, The Right Hon. Sir James, P.C., K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., born at Stranraer, in 1816, was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. During the Protection controversy in 1849, Mr. Caird published a treatise on "High Farming as the best Substitute for Protection," which went rapidly through eight editions, and attracted much public attention. In the autumn of 1849, at the request of the late Sir Robert Peel, he visited the west and south of Ireland, then prostrate from the effects of the famine, and at the desire of the lord-lieutenant, Lord Clarendon, reported to the Government on the measures which he deemed requisite for encouraging the revival of agricultural enterprise in that country. This report was enlarged into a volume, published in 1850, descriptive of the agricultural resources of the country, and led to considerable landed investments being made there. During 1850 and 1851 Mr. Caird, as the commissioner of the *Times*, conducted an inquiry into the state of English agriculture, in which he visited every county in England; and his letters, after appearing in the columns of the *Times*, were published in a volume, entitled, "English Agriculture," which has been translated into the French, German, and Swedish languages, besides being republished in the United States. In 1858 Mr. Caird published an account of a visit to the prairies of the Mississippi, descriptive of their fertility and great future. Translations of this work also appeared on the continent. Invited at the general election of 1852 to offer himself to represent his native district in Parliament, he was defeated by a majority of one. At the general election of 1857 he was elected member for the borough of Dartmouth, as a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and an advocate of Liberal measures. In 1859 he was elected for Stirling without opposition. During the nine years he was in Parliament, Mr. Caird took an active part in all subjects connected with agriculture. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the Fishery Board, and in 1863 became Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom, Professor Huxley and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., being his colleagues. In 1864 Mr. Caird, after many years' perseverance, carried a resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the collection of agricultural statistics, which was followed by a vote of £10,000 for that object. The returns of 1866 for Great Britain, the result of that vote, for the first time complete the agricultural statistics of the United Kingdom, which are now published annually. In 1863 he visited Algeria, Italy and Sicily, to ascertain the possibility of extending the production of cotton in those countries in case the supplies from the Southern States of America should be seriously lessened by the War. In 1865 he was appointed to the office of Inclosure Commissioner, subsequently the Land Commission for England, of which he was senior member. In 1869 he revisited Ireland, and published a pamphlet on the Irish land question, soon after which he received the Companionship of the Bath. In 1868 and 1869 he published successive papers on the "Food of the People," read before the Statistical Society. In 1878, at the request of the President and Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, he prepared, for the French International Exhibition, an account of English agriculture, which was translated into French and German for continental perusal, and was afterwards separately published in this country under the title of "The Landed Interest." In the same year he was requested by Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, to serve on the Indian Famine Commission, which visited all parts of India, and reported largely on the whole subject. He published at the same time a narrative of his examination of the country, "India, The Land and People," which has had a large circulation. In 1886 he was requested by Lord Salisbury to become a member of Earl Cowper's Commission to inquire into the agricultural state of Ireland, on which he served. In 1889, on the formation of the new Board of Agriculture, he became a member of the Board, with the rank of a Privy Councillor. In 1890, at the request of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, he prepared for their Journal an account of the fifty years of the valuable work of that Society. Sir James Caird is a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate of his native Province of Galloway.

CAIRD, Professor, The Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., born at Greenock, Dec., 1820, graduated at the University of Glasgow, M.A., 1845, was ordained minister of Newton-on-Ayr, 1845; of Lady Yester's Parish, Edinburgh, 1847; of the Parish of Errol, Perthshire, 1849; and of Park Church, Glasgow, 1857. He was appointed Professor of Divinity, in the University of Glasgow, 1862; and Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, 1873. He was one of Her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland, but has resigned that office. He has published a volume of Sermons, 1858; addresses on the "Unity of the Sciences, &c.," 1873-4; and "Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion," 1880; also "Spinoza," in Blackwood's Philosphical Classics for English Readers, 1888.

CAIRD, Mrs. Mona is an English authoress, who was born at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. She is the only survivor of the two daughters born to Mr. John Alison, a Midlothian inventor, who has long been engaged in mechanical studies. Though her father and her paternal grandfather were Scotch, Mrs. Mona Caird is also of English, Irish, German, and Spanish extraction. Hence the happy blending in her of the fiery ardour of the Spaniard, and the loving impulsiveness of the Irishman, tempered by the cool, clear judgment of the Scotchman, the whole finding congenial fellowship in the heroic boldness of the Englishman, and thus forming a character of extreme sensitiveness combined with a noble devotedness to duty, which leads the possessor to feel keenly, to think accurately, and to act boldly in the defence of truth and right; and such is Mrs. Mona Caird, as is shown by her writings. From early life she has devoted herself to the study of German philosophy, literature, and poetry, as well as French and English literature, philosophy, and general scientific subjects. She used to amuse herself in writing plays and acting them with her friends, and in her early girlhood she edited an amateur magazine called *Briareus*, to which, among other writers, the author of the "First Violin," Miss Jessie Fothergill, contributed a serial story and various articles. She had written much from childhood, and published a little anonymously, before issuing her first acknowledged work, "Whom Nature Leadeth." This was followed in 1887, by "One That Wins," and, in the spring of 1889, by "The Wing of Azraël." In the *Westminster Review* for August and November, 1888, Mrs. Mona Caird wrote articles on "Marriage," and "Ideal Marriage," which led to a voluminous correspondence in *The Daily Telegraph,* entitled "Is Marriage a Failure?" Mrs. Mona Caird's latest contributions to literature are two articles in the *North American Review* on "The Emancipation of the Family." Her husband is a son of the Rt. Hon. Sir James Caird, P.C., K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.

CAIRNS, John, D.D., LL.D. (both of Edinburgh, 1858 and 1884), United Presbyterian, born near Ayton, Berwickshire, Scotland, Aug. 23, 1818; studied in the University of Edinburgh from 1834 till 1839, entered at the University of Berlin in session 1843-4, studied Theology in the United Secession Church from 1840 till licensed, and was Minister of the United Presbyterian Church, Berwick-on-Tweed, 1845 to 1876. In 1867 he became Professor of Apologetics in the United Presbyterian Church; and in 1876, leaving his congregation, when the Hall was reorganized, he removed to Edinburgh, teaching henceforth Systematic Theology also. In 1879 he succeeded Dr. Harper as Principal of the College. He has written "Life of John Brown, D.D.," 1860; "Unbelief in the Eighteenth Century" (Cunningham Lecture for 1880), 1881. He wrote the article "Schottland: Kirchliche Statistik," in the 2nd edition of Herzog's "Real-Encyklopädie;" and the article "Infidelity," in the *Schaff-Herzog.* Also in "Present Day Tracts," 1882-89, those on "Miracles; Christ the Central Evidence of Christianity," "Success of Christianity; Argument from Prophecy," "Is the Evolution of Christianity from mere Natural Sources Credible?" and "Argument for Christianity from Experience of Christians." He has also written in various reviews, and published, among other sermons, "False Christs and the True," against the theories of Renan and Strauss, 1864.

CALDERON, Philip Hermogenes, R.A., son of the Rev. Juan Calderon, was born in Poitiers in 1833, studied at Mr. Leigh's Academy and in the atelier of M. Picot (Member of the Institute) in Paris. Amongst his early pictures are "The Gaoler's Daughter," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1858; "Man goeth forth to his Labour," 1859; "Never More," 1860; "La Demande en Mariage," and "The Return from Moscow," 1861; "After the Battle," 1862; "The British Embassy in Paris during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," 1863; "The Burial of Hampden" and "Women of Arles," 1864. Mr. Calderon was elected A.R.A. in 1864. In 1865 he did not exhibit. In 1866 he had in the Royal Academy Exhibition "Her most noble, high, and puissant Grace," "Women of Poitiers washing on the banks of the Clain," and "In the Pyrenees." In 1867 Mr. Calderon was elected full R.A., and received at the Paris International Exhibition the first medal awarded to English Art. He also received one of the medals awarded to English artists at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. Since then he has exhibited in London "Home after Victory," and "Evening," "Œnone," and "Whither?" (this last his diploma picture); in 1869, "Sighing his Soul into his Lady's Face"; in 1870, "The Orphans," "The Virgin's Bower," and "Spring Driving away Winter"; in 1871, "On her Way to the Throne," and "The New Pictures" (portraits of a well-known picture collector); "In a Palace-Tower"; in 1873, "The Moonlight Serenade"; in 1874, "The Queen of the Tournaments" and "Half-Hours with the Best Authors;" "Toujours Fidèle," "The Nest," "Margaret," "Watchful Eyes," and "His Reverence"; "Joan of Arc," "Reduced Three per Cents. (Bank of England)," "The Nunnery at Loughborough," "La Gloire de Dijon," "Ruth and Naomi," 1886; "Deep in the Autumn Woods," 1887; "Home," 1889; and many others. In 1878 Mr. Calderon was one of the English artists selected to exhibit an extra number of works at the Paris International Exhibition, and he sent there several of the pictures mentioned above. At the close of that Exhibition he received a first-class medal, and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. Since that time he was long occupied in painting decorative panels in oil for the dining-room of a well-known lover of art, among which have been "The Olive," "The Vine" (representing the fruits of the earth), and "The Flowers of the Earth," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1881. In 1887 Mr. Calderon was appointed Keeper of the Royal Academy in place of Mr. Pickersgill.

CALDERWOOD, Henry, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, was born at Peebles, May 10, 1830. Professor Calderwood was educated at the Edinburgh Institution and High School, and at the University, where he distinguished himself in Mental Philosophy. While a student he published, in opposition to the doctrine of Sir William Hamilton, "The Philosophy of the Infinite," in 1854 (now in the 3rd edit.). He studied for the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and was ordained minister of Greyfriars Church, Glasgow, 1856. He was appointed Examiner in Mental Philosophy to the University of Glasgow, 1861. This University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1865. During the illness of Professor Fleming, at the invitation of the Senatus, he conducted the class of Moral Philosophy, session 1865-6. In 1868 he was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. He was chosen F.R.S.E. in 1869; and was elected Chairman of the first School Board for the City of Edinburgh in 1874, from which office he retired in 1877. While Chairman, he published "On Teaching," 1874; 3rd edit., 1881. He published "Handbook of Moral Philosophy," 1872; 15th edit., 1890, and "The Relations of Mind and Brain," 1879; 2nd edit., 1884. He published "The Relations of Science and Religion," 1881, being the Morse Lecture for the Union Theological Seminary, New York. He has edited and enlarged "Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy" (4th edit., 1887). Professor Calderwood has been repeatedly invited to become a candidate for the representation of the City of Edinburgh in Parliament, but has declined to abandon academic work.

CAMBRAY-DIGNY, Guglielmo, Conte di, an Italian statesman, born at Florence in 1820, is the son of Count Louis of Cambray-Digny, a distinguished architect, Foreign Member of the Institut de France, and for a time Minister of Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany. After completing his studies at Paris, he returned, at the age of twenty, to his native city, where he was a member of the Liberal and National Party. He always exhorted the Grand Duke, but in vain, to make concessions to the liberal requirements of the times, instead of relying on Austrian support; and in 1859, when the Grand Duke was obliged to flee from his dominions, which were thereupon annexed to Piedmont, Signor Cambray-Digny was named a Deputy to the Tuscan Assembly which approved this preliminary step towards the unification of Italy, and in 1860 was made a Senator of the new Kingdom. In 1865 he presided, in his capacity of Lord Mayor ("Gonfaloniere") of Florence, at the sixth centenary of the birth of Dante, and delivered the official speech of inauguration of the statue of the poet. His political celebrity, however, does not date farther back than the close of the year 1867, when he was appointed Finance Minister of the kingdom of Italy, and found himself face to face with an enormous deficit, which he endeavoured to reduce by various expedients, including the unpopular grist tax, and giving to an Anonyme Society the tobacco monopoly. Count Cambray-Digny, by his perseverance and tact, succeeded in carrying this and other projects in spite of the energetic opposition of a formidable party in the Chambers. Towards the close of the year 1869 the Menabrea-Cambray-Digny Cabinet, as it was called, was succeeded by the Lanza Cabinet. Count Cambray-Digny resumed his post in the Senate, where he has been ever since a member of the Finance Committee, of which he is, in fact, President. He is, besides, Vice-President of the Italian *Catasto*, and surveyor of the artistical patrimony of the Civil List of the King of Italy.

CAMBRIDGE (Duke of), Field-Marshal H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, K.G., K.P., C.C.M.G., G.C.H., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., P.C., son of Adolphus Frederick, the first duke, grandson of King George III., and first cousin to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was born at Hanover, March 26, 1819, and succeeded his father July 8, 1850. He became a Colonel in the Army Nov. 3, 1837, was advanced to the rank of Major-General in 1845, to that of Lieut.-General in 1854, when he was appointed to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards, united to form the first division of the army sent in aid of Turkey against the Emperor of Russia; and was promoted to the rank of General in 1856. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal Nov. 9, 1862. His Royal Highness has been successively Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and, on the death of the late Prince Consort, of the Grenadier Guards. At the battle of the Alma his Royal Highness led his division into action in a manner that won the confidence of his men and the respect of the veteran officers with whom he served. At Inkermann he was actively engaged, and had a horse shot under him. Shortly after this, in consequence of impaired health, he was ordered by the medical authorities to Pera, for change of air, and after staying there some time proceeded to Malta; whence, his health still failing, he was directed to return to England. At a later period his Royal Highness gave the results of his camp experience in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the manner in which the war had been conducted. On the resignation of Viscount Hardinge in 1856 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to succeed as Commander-in-Chief, and has continued to hold that post till the present time. His mother, the Duchess of Cambridge, died April 6, 1889, at the advanced age of 92.

CAMERON, Professor Sir Charles Alexander, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.K. & Q.C.P.I., D.P.H., and Examiner, Cambridge University, was born in Dublin on July 16, 1830. His father, Captain Ewen Cameron, was grandson of the unfortunate Archibald Cameron, younger brother of "Lochiel," who was executed for taking part in the Jacobite rising in 1745. Sir Charles's mother was Belinda Smith, a county Cavan lady. Sir Charles was educated at schools in Dublin and Guernsey. He studied medical and chemical science in Dublin and Germany, graduating as Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Philosophy in 1856. At first he devoted much attention to Agricultural Chemistry. In 1867 he read a paper before the British Association detailing experiments which proved that urea could be assimilated by plants, and that all the nitrogen which they required could be taken from it. In 1862 he contributed a series of papers to the *Chemical News* on "The Inorganic Constituents of Plants." In 1862 he was elected Public Analyst for the city of Dublin, and was the only analyst in the United Kingdom who succeeded in applying the provisions of the first and very defective Adulteration of Food Act of 1860. He next turned his attention to sanitary science, and in 1867 was elected Professor of Hygiene or Political Medicine in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. He was for some years Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics in two medical schools — Steevens Hospital Medical College, and Ledwich School of Medicine. Sir Charles's public lectures on Hygiene, open to ladies, were numerously attended. He is an Honorary Member and Professor of Chemistry, and ex-Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Hibernian Academy of the Fine Arts, &c., Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology in the Albert (Government) Model Farm, Glasnevin, and he is Public Analyst for the greater number of Irish counties and boroughs, as well as Consultant to nearly all the Public Departments. He holds the Professorships of Chemistry and Hygiene in the College of Surgeons, and he has the entire control of the Public Health Department of the Dublin Corporation, being both Executive and Superintendent Medical Officer of Health. Under his *régime* an immense improvement has taken place in the dwellings of the working classes, and the state of public health has been greatly improved. Sir Charles and the Irish Registrar-General were appointed in 1888 to inquire into the condition of the Royal Barracks in Dublin. Sir Charles served on the juries of several of the great exhibitions, including that of Paris in 1867. He was President of the Royal College of Surgeons 1885-6, President of the British Public Health Medical Society since 1888, Vice-President of the Institute of Chemistry 1884-90, and President or Vice-President of several other societies. His chief works are a voluminous "History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and of the Irish Medical Institutions, including 300 Biographies," and a "Manual of Hygiene, and Compendium of the Sanitary Laws." His smaller works, including translations of poems from the German, are numerous. His original papers chiefly appear in the Proceedings of the Royal Society and the Royal Dublin Society, the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Royal Academy of Medicine, the *Chemical News*, the *Dublin Journal of Medicine.* In pure Chemistry, he is best known for his numerous papers on Selenium Compounds. Sir Charles was knighted in 1886, "in recognition of his services in the improvement of Public Health, and his scientific researches." In 1862 he married Lucie, daughter of John Macnamara, solicitor of Dublin. She died in 1883 leaving seven children.

CAMERON, Commander Verney Lovett, C.B., D.C.L., son of the Rev. Jonathan Henry Lovett Cameron, is a native of Radipole, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, and was educated at Bruton, Somersetshire. He was appointed Naval Cadet in Aug., 1857; Midshipman in Jan., 1860; Sub-Lieutenant in Aug., 1863; Lieutenant in Oct., 1865; and Commander in July, 1876. Between Nov., 1872, and April, 1876, Lieutenant Cameron was engaged in that exploration of Africa which has made his name so familiar to the British public. He is the first European traveller who has crossed the whole breadth of the African continent in its central latitudes beyond the western shore of Lake Tanganyika to the Atlantic sea-coast of Lower Guinea. He left England under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, in charge of the East Coast Livingstone Expedition. After discovering that Dr. Livingstone's death had destroyed the original object of his journey, Lieutenant Cameron determined to cross, if possible, the African continent. In performing this feat he traversed a distance of nearly 5,000 miles on foot between the east and the west ocean shores; but the most important part of his journeyings lay in the central interior west of the chain of lakes and rivers discovered by Dr. Livingstone, which Lieutenant Cameron found to be connected with the great river Congo issuing to the Atlantic between Loango and Angola. Since his return to England he has served in two of Her Majesty's vessels, and gone through courses in gunnery and torpedo. In Sept., 1878, he started on a tour through Asia Minor and Persia to India, with the object of demonstrating the feasibility of constructing a railroad from the Mediterranean to India without following the course of the Euphrates. In 1880 he published a work in two volumes on the Euphrates Valley, entitled "Our Future Highway." In 1882 he and the late Sir R. F. Burton undertook a journey of exploration in the country lying at the back of the Gold Coast Colony, and the Council of the Royal Geographical Society accorded them a loan of instruments to enable them to make scientific observations. The two travellers amassed large and valuable collections in all branches of natural history, and Commander Cameron also made extensive surveys. He was created a C.B. (civil division), and an hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, after his return from Africa. He has received the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, the Grande Médaille d'Or of the French Geographical Society, the Gold Medal of the Portuguese Geographical Society, a Gold Medal from the King of Italy for his discoveries in Africa; and he is Officier d'Instruction (France), a Member of the Crown of Italy, and a Fellow of over thirty Societies, English and foreign. Commander Cameron is the author of "An Essay on Steam Tactics," 1865, and "Across Africa," 1876; "Our Future Highway," 1880; besides numerous articles and books for boys, and jointly with the late Sir R. F. Burton of "To the Gold Coast for Gold," 1883. To Commander Cameron belongs the honour of being the first to point out practical means of civilising Africa by the formation of Chartered Companies, the construction of railways, and placing steamers on the great lakes and rivers. He has recently been working vigorously for the suppression of the slave trade.

CAMPBELL, The Hon. Sir Alexander, K.C.M.G., Q.C., was born in 1822 at Hedon, near Kingston-upon-Hull. Though born in England he is of Scotch descent, and was educated and has always resided in Canada. He was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1843, created a Queen's Counsel in 1856, and in the following year made a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada. From 1858 until Confederation he represented the Cataraqui Division in the Legislative Council of Canada, and served until the union of the British North American Provinces in 1867 as Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Leader for the Government in the Legislative Council. He took an active part in the Quebec Conference which resulted in Confederation, and became a member of the Canadian Privy Council at the time of the union, and entered the Macdonald Government in 1867, first as Postmaster-General and afterwards as Minister of the Interior. In 1878, on the formation of the Liberal-Conservative Administration, Sir Alexander resumed the Postmaster-Generalship, and for a time held the portfolio of Minister of Militia. In 1881 he exchanged the portfolio of Minister of Militia for that of Minister of Justice, which he retained until 1885, when he again became Postmaster-General. Sir Alexander resigned his seat in the Cabinet in Jan., 1887, and in June became Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Ontario, an office which he now fills, 1890. On May 24, 1879, he was created a K.C.M.G.

CAMPBELL, Sir George, M.P., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., eldest son of the late Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, elder brother of the first Lord Campbell, was born in 1824, and educated at Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Haileybury. He entered the Civil Service of India in 1842, and at the age of twenty-two was already in charge of an important district in that distant dependency. From the manner in which he discharged his duties, his name was mentioned with especial praise by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General. Soon after this, Mr. Campbell returned home, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1854. While here he published "Modern India," 1852, dedicated to his uncle, then Lord Chief Justice of England, and "India as it May be," 1853. He was Associate of the Court of Queen's Bench from 1851 to 1854, but in the latter year he returned to India, where he was employed for some years in the administration of the country as Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, Commissioner of the Customs and Excise, and Civil Commissioner with the troops which occupied the North-West Provinces after the Mutiny. In 1858 Mr. Campbell was appointed Judicial and Financial Commissioner in Oude. He was afterwards for some years a Judge of the High Court of Judicature of Calcutta, and was employed as head of the Commission to inquire into the famine in Orissa. In 1867 he was nominated Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of India, but returning to Scotland in 1868, he became a candidate for Dumbartonshire in July, in the Liberal interest, but retired from his candidature before the general election. The next year he directed attention to Irish Land tenure, by publishing a book on the subject. At this time he received the honour of Honorary D.C.L. of the University of Oxford. In Jan., 1871, he again went to India as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but returned home early in 1874 to become a member of the Council of India, which again he resigned in 1875, when he was elected M.P. for the Kirkcaldy Burghs. In 1873 he had been created a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Sir George presided over the Economy and Trade Department at the Social Science Congress held at Glasgow in Oct., 1874. He took an active part in the agitation on the Eastern Question in 1876, as a supporter of the policy advocated by Mr. Gladstone, and published a "Handy Book of the Eastern Question: being a very recent View of Turkey," 1876. Subsequently he twice visited America, and published a volume called "White and Black in the United States." He has paid much attention to Foreign and Colonial subjects; and in 1889 he published a volume on "The British Empire." He was re-elected M.P. for the Kirkcaldy Burghs in 1880, 1885, and 1886, as an Independent Liberal.

CAMPBELL, The Right Rev. James Colquhoun, D.D., late Bishop of Bangor, son of the late Mr. John Campbell, of Stonefield, Argyleshire, by Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, Dumbartonshire, was born at Stonefield in 1813. Having graduated in honours at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1836; M.A., 1839; D.D., 1859), he was appointed successively Vicar of Roath, Glamorganshire, 1839; Rector of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, 1844; Honorary Canon of Llandaff, 1855; and Archdeacon of Llandaff, 1857. He was nominated by Lord Derby to the See of Bangor, on the death of Dr. Bethell, in April, 1859. Dr. Campbell resigned his bishopric in 1890. He married, in 1840, Blanche (who died 1873), daughter of John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Duffryn, Glamorganshire.

CAMPBELL, The Rev. Lewis, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrews, son of Robert Campbell sometime Governor of Ascension Isle, and cousin of Campbell the poet, was born Sept. 3, 1830. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, at Glasgow University, and at Trinity and Balliol Colleges, Oxford, where he was scholar and exhibitioner. He was thus brought into contact with the present Master of Balliol (Dr. Jowett), whose influence as a college tutor was already conspicuous. He took a first-class in classics in 1853, was Fellow of Queen's from 1855-8, and tutor from 1856-8. In 1857 he was ordained by the Bishop of Oxford, and in 1858 became Vicar of Milford, Hants. He remained there until 1863, when he was appointed Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrews, a post which he still retains. Professor Campbell has published many works on classical subjects, of which the chief are: "The Theætetus of Plato," 1861 (2nd edit., 1883); "The Sophistes and Politicus of Plato," 1867; "Sophocles—The Plays and Fragments," Vol. I., 1871 (2nd edit., 1879); Vol. II., 1881; Verse translations of Sophocles, 1873-1883, and of Æschylus, 1890; "Sophocles" in Macmillan's series of Classical Writers, 1879. He has also written articles on Plato and Sophocles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and contributed various papers to the *Quarterly*, *National*, and *Classical* Reviews, the *American Journal of Philology*, and other home and foreign periodicals. Professor Campbell published in 1877 a volume of sermons, "The Christian Ideal," and in 1882 (in conjunction with Mr. Garnett), "The Life of James Clerk Maxwell" (2nd edit., 1884).

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, The Rt. Hon. Henry, M.P., is the second son of the late Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro, Forfarshire, by Janet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Bannerman, of Manchester, and was born in 1836. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1858; M.A., 1861). In 1872 he assumed the additional surname of Bannerman, under the will of his uncle, Mr. Henry Bannerman, of Hunton Court, Kent. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who is a magistrate for the counties of Lanark and Kent, has represented the Stirling district of boroughs in the Liberal interest since Dec., 1868; he was Financial Secretary at the War Office from 1871 to 1874; was again appointed to that office in 1880; and in May, 1882, was nominated to succeed Mr. Trevelyan as Secretary to the Admiralty. On the resignation of Mr. Trevelyan he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1884-5; and in Mr. Gladstone's third Cabinet, 1886, held the office of Secretary of State for War. He married, in 1860, Charlotte, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.B.

CANDOLLE, Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyramus de, LL.D., the eminent botanist of Geneva, was born in Paris, Oct. 27, 1806, being the son of the celebrated Augustin Pyramus de Candolle, who died in 1841. He went through a course of study in literature and science at Geneva, and then turned his attention to law, of which faculty he was admitted a doctor in 1829. Finally, however, he made botany his exclusive study, and became first the assistant and subsequently the successor of his father. For eighteen years he was director of the Botanic Garden, and during the same period he gave lectures in the Academy of Geneva. M. de Candolle was elected a correspondent of the French Institute in 1851, and the following year was decorated with the Legion of Honour. In June, 1874, he was elected one of the eight foreign members of the French Institute, in the place of the late Professor Agassiz. His works are: "Monographie des Campanulées," 1830; "Introduction à l'Étude de la Botanique," 2 vols., 1834-5; "Géographie Botanique raisonnée," 2 vols., 1855; "Lois de la Nomenclature Botanique," 1867, and "Nouvelles Remarques sur la Nomenclature," 1883; "Histoire des Sciences et des Savants depuis Deux Siècles, suivie d'autres Études sur des Sujets Scientifiques, en particulier sur la Sélection dans l'Espèce Humaine," 1873 (2nd edit., 1884); "La Photographie, ou l'art de décrire les Végétaux considérés sous différents points de vue," 1880; "Origine des Plantes cultivées," 1883, translated into English, German, and Italian; besides more than 150 papers in Transactions or Reviews, chiefly in "Archives des Sciences physiques et naturelles." His father had published seven volumes of the great collection of monographies, called "Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis," to which he added, conjointly with several botanists, ten volumes (viii—xviii, 1844-73). Now he is publishing, with his son Casimir, a continuation under the title of "Monographiæ Phanerogamarum" (i—vi, 1878-89). Alphonse de Candolle is Doctor (honorary) of the universities of Basle, Heidelberg, Cambridge, and Oxford, and foreign member of almost all the principal scientific academies or societies. He presided at the Botanical International Congress in London, 1866, and Paris, 1867. He received, in 1889, the gold medal of the Linnean Society of London. At Geneva he had been for many years a member of Cantonal Legislatures, and for twenty-five years President of the Society of Arts. He possesses an extensive herbarium and one of the best botanical libraries, to which botanists of any country are kindly admitted.

CANDOLLE, Anne Casimir Pyramus de, Hon. Doctor of the University of Rostock, son of Alphonse, grandson of Augustin Pyramus, born at Geneva, Feb. 20, 1836; has published several papers on anatomy of plants and descriptive botany in the "Prodromus" and the Monographies above mentioned, as well as in "Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire naturelle de Genève," a society of which he was President in the year 1882.

CANNING, Sir Samuel, C.E., upon whom the responsibility of laying the Atlantic Cables of 1865, 1866, and 1869 devolved, is the son of the late Robert Canning, Esq., of Ogbourne St. Andrew, Wiltshire, and was born in 1823. He began his career as assistant to the late Mr. Joseph Locke, C.E., F.R.S., from 1844 to 1849, and was resident engineer during the formation of the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston Railway. Since then he has been engaged in the manufacture and submersion of the most important lines of Submarine Telegraph Cables, almost from their initiation in 1850. He was among the pioneers of Atlantic Cables, and achieved the submergence of the first line of 1858, and that of other Atlantic lines. To his skill and energy the success of the Atlantic Expedition of 1866 is undoubtedly due; he perfected the paying-out, and the recovering and grappling machinery for that cable, which so materially aided its submersion, and the recovery of the cable lost in the preceding year. He has also connected England with Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, and laid other important lines of cable connecting various countries in the Mediterranean, North Sea, &c. He received the honour of knighthood in 1866, a Gold Medal from the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, March 14, 1867, and the insignia of the

Order of St. Jago d'Espada from the King of Portugal.

CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, Antonio, a Spanish statesman, was born in 1830. He made his début in 1851, under the patronage of Señors Rios, Rosas, and Pacheco, as chief editor of the *Patria*, in which he defended Conservative ideas. In 1854 he was named deputy for Malaga, and since that year has never ceased to occupy a seat in the Cortes. In 1856 he was Chargé d'Affaires in Rome, and drew up the historical memorandum on the relations of Spain with the Holy See, which served as a basis for the Concordat. He was then named successively Governor of Cadiz in 1855, Director-General of the Administration from 1858 to 1861, and lastly, in that same year, Under Secretary of State for the Interior. In 1864 the Queen called him to the Ministry, together with Mon; O'Donnell chose him in 1865 as Minister of Finance and the Colonies; and he had the honour of drawing up the law for the abolition of the traffic in slaves. Lastly, a little before the Revolution of 1868, he was the last to defend with energy in the Cortes the Liberal principle when all the parties which had supported his doctrine had deserted the Parliament. His greatest title to fame is that of having been the first — supported by Señors Elduayem, Bugallal, and two others—to hoist the standard of legitimate and constitutional monarchy, in the full Constituent Assembly of 1868, and in face of the triumphant Revolution. His fidelity and capacity definitely obtained for him the supreme direction of the Alfonsist party; and on the proclamation of Alfonso XII. as King in Dec., 1874, Señor Cánovas del Castillo became President of the Council and chief of the new Cabinet, and he continued to hold the Premiership, with the exception of an interval of a few months, down to 1879, when on the return of Marshal Martinez Campos from Cuba, Señor Cánovas del Castillo retired from the Premiership and Marshal Campos became Prime Minister, accepting as his colleagues the principal associates of Señor Cánovas. The skilful resistance of the latter delayed and defeated the Marshal's free-trade and emancipation projects, so that on the re-assembling of the Cortes (Dec., 1879) he was compelled to resign. Señor Cánovas del Castillo then returned to power in the year 1881; however, his Conservative Cabinet was overthrown, and a coalition between Señor Sagasta and Marshal Martinez Campos came into office. At the crisis of Nov., 1885, on the question of the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany, he was compelled to resign, and was succeeded by Señor Sagasta. Señor Cánovas del Castillo is the author of numerous works in moral and political science, and a "History of the House of Austria," which is in great repute. These publications have long since gained him admission into the Academy of Madrid. In 1875 Señor Cánovas del Castillo received the insignia of the Order of the Red Eagle from the Emperor of Germany, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword from the King of Portugal, and the Golden Fleece from the King of Spain.

CANROBERT, François-Certain, Marshal of France and a Senator, was born June 7, 1809, of a good family, not in Brittany, as has frequently been stated, but at St. Céré, in the department of the Lot. He entered the military school at St. Cyr in 1826, and having distinguished himself there, joined the army as a private soldier, and was soon made sub-lieutenant of the 47th regiment of the line. He became lieutenant in 1832, and in 1835 embarked for Africa, and took part in the expedition to Mascara. His services in the provinces of Oran were rewarded with a captaincy. He was in the breach at the attack on Constantine, and was wounded in the leg. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour about this time. In 1846 he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the 64th regiment of the line, which was charged to act against the formidable Bou Maza. In 1847 he was made colonel of the 3rd regiment of light infantry, and in 1848 was intrusted with the command of the expedition against Ahmed-Sghir, who had rallied the tribes of the Bouaounin insurrection. Colonel Canrobert pushed forward as far as the pass of Djerma, defeated the Arabs there, took two sheiks prisoners, and then returned to Bathna. He left the 3rd regiment to command a regiment of Zouaves, with whom he marched against the Kabyles, was again victorious, being promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, at the beginning of 1850 he led an expedition against Narah. The Arabs here, eagle-like, had their nests among the rocks. Canrobert advanced three columns to attack the enemy in his retreat, and so skilfully combined their fire, that in seven hours the Arab stronghold was destroyed. Louis Napoleon, when President, appointed Canrobert one of his aides-de-camp; and, shortly after the wholesale proscriptions and imprisonments which followed the *coup d'état* of

Dec. 2, 1851, gave him a commission, and very extensive powers, to visit the prisons, and select objects of his clemency. Upon the formation of the Army of the East in 1854 he was appointed to the command of the first division in the Crimea. His troops took part in the battle of the Alma, and he was himself wounded by a splinter of a shell, which struck him on the breast and hand. Marshal St. Arnaud resigned six days after the first battle in the Crimea, and the command of the Army of the East was transferred to General Canrobert. Although Commander-in-chief, General Canrobert was again in the thickest of the fight at Inkerman (Nov. 5), and whilst heading the impetuous charge of Zouaves was slightly wounded, and had a horse killed under him. In May, 1855, finding that impaired health no longer permitted him to hold the chief command in the Crimea, he resigned to General Pelissier, and soon after returned to France. He was treated with great distinction by the Emperor Napoleon, and was sent on a mission to the courts of Denmark and Sweden. At the beginning of the Italian war, in 1859, General Canrobert received the command of the 3rd corps of the Army of the Alps. He exposed himself to great danger at Magenta, and at Solferino had to effect a movement which brought valuable assistance to General Niel. General Canrobert was afterwards made a Marshal of France, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In June, 1862, he commanded at the camp of Châlons, and succeeded the Marshal de Castellane in command of the 4th corps d'armée at Lyons, Oct. 14. Subsequently, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris. At the time of the declaration of war by France against Prussia, in 1870, he had the command of an army corps. Marshal Canrobert was shut up in Metz, with Marshal Bazaine, and on the capitulation of that fortress, he was sent prisoner into Germany. After the preliminaries of peace had been signed he returned to France, where he met with a favourable reception from M. Thiers, who did not, however, appoint him to any command. After having declined the offer of a candidature for the National Assembly in 1874, in the Gironde, and in 1875 in the Lot, Marshal Canrobert, after some hesitation, allowed his name to be proposed in the department of Lot, at the Senatorial elections of Jan. 30, 1876, by the party of the Appeal to the People, and on the second scrutiny he was elected by 212 votes out of 385 electors. His term of office expired in Jan., 1879, when he again became a candidate for the department of Lot, but was defeated. Later in the same year, however, he was elected Senator for Charente, in the room of the late M. Hennessy, the distiller. He accepted this unsolicited election as "a homage paid to the army in the person of the *doyen* of its chiefs." In 1860 Marshal Canrobert married Miss Macdonald, a Scotch lady.

CANTERBURY, Archbishop of. *See* BENSON, THE MOST REV. EDWARD WHITE.

CANTU, Cesare, historian, was born at Brivio, near Milan, Dec. 1804. He is the eldest of ten brothers, to whom he very early had to be a father. He studied in Milan at the Alexander Lyceum (now Beccaria), and, when only seventeen years of age, he became Professor of Literature in the College of Sondrio, in the Valteline, whence he went to Como, and thence to Milan. He embraced the Liberal cause, and his "Reflections on the History of Lombardy in the Seventeenth Century," published at Milan, excited the hostility of the Austrian Government, and he was imprisoned for three years. This work, published in Turin, has passed through ten editions, besides pirated editions and translations; and though it brought him many laurels, it brought him likewise many thorns. In his captivity he wrote an historical romance, "Margherita Pusterla," 1835, a work which has often been compared to the "Promessi Sposi," of Manzoni. He has composed various religious hymns, and his poem "Algiso," his "Letture Giovanelli," which have passed through more than thirty editions, and the articles which he has contributed to the "Biblioteca Italiana" and the "Indicatore" of Milan, have popularized his name throughout Italy. He belongs to what has been called the Romantic School, founded by Manzoni and Silvio Pellico. He has also published "Storia Universale," which has been translated into English, French, and German; "History of Italian Literature," 1851; "History of the last Hundred Years," 1852; "History of the Italians," 1859; "Milano, Storia del Popolo e pel Popolo," 1871; "Cronistoria della Independenza Italiana," 3 vols., 1873; "Commento Storico ai Promessi Sposi [di Alessandro Manzoni], o la Lombardia nel secolo XVII.," 1874; "Donato ed Ercole Silva, Conti di Biandrate; cenni biografici," conjointly with C. Rovida, 1876; and "Caratteri Storici," 1881.

CAPEL, The Right Reverend Monsignor Thomas John, D.D., was born Oct. 28,

1836. Having completed his education by six years' private tuition under the Rev. J. M. Glennie, B.A. Oxon., in the autumn of 1860 he was ordained priest by Cardinal Wiseman. In Jan., 1854, he became co-founder and Vice-Principal of St. Mary's Normal College at Hammersmith. Shortly after ordination he was obliged to go to a southern climate to recruit his strength. When there, at Pau, he established the English Catholic Mission, and was formally appointed its chaplain. Subsequently, his health having improved, he returned to London, where his sermons and doctrinal lectures in various churches, and more especially at the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington, soon raised him to the foremost rank among English preachers. During several visits to Rome he also delivered courses of English sermons in that city by the express command of the Sovereign Pontiff. Monsignor Capel, while labouring at Pau in the work of "conversions," was named private chamberlain to Pope Pius IX. in 1868, and after his return to England domestic prelate in 1873. With returning health Monsignor Capel once more took to the work of education, and in Feb., 1873, established the RomanCatholic Public School at Kensington. He was appointed Rector of the College of Higher Studies at Kensington—the nucleus of the Roman Catholic English University—in 1874, by the unanimous voice of the Roman Catholic Bishops, and he held that appointment until he resigned it in 1878. Then having delivered a series of conferences on the Doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church in Florence by the wish of Leo XIII., Monsignor Capel carried out his long-proposed visit to America. There, in all the great cities, he lectured and preached to large audiences on religious, social, political, and literary subjects. In 1882, Monsignor Capel wrote "Great Britain and Rome," urging the importance of having a Papal Nuncio accredited to England, and during his tour in America he published treatises on "Confession," "The Holy Catholic Church," "The Name Catholic," "The Pope the Head of the Christian Church," besides re-editing the well-known work, "Faith of Catholics."

CAPRIVI DE CAPRERA DE MONTECUCCULI, General Georg Leo von, the new German Chancellor, is the eldest of the four sons of Julius Edward von Caprivi, who was a high legal functionary in the service of the Prussian State. General von Caprivi was born at Charlottenburg on Feb. 24, 1831. Entering a general regiment in his 18th year, he won rapid promotion and served with distinction in the campaigns of 1864 and 1866. In 1870 he acted as Chief of the Staff to the 10th Corps, of which he is now the Commander, and reaped fresh laurels in all the battles on the Loire. Swiftly ascending the other steps of the military ladder, he was appointed in 1883 to the command of the 30th Division at Metz; and next year, passing at a single bound from the army to the navy, he succeeded to Herr von Stosch, on the latter's retirement from the head of the Admiralty. In a short time naval men by profession were amazed at the mastery of their art and the perception of their interests which were displayed by a mere landsman and soldier like von Caprivi, and his administration conclusively proved at least that here was a man with a rare power of adapting himself to new modes and lines of activity, a faculty which will render less strange and less dangerous his transition from soldiering to diplomacy and statesmanship. Soon after the present Emperor's accession, on the death of Count Monts, he reorganised the navy; the command of the Imperial fleet being vested in Admiral von der Goltz, while something like a ministry of marine was created under Rear-Admiral von Heusner; and it was on this occasion that General von Caprivi, sharing in the redistribution of military commands, returned to his first love, and was rewarded for his loyalty thereto, no less than for his naval services, with the 10th or Hanoverian Army Corps, which is one of the finest in the whole army. During the manœuvres of the autumn of 1889, when the Hanoverians and Westphalians met in mimic warfare, with smokeless powder and other innovations on their trial, the Emperor had opportunity enough anew to study the character of General von Caprivi, and this general's character and ability to serve him in a political capacity must have fairly convinced his Majesty, otherwise he would never have asked him to assume the enormous burden of responsibility which Prince Bismarck had laid down. It was not without grave scruples and self-distrust that General von Caprivi listened to the flattering proposals of the Emperor; but his Majesty, it is said, had finally decided to have a soldier for his new Chancellor, thinking, as he does, with Frederick the Great, that a General must be the surest conductor of a foreign policy, as knowing best how far he can go with the army behind him.

CARATHEODORY PACHA (Alexander), a native of Constantinople, belongs to one of the most distinguished families of the Greek community in the Turkish capital, and through his wife, is connected with the noble family of the Aristarchi. He was brought up at Constantinople and was sixteen years of age when he was sent to the West of Europe to complete his studies. On his return to Turkey he was employed in the Government offices of the Sublime Porte, and soon attracted notice by his assiduity and intelligence. In several capitals of Europe he occupied the post of First Secretary of Embassy, and he was appointed, for the first time, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs during the Grand-Vizieriat of the late A'ali Pacha. About this period he was nominated Minister of the Sultan at the Court of Rome, where he resided for two years. He was recalled to occupy, for the second time, the post of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and was sent, as chief plenipotentiary of Turkey, to the Congress of the Great Powers which assembled at Berlin in 1878 to revise the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano. He had been previously raised to the rank of muchir. Afterwards he became Minister of Public Works, and in Nov. 1878 he was appointed Governor-General of Crete.

CARINI, Isidore, was born at Palermo (Sicily) on January 7th, 1843, and ordained Priest in 1866, Canon of the Cathedral of Palermo in 1875, Professor of Paleography and Curator of the Archives of Palermo in 1877. In 1882 he was sent by the Government into Spain to collect and publish documents relative to the Sicilian Vespers; and recalled to Rome by His Holiness Leo XIII. as assistant archivist and first Professor of Paleography at the new Vatican school in 1884. In 1889 he was appointed Premier Préfet at the Vatican Library. Canon Carini has been a prolific writer not merely upon archæological subjects but also on religion, literature, languages, bibliography, &c. He is member of various literary societies, and for his services during the cholera in Palermo in 1885 received a gold medal from the King of Italy.

CARLE. *See* SADOW, VICTORIEN.

CARLING, Hon. John, a Canadian Statesman, was born at London, Ontario, Jan. 23, 1828. He entered the Canadian Parliament in 1857, was made Receiver-General in 1862, held office as Minister of Agriculture and Public Works in Ontario from 1867 to 1871, was sworn of the Privy Council, and was Postmaster-General from 1882 to 1885, since which year he has been Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion.

CARLINGFORD (Lord), The Right Hon. Chichester Samuel Parkinson Fortescue, K.P., is the youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Chichester Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, co. Louth, some time member for Hillsborough in the Irish Parliament, and brother of Lord Claremont, to whose Irish title Lord Carlingford stands as heir presumptive. His mother was Martha, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Meade Hobson, of the city of Waterford. He was born Jan. 18, 1823, and educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, (B.A., 1844; M.A., 1847). He obtained a first class in classical honours, and in 1846 gained the Chancellor's prize for an English essay on the "Effects of the Conquest of England by the Normans." He entered Parliament at the general election of 1847 as one of the members for the county of Louth, which he represented, in the Liberal interest, till Feb. 1874, when he was defeated. Mr. Chichester Fortescue held a Junior Lordship of the Treasury under Lord Aberdeen in 1854-55; the Under Secretaryship of State for the Colonies in 1857-58; and again in 1859-65. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1864. In 1865 he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland, and he held that post down to June, 1866. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in Dec. 1868, he resumed that office, from which he was transferred in 1870 to the Presidency of the Board of Trade. Just before retiring from office, in Feb. 1874, Mr. Gladstone recommended the Queen to bestow a peerage on Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who was accordingly created Baron Carlingford. In consequence of the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill in April, 1881, the Duke of Argyll resigned his seat in the Cabinet and his office of Lord Privy Seal. Lord Carlingford was thereupon appointed to succeed his Grace in that office, and towards the close of the Parliamentary Session he had charge of the Land Bill. In 1883 he succeeded Lord Spencer as President of the Council; but resigned office with his party in 1885. He married, in 1863, Frances Lady Waldegrave, and was left a widower in 1879.

CARLISLE, Bishop of. *See* GOODWIN, THE RIGHT REV. HARVEY.

CARLISLE, John Griffin, American Statesman, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) County, Kentucky, Sept. 5, 1835. He received a common school education, studied law, and began its practice in 1858. From 1859 to 1861 he was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives, and of the State Senate from 1866 to 1871, resigning his seat to accept the office of Lieut.-Governor, to which he was elected in Aug. 1871, and which he occupied until 1875. In 1876 he was elected a member of the lower branch of Congress, where he continued to sit until May, 1890, when he was sent to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Beck (to 1895). From 1883 to 1889 he was the (Democratic) Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CARLOS (**Don**), **Duke of Madrid** (**Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro Josef Francesco Quirino Antonio Miguel Gabriel Rafael**), who claims to be the legitimate King of Spain by the title of Charles VII., was born March 30, 1848. His father, Don Juan, was the brother of Don Carlos (Charles VI.), known as the Count de Montemolin, in support of whose claims the Carlists risings of 1848, 1855, and 1860 were organised. As Charles VI. died without children, Jan. 13, 1861, his rights devolved upon his brother, Don Juan, who had married, on Feb. 6, 1847, the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria, Princess of Modena. Their son, the present Don Carlos, who was educated principally in Austria, married, on Feb. 4, 1867, Margaret de Bourbon, of Bourbon, Princess of Parma, daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand Charles III., Mademoiselle de France, Duchess of Parma, and sister of the late Comte de Chambord (Henry V. of France). In Oct. 1868, Don Juan abdicated in favour of his son, whose standard was raised in the north of Spain by some of his partisans, April 21, 1872. On July 16, in that year, Don Carlos published a proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of Catalonia, Aragon, and Valentia, calling upon them to take up arms in his cause, and promising to restore to them their ancient liberties; and in the following December Don Alfonzo, the brother of Don Carlos, assumed the command of the Carlist bands in Catalonia. Don Carlos himself made his entry into Spain, July 15, 1873, announcing that he came for the purpose of saving the country. From that period the war was waged with remarkable vigour, and the various governments which came into power at Madrid strove in vain to dislodge the Carlists from their strongholds in the north of Spain. When the Republic came to an end, and the eldest son of the ex-Queen Isabella returned to Spain as Alfonso XII., Don Carlos issued a proclamation, dated at his headquarters at Vera, Jan. 6, 1875, calling upon Spain to adhere to his side. The contest was carried on with great stubbornness and gallantry by the Carlists for more than a twelvemonth after that; but in January, 1876, Tolosa, their last stronghold, fell, and its defenders, flying in disorder, sought refuge on French territory. Don Carlos went to Paris, but on July 18, 1881, was expelled from France on the ground of his having ostentatiously allied himself with the partisans of the Comte de Chambord. Since the death of Alfonso XII., Don Carlos has not actively come forward as a pretender. Don Carlos has five children—the Infanta Blanca, born Sept. 7, 1868; the Infante Jaime, Prince of the Asturias, born June 27, 1870; the Infanta Elvira, born July 28, 1871; the Infanta Beatrix, born March 21, 1874; and the Infanta Alix, born June 29, 1876.

CARMEN, Sylva. *See* ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

CARNEGIE, Andrew, the "Iron King," an American manufacturer, was born at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835. His family removed to the United States in 1845 and settled at Pittsburgh, Pa., and two years later Andrew began his business career by attending a small stationary engine. This he soon left to become a telegraph messenger, and later he became an operator. While clerk of the superintendent of the telegraph lines of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. at Pittsburgh, he aided in the adoption by that company of the Woodruff sleeping-car, and this gave him the nucleus of his present great fortune. He was made superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania road, and soon afterwards acquired an interest in some oil wells that proved very profitable. Subsequently he became associated with others in establishing a rolling-mill, which has grown to be the largest and most complete system of iron and steel industries in the world ever controlled by one individual. Besides directing these great enterprises, he is the owner of a number of English papers which are edited in the interests of radicalism. He has spent large sums of money for educational and charitable purposes. At his native place he erected, in 1879, commodious swimming baths for the use of the people, and in the following year gave it $40,000 for a free library. He gave $50,000 in 1884 to the Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York for a histological laboratory. In 1885 he gave $500,000 for a public library at Pittsburgh, and in 1886 $250,000 for a music hall and library at Alleghany City, Pa. A large music hall is now (1890) being built in New York through his generosity. Edinburgh has also received $250,000 from him for a free library; and other libraries have been established by him at Braddock, Pa., and elsewhere. His latest benefaction is the gift of $50,000 for a public library at Ayr. He has frequently contributed to periodicals on the labour question and similar economic topics, and has published in book form "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," 1883; "Round the World," 1884; and "Triumphant Democracy," 1886.

CARNOT, Marie François Sadi, President of the French Republic, was born at Limoges, in Aug. 1837. He is a grandson of Carnot, "the organiser of victory" under the French Convention, and is a civil engineer by profession. At the age of twenty he entered as a student the École Polytechnique, and passed with distinction to a school for special instruction in the building of roads and bridges. During the siege of Paris in 1871, he was appointed Prefect of the Seine Inférieure, and as Commissary-General gave valuable assistance in organising the defences of that department. In Feb., 1871, he took his seat in the National Assembly as deputy for Côte d'Or, and subsequently for Beaune. In 1886 he took office in the Brisson Cabinet as Finance Minister. On the resignation of M. Grévy, in Dec., 1887, M. Carnot was elected President of the Republic.

CAROLUS-DURAN, Emile Auguste, French painter, was born at Lille, July 4, 1838. He received his early art education at the Municipal School in his native town, and in 1855 went to Paris. He gained the Wicar travelling scholarship and went to Italy, and at Rome painted "La Prière du Soir," exhibited at the Salon in 1863. For "L'Assassiné," 1866, he was awarded his first medal. This picture was purchased by the Government for the Museum at Lille. M. Carolus-Duran resided for a year in Spain, and the influence of Velasquez is clearly seen in his St. Francis of Assisi, exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1868. But the fame of Carolus-Duran rests principally on his portraits, which are very numerous, and executed with a power and dash which are undeniable, whatever we may think of their refinement or grace. Among them may be mentioned that of Emile Girardin, those of his daughters, and the equestrian portrait of Mdlle. Croizette, the well-known actress. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and of several foreign orders.

CARPENTER, Alfred, M.D., was born at Rothwell, Northamptonshire, May 28, 1825, educated at Moulton Grammar School, Lincolnshire, then at Northampton Infirmary, and thence he went to St. Thomas's Hospital. He was the successful competitor for the first scholarship given at that school, and at the end of his course gained the Treasurer's Gold Medal. He also held in succession the posts of Resident Accoucheur and House Surgeon, and was Assistant Medical Officer during Mr. Whitfield's absence. He took the M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. diplomas in 1851, and in 1852 became associated in practice with the late Dr. Westall, of Croydon, where he has since continued to reside. He graduated M.B. at the University of London in 1855, and M.D. in 1859, and became a member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1883. In 1859 he was appointed a member of the Croydon Local Board of Health, on which he continued to serve, acting occasionally as chairman, until his election as President of the Council of the British Medical Association in 1879. In 1870 he was appointed a magistrate for Surrey. In 1878 he was Orator of the Medical Society of London, and has been a member of various medical and sanitary societies. Dr. Carpenter was Examiner in Public Health in the University of London, and has been during the past six years an Examiner in Public Health for the University of Cambridge, and was a member of the Court of Examiners at the Apothecaries' Company for the usual term of years. In 1881 he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the London Hospitals for small-pox and fever cases, and into the means of preventing the spread of infection. Among his literary productions are: "A History of Sanitary Progress in Croydon," 1856; "Hints on House Drainage," 1866; "Physiological and Mechanical Aspect of Sewage Irrigation;" "Alcoholic Drinks as Diet, as Medicines, and as Poisons;" "Influence of Sewer Gas on Public Health;" "Causation of Epidemic Disease;" "Address on Public Medicine," delivered before the British Medical Association at Sheffield in 1876; "The First Principles of Sanitary Work;" a paper on "Fogs and London Smoke," read before the Society of Arts in Nov. 1880; "Health at School;" and a series of articles on "School Surgery" in the *Practical Teacher*.

CARPENTER, Philip Herbert, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., fourth son of the late W. B. Carpenter, M.D., C.B., F.R.S., was born in London on Feb. 6, 1852; educated at University College School, University College, and Trinity College, Cambridge; elected scholar of the College in 1871, and graduated as B.A. in the first-class of the Natural Science Tripos of 1874, proceeding to the further degrees of M.A. in 1878, and D.Sc. in 1884; and studied at the University of Würzburg during 1875-77, and in the latter year was appointed Assistant Master at Eton College, being especially charged with the teaching of biology, which post he now holds. He was a member of the scientific staff of the deep sea exploring expeditions of H.M.'s.ss. "Lightning" (1868) and "Porcupine" (1869-70); and in 1875 was appointed Assistant Naturalist in H.M.S. "Valorous," which accompanied Sir G. Nares' Arctic expedition to Disco Island, and spent the summer sounding and dredging in Davis Strait and the North Atlantic. He has devoted himself continuously since 1875 to studying the morphology of the Echinoderms, more especially of the Crinoids, both recent and fossil; in 1883 was awarded the Lyell Fund by the Geological Society of London in recognition of the value of his work; and in 1885 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. His chief publications are:—"Notes on Echinoderm Morphology," I.-XI., 1878-87; "On the Genus Actinometra," 1877; "Report upon the Crinoidea dredged by H.M.'s s. 'Challenger,'" Part I., "The Stalked Crinoids," 1885; Part II., "The Comatulæ," 1888; "Report upon the Comatulæ dredged by the U.S. Coast Survey in the Caribbean Sea," 1890. Also, in conjunction with Mr. R. Etheridge, jun.:—"Catalogue of the Blastoidea in the Geological Department of the British Museum," 1886; likewise numerous smaller papers published in the Proceedings or Transactions of the Royal, Linnean, and Geological Societies.

CARPENTER, The Right Rev. William Boyd, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Ripon, born about 1841, was educated at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1864, M.A. 1867). After holding various curacies he was, in 1870, appointed Vicar of St. James's, Holloway, where he remained until, in 1879, he became Vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, W. He was Select Preacher at Cambridge in 1875 and 1877; Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge 1878; Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, 1878; Select Preacher at Oxford in 1882; Bampton Lecturer, 1887; and received from the University of Oxford an honorary D.C.L. in 1889. In 1882 he was appointed to a vacant canonry at Windsor. On the death of the late Dr. Bickersteth he was, in 1884, consecrated Bishop of Ripon. He presided over the Church Congress held at Wakefield in 1886; and in 1887 he was selected by the House of Commons to preach the Jubilee Sermon at St. Margaret's, Westminster. He is the author of "Thoughts on Prayer," "Narcissus," "Heart Healing," "The Witness of the Heart to Christ," "Truth in Tale," and "The Permanent Elements of Religion."

CARR, Joseph William Comyns, was born in 1849. In 1870 he matriculated at the London University, and afterwards passed in the honours division of the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He became a student of the Inner Temple in 1869, and was called to the Bar in 1872, having gained a studentship in Roman and International Law at the Inns of Court. Mr. Comyns Carr then joined the Northern Circuit, but shortly afterwards ceased to practice at the Bar, and devoted himself to literature and journalism. From 1870 to 1880 he was a constant contributor to the principal literary reviews and magazines. Writing especially upon subjects connected with art, he held for some years the post of Art Critic on the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and in 1875 he accepted the English editorship of *L'Art*. He was also associated with Sir Coutts-Lindsay in the establishment of the Grosvenor Gallery, and has since remained one of the Directors of that Institution. His works on art include "Drawings by the Old Masters," 1877; "The Abbey Church of St. Albans," 1878; "Examples of Contemporary Art," 1878; "Essays on Art," "Art in Provincial France," 1883; and "Papers on Art," 1884. In recent years Mr. Carr has also written for the stage. In 1882 he produced a dramatised version of Mr. Hardy's novel "Far from the Madding Crowd;" and in 1884 he collaborated with the late Hugh Conway in the drama of "Called Back," founded upon the popular story of that name.

CARRODUS, John Tiplady, was born January 20, 1836, at Braithwaite, near Keighley, Yorkshire. At twelve years of age he went to study the violin with Bernhard Molique in Stuttgart, having received instruction before that from his father, a musical enthusiast, in Keighley. He remained with Molique in Germany, and later in London, until the year 1854.

His first important public appearance was in the Hanover Square Rooms, at a concert given by Charles Salaman in 1849. Subsequently his friends in Bradford strongly urged his claim to appear at the first Bradford Festival in 1853, and, backed by a testimonial obtained from Spohr, he played a solo conducted by Costa, after which he was engaged at the Royal Italian Opera, Philharmonic Concerts, and Charles Hallé's Manchester orchestra. Eventually he became leader of all three of these societies, and has played concertos at the Philharmonic, Crystal Palace, and other important musical societies, including leading the orchestra and playing violin solos at the Three Choir and Leeds Festivals. He has published some violin solos and studies. He has several sons, who all hold positions of distinction in the musical world.

CARRUTHERS, William, F.R.S., F.L.S., was born at Moffat, Scotland, in 1830, and educated at the Academy there, and afterwards at the University and New College, Edinburgh. He entered the British Museum as Assistant in the Department of Botany in 1859; and succeeded Mr. J. J. Bennett, as keeper of that Department, on his retirement in 1871. Mr. Carruthers has conducted many original investigations on living and fossil plants, and has published numerous memoirs on fossil botany in the journals and transactions of learned societies. He re-edited Lindley and Hutton's "Fossil Flora," and was afterwards engaged in preparing an account of the fossil plants of Britain, supplementary to that work.

CARTWRIGHT, Sir Richard John, K.C.M.G., Canadian statesman, was born at Kingston, Dec. 4, 1835. He was educated at his native city and at Trinity College, Dublin, and entered the Canadian Parliament as a Conservative in 1863, but in 1870 left that party, and has since been one of the Liberal leaders of the Dominion. In 1873 he was made Minister of Finance in the Mackenzie Government, an office he retained until the general defeat of the Liberals in 1878. Since that time he has held no office other than his membership in Parliament. In 1879 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

CARVALHO. *See* MIOLAN-CARVALHO, MADAME, M. C.

CASATI, Gaetano, is the son of a doctor at Monza, where he was born in 1838. He studied at Monza, Milan, and Pavia, devoting himself more especially to mathematics. When one-and-twenty, inspired by the youthful ardour of those days for the independence of Italy, he became a soldier in Piedmont, joining the corps of Bersagliere. He obtained advancement, and in 1867 was elevated to the rank of captain. But service in the army did not offer him sufficient scope for his energy. He set his mind on becoming an African explorer, and to this end gave in his resignation in 1879. Regarded as a man of great promise and capacity, he was commissioned by the Società d'Esplorazione Commerciale d'Africa to proceed to that country at their expense, and he sailed from Genoa on Dec. 24, 1879. He went by way of Suakin and Berber to Khartoum, where he arrived about the middle of May, 1880, his immediate object being to reach the Bahr-el-Gazelle, and there see his fellow-countryman, Gessi Pacha, then governor of that particular region. In this he succeeded, and the meeting of the two was of a touching character. Gessi soon afterwards nursed Casati through a dangerous fever, paying him the most devoted attention, and refusing to leave him until he was thoroughly restored to health. Then, however, Gessi moved on to Khartoum, intending to return to Europe, though he got no further than Suez, where he died. After Gessi's departure Casati had another severe attack of fever, this time of prolonged duration, but he was able on Oct. 14, 1880, to proceed to Rumbeck. After this nothing was heard about him by his friends until a letter reached them from Tangasi, dated Dec. 29, 1881, stating that he had been kept a prisoner by a certain chief, Azanga by name, and had only succeeded in making his escape on the 7th of that month. Getting on the march again in 1881, Casati made his way to the Niam-Niam territory, which lies immediately to the west of what was once Emin Pacha's province, and has since been visited and described by George Schweinfurth. In a letter dated April 13, 1883, Casati describes his cordial reception by Emin Pacha at Lado, where he saw also Junker, the Russian explorer. Emin Pacha, he says, treated him with "rare liberality and generosity." At that time, however, the Mahdi was assuming a very threatening attitude, and thus the three Europeans found themselves "united but shut in" in this extreme corner of the Egyptian possessions. Two expeditions were organized to effect their rescue, one conducted by Dr. Fischer, which got as far as the east of Victoria Nyanza, and then had to return for the want of the requisite goods for barter; and the other led by Dr. Lenz, who proceeded by way of the Congo, but also was obliged to abandon his attempt, leaving, as we all know, the real honours of the rescue to be obtained by Stanley. At the request of Emin Pacha he went to live as "resident" in the territory of King Kabba Rega, son of M'tesa, of Unyoro. In this capacity part of his duty was to play the *rôle* of Emin's postmaster. Emin forwarded to him all his correspondence for Europe, and he had to devise the means as best he could by which it was to be sent to the coast. At first Casati was well treated by the king; but, after the lapse of about twenty months, Kabba Rega changed his humour, and condemned him to death, together with an Arab merchant named Biri, who, Casati heard, was actually killed. Casati, however, though at first tied with cords round his neck, arms, and legs, managed to escape with some of his men. Chased from place to place he got over sufficient ground during the night to reach at last the Albert Nyanza, where lay his sole hope of safety, though even there he ran the risk of being caught by a certain chief in that region who, as he heard, had received orders from the king to capture and murder him. Happily they found a boat, in which one of the men went off to tell Emin Pacha what had happened. Two days afterwards Emin Pacha arrived in his steamer, and rescued Casati from his perilous situation. It was high time. For three days Casati had not had a morsel of food to eat. "I am now in safety, it is true," wrote he from the Albert Nyanza on March 25, 1888, "but I am oppressed with grief at the loss of all my notes. The work of so many years has vanished like smoke!" But Casati had previously sent home sufficient information to show that he had already done valuable service to the cause of African exploration.

CASELLI, Giovanni, an Italian electrician, born in 1815. He received the elements of his knowledge of physics from Leopoldo Nobili, whose biography he published in 1837. In 1836 he became a deacon in the Romish Church, and subsequently an Abbé; but having been banished from Parma for participating in the political disturbances of 1848, he retired to Florence, and devoted himself to the study of electricity. In 1856 he made the important invention of autographic telegraphy. He has also made discoveries in the use of electricity as a motive power.

CASHEL, Bishop of, *See* DAY, THE RIGHT REV. MAURICE FITZGERALD.

CASSAGNAC, Granier de. *See* GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, PAUL DE.

CASTELAR, Emilio, a Spanish statesman, and one of the most eloquent orators of the day, born in 1832, became notorious, early in his career, in consequence of his extreme democratic and socialistic opinions, which he expounded in various Liberal journals. For a time he was Professor of History and Philosophy in the University of Madrid, and in 1866 he took a leading part in the revolutionary movement, which was put down by Serrano. On this occasion he was condemned to death, but he made good his escape, and sought refuge first at Geneva and afterwards in France. When the revolution broke out in Sept. 1868, he returned to his native country, and was one of the most energetic leaders of the republican movement. He exerted himself to the utmost in order to bring about the establishment of a republic, but at the general election for the Constituent Cortes in Feb. 1869, the republicans succeeded in returning only a small proportion of their candidates, among whom, however, was Señor Castelar. In the discussions respecting the new constitution of Spain, Señor Castelar advocated, but unsuccessfully, the principle of republican institutions. In June, 1869, he vigorously opposed the project of a regency, and he was also concerned in the republican insurrections which occurred in October of that year. In the government chosen by the Cortes after the abdication of King Amadeo, Señor Castelar was Minister of Foreign Affairs. On Aug. 24, 1873, he was elected President of the Cortes by 135 votes against 73, but he vacated that post on Sept. 6, when he was nominated President of the Executive Power. His first measure was the prorogation of the Cortes and the assumption of dictatorial power. He next took energetic, but ineffectual, measures to suppress the Carlist insurrection, and despatched the Minister of War in person to Cuba to protect Spanish interests in that island. When, however, the Cortes re-assembled on Jan. 2, 1874, it refused by 120 votes against 100, to pass a vote of confidence in President Castelar, who resigned. Thereupon General Pavia, as Captain-General of Madrid, forcibly dissolved the Cortes, and appointed a provisional government with Marshal Serrano at its head. Soon after the *pronunciamiento* in favour of Alfonso XII., Señor Castelar quitted Madrid and proceeded to Geneva, Jan., 1875. While in that city, being disgusted at the educational decree promulgated by the Spanish Government, he resigned the Chair of History in the University of Madrid, March 6, 1875. Subsequently he returned to Spain, and succeeded, though not without considerable difficulty, in obtaining a seat in the Cortes, as Deputy for Madrid, at the elections of Jan., 1876. Since that time he has spoken frequently, and always with effect; but he has been a politician without a party, too advanced for Sagasta, and too moderate for the Zorrillists. He was elected a member of the Spanish Academy in 1871, but he did not deliver his reception speech till April 25, 1880. Señor Castelar has written "Ernesto, novela original de costumbres," 1855; "Lucano, su Vida, su Genio, su Poema," 1857; "Legendas Populares," 1857; "Ideas Democráticas," 1858; "La Civilizacion en los cinco primeros siglos del Cristianismo. Lecciones pronunciadas en el Ateneo de Madrid," 2 vols., 1858-59; "Crónica de la Guerra de Africa," 1859; "La Redencion del Esclavo," 1859; "Colleccion de los principales articulos politicos y literarios," 1859; "Cartas á un Obispo sobre la Libertad de la Iglesia," printed in "Biblioteca de Democracia," 1864; "Discurso pronunciado en la noche del 13 de Noviembre de 1868, con motivo de instalarse el Comité Republicano de Madrid," 1868; "Discursos Parlamentarios, en la Asamblea Constituyente," 3 vols., 1871; "Roma vieja y nueva Italia," translated into English by Mrs. Arthur Arnold, under the title of "Old Rome and New Italy," 1873; "Semblanzas contemporáneas de los personajes mas celebres del mundo en las Letras, las Ciencias y las Artes;" "Vida de Lord Byron;" and "Historia de un Corazon," a romance.

CASTLETOWN, (Lord) **Bernard E. B. FitzPatrick**, 2nd Baron Castletown, of Upper Ossory, was born in 1848, and educated at Eton and Oxford. He went through the Franco-Prussian campaign as assistant under the Red Cross Society, and was present in Paris during the earlier days of the Commune. From 1871-75 he served in the first Life Guards, and was with the Household Cavalry in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, gaining the medal and clasp after Tel-el-Kebir. He has travelled extensively in Lapland, the little known parts of Asia Minor, the Rocky Mountains, and British North America. He sat in Parliament for three years as Conservative member for Portarlington, and took a prominent part in the discussion of Irish questions. Since his accession to the House of Lords his political attitude has always been that of a "Moderate." In 1885 he was appointed Chairman of the Barrow Drainage Royal Commission, and he is a D.L. and J.P. for Queen's Co., Ireland. He married in 1875 the Hon. Clare St. Leger, only child of Viscount Doneraile.

CATES, Arthur, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., &c., architect, born in London, April 29, 1829, was educated at King's College School, and became the pupil of Sydney Smirke, R.A. In 1870 he succeeded Sir James Pennethorne as Architect to the Land Revenues of the Crown in London, under the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests. He is Surveyor to the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and holds other appointments. For some years he was Hon. Sec. to, and is now member of, the Council of the Society of Biblical Archæology. He is Hon. Sec. to the Architectural Publication Society ("The Dictionary of Architecture"), and, since 1887, he has been a Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

CAVE, The Hon. Sir Lewis William, was born July 3, 1832, at Desborough, in Northamptonshire (where his father owned a small estate), and was educated at Rugby, under Dr. Tait. In 1851 he was elected to an Exhibition at Lincoln College, Oxford, and took his B.A. degree in 1855, having been placed in the 2nd class classics in the final examination. In 1856 he was admitted as a student at the Inner Temple, and in June 1859 was called to the Bar. In the following year he joined the Midland circuit, and subsequently left it to join the new North-Eastern circuit. Mr. Cave was appointed a revising barrister in 1865, and held the office until he obtained a silk gown in 1875. In 1873 he was appointed Recorder of Lincoln. Mr. Cave was elected a Bencher of his Inn in 1877, and in the same year was made a Commissioner of Assize for the autumn circuit. In 1880 he was appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the Parliamentary elections at Oxford. In March, 1881, Mr. Cave was appointed one of the Justices of the High Court, and in April received the honour of knighthood, together with Mr. Justice Mathew. In Dec. 1883, Mr. Justice Cave was appointed Judge in Bankruptcy, in which position he had to administer the new Bankruptcy Act which came into operation on Jan. 1, 1884. Mr. Justice Cave has edited several law books. From 1861 to 1865, in conjunction with the Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, Q.C., he edited the "Reports of the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved." In 1861 Mr. Cave, in conjunction with Mr. Bell, edited the seventh edition of Stone's "Practice of Petty Sessions." In 1869 he edited the sixth edition, and in 1875 the seventh edition of Addison's "Treatise of the Law of Contracts," and in 1879 he edited the fifth edition of the same author's "Law of Torts."

CAYLEY, Professor Arthur, F.R.S., Ph.D., Sc.D., D.C.L., LL.D., son of the late Henry Cayley, Russian merchant, of a Yorkshire family, was born at Richmond, Surrey, on Aug. 16, 1821, and educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., in 1842, as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman. He was elected Fellow of his College, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and for some years practised as a conveyancer. In 1863, on the institution of the professorship, he was elected Sadlerian Professor of pure mathematics in the University of Cambridge. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1875 was re-elected to a Foundation Fellowship. He is a correspondent of the French Institute in the section of Astronomy, and is an honorary member, associate, or correspondent of the Academies of Berlin, Vienna, Rome and many others. He received the degree of D.C.L., from the University of Oxford in 1864, and that of LL.D. from the University of Dublin in 1865, and from the University of Edinburgh in 1884. He has also received the degree of Ph.D. from the Universities of Göttingen, Leyden, and Bologna, and in 1888, the degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by his own University. He is a past President of the Royal Astronomical, the London Mathematical and the Cambridge Philosophical Societies, and was President of the British Association at the meeting at Southport in 1883. He has received the Royal and Copley medals of the Royal Society, the De Morgan medal of the London Mathematical Society, and the Huyghens medal (Leyden). His mathematical memoirs, exceeding 800 in number, which were originally published in English and Foreign mathematical journals and Transactions, are now in course of publication by the University of Cambridge in ten volumes quarto, under his own editorship. Two volumes are already issued (1890). He is also the author of a treatise on Elliptic Functions. His writings relate to every branch of pure mathematics, besides dynamics and astronomy. He gave, in the first half of the year 1882, a course of mathematical lectures at the John Hopkins University, Baltimore. For some years he has been a member of the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, and of the Press Syndicate. He is also the chairman of the Association for promoting the higher education of women (to which Newnham College belongs). In the present year (1890) the distinction of officer of the Legion of Honour has been conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic.

CECIL, Arthur, *See* BLUNT, ARTHUR CECIL.

CECIL, Lord Eustace Brownlow Henry, second surviving son of the second Marquis of Salisbury, by his first wife, was born in London, in 1834, and educated at Harrow and Sandhurst. He entered the Army in 1851, served in the Crimea, and retired as Captain and Lieut-Colonel, Coldstream Guards, in 1863. He represented South Essex in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest from July, 1865, to December, 1868, and West Essex from 1868 until 1885. In February, 1875, he was appointed Surveyor-General of Ordnance, which post he retained until the resignation of his party in 1880. Lord Eustace Cecil is the author of "Impressions of Life at Home and Abroad," 1865. He is a magistrate for Middlesex, Essex, and Dorset, and a county alderman of Dorset.

CERRITO, Francesca. *See* ST. LÉON, MDME.

CESNOLA, Count, Luigi Palma di, LL.D., was born at Rivarolo, near Turin, Italy, June 29, 1832. He received a collegiate education, after which he was placed in a seminary with a view to his entering the priesthood. Preferring, however, a more active life, he left the seminary to enter the Sardinian Army on the outbreak of the war with Austria in 1848. In Feb. 1849, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy on the battlefield for bravery. On the close of the war, he was ordered to the Royal Military Academy at Cheraseo (near Turin), from which he graduated in 1851. After serving in the army several years, he went to New York in 1860, and, in 1861, was made a Lieut.-Colonel in the volunteer service of the U.S. army, and subsequently a Colonel. At the close of the civil war, he was appointed American Consul at Cyprus, where he remained until the consulate was abolished (1865-1877). It was while he occupied that position that he made the discovery of antiquities with which his name is now associated. He has been made an honorary member of many scientific and literary societies, both in Europe and in America, and the kings of Italy and Bavaria have bestowed knightly orders upon him. Both Columbia and Princeton Colleges conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In 1873 the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York secured by purchase the Cypriote antiquities collected up to that date, and Cesnola was granted an extended leave of absence to visit New York and arrange and classify them. Returning to Cyprus in 1873, he made further discoveries and collections, which also were secured to the Metropolitan Museum. In 1877 he settled permanently in New York. In 1878 he was made a Trustee of the Museum, and Secretary of the Board of Trustees. In 1879, when the museum was removed to Central Park, he was appointed Director of it. He published a narrative of the discoveries and excavations in 1878 under the title of "Cyprus: its ancient cities, tombs, and temples;" and in 1882 a description of the "Metropolitan Museum of Art." He is now, 1890, publishing the second volume of the "Atlas of the Cesnola Collection," under the auspices of the museum.

CHADWICK, David, was born at Macclesfield, Dec. 23, 1821. He was educated at Manchester, and in 1843 began business as a professional accountant. In 1844 he was appointed Treasurer to the Corporation of Salford, and retained that office till 1860. He took an active part in the establishment of the Salford Royal Free Library and Museum, Peel Park, and of the Salford Working Men's College, and was the first treasurer of both institutions. He was Honorary Secretary and afterwards President of the Manchester Statistical Society, and was the first President of the Manchester Institute of Accountants, and is now a member of the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. He was elected M.P. for Macclesfield in 1868, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1880 he was again returned for the same constituency, but on petition the election was declared void. He introduced into Parliament and carried through the Commons, and through the Second Reading in the Lords a bill for the amendment of the Joint Stock Companies Acts with compulsory forms of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statements. He was some time a member of the Council of the London Statistical Society, and wrote a history of the rate of wages in Lancashire in 200 trades for twenty years. He is the author of various essays on Parliamentary Representation, Working Men's Colleges, Poor Rates and Principle of Rating, Water Meters, Financial Aspect of Sanitary Reform, the Equitable Adjustment of the Income-Tax, Profit-Sharing, and Joint Stock Companies. He is a prize essayist and Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He erected the Macclesfield Free Library, and presented it to the Corporation, is a Governor, and one of the three Trustees of the Estate and Pictures of the Royal Holloway College at Egham, Surrey. He married, first, Louisa, youngest daughter of William Bow, Esq., and, second, Ursula, eldest daughter of Thomas Sopwith, Esq., M.A. C.E., F.R.S., of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Westminster.

CHAFFERS, William, was born Sept. 28, 1811, in Watling Street, London, was educated at Margate, and at Merchant Taylors' Classical School, under the old régime; Dr. Bellamy being head master. During the extensive excavations for the main Sewerage of the City, and digging the foundation of the Royal Exchange, he formed a large Collection of Roman and Mediæval Antiquities; and in 1843 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries. In 1857 he assisted in the selection of Works of Art for the National Loan Exhibition at Manchester. In 1862 he assisted in making Selections of Antique Plate for the Loan Exhibition at the South Kensington Museum and wrote descriptive notices of these and other portions for the catalogue published by the Science and Art Department. In 1868-9 he was Superintendent of the Museum of Art at the National Exhibition held at Leeds; in 1872 Superintendent of the Exhibition of Works of Art held in Dublin, and in 1876 Manager and General Superintendent of Exhibition of Works of Art at Wrexham; and of various others subsequently. In 1890 he was General Manager of the Exhibition of Pottery, Porcelain, &c., at Hanley, Staffordshire. Mr. Chaffers is the author of the following publications:—1863, "Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain," 7th Edition, 1887; "Hall Marks on Plate," Illustrated with tables of Date letters, 6th Edition, 1886; 1865, "Hand-book of Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain." Ninth Thousand, 1889; "The Keramic Gallery of Pottery and Porcelain" with numerous illustrations, 2 vols.; 1887, "Gilda Aurifabrorum," a History of Goldsmiths and their marks on Plate.

In addition to the above Standard Works, he has published numerous papers and correspondences on Art and Antiquity in the *Archæologia*, *Art Journal*, and in the journals of the Archæological Association, and other kindred societies.

CHAILLU, Paul Du. *See* Du Chaillu, Paul.

CHALLEMEL-LACOUR, Paul Armand, a French Senator, born at Avranches (Manche), May 19, 1827, studied at Paris in the Lycée of Saint Louis, entered the Normal School in 1846, and was first in the competition for graduation in philosophy in 1849. He was sent as Professor of Philosophy to the Lycées of Pau and Limoges. Arrested and imprisoned after the *coup d'état*, and then banished from France, he withdrew to Belgium, where he delivered lectures with success, and next to Switzerland, where he was appointed Professor of French Literature in the "Polytechnicon" of Zurich. After the amnesty he returned to his native country (1859), and contributed articles on literature, art, and philosophy to the *Temps*, the *Revue Nationale*, the *Revue des Cours Scientifiques et Littéraires*, the *Revue Moderne*, of which he became manager, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1868 he established, in conjunction with Messieurs Brisson, Allain-Targé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, of which he undertook the management, and consequently underwent a conviction for publishing the lists of subscriptions for a monument to the representative Baudin. Appointed Prefect of the Rhône after Sept. 4, 1870, he was called upon to administer the affairs of the turbulent city of Lyons in circumstances of extreme difficulty. It is true that he did not succeed in preventing excesses there, but it is urged on his behalf that his authority was counterbalanced and held in check by the Committee of Public Safety. He resigned this office Feb. 5, 1871, and on Jan. 7, 1872, he was elected Deputy in the Radical interest for the Bouches-du-Rhône. In the Chamber he distinguished himself by his eloquence and his readiness and calmness in debate. On Jan. 30, 1876, he was elected a Senator by the department of the Bouches-du-Rhône. M. Challemel-Lacour was mixed up at about the same period in two important law-suits. One of these was brought by the Brothers of Christian Doctrine of the commune of Caluire, in the Department of the Rhône, whose establishment had been occupied by troops during the war. After prolonged arguments, and notwithstanding a ministerial decree of April 10, 1878, which declared that the Prefect had acted in the name of the State, the Court of Cassation sent back the case to the Court of Dijon, which, on Jan. 30, 1879, condemned M. Challemel-Lacour and his associates in 97,243 francs damages. The second action was brought by M. Challemel-Lacour against *La France Nouvelle*, a Legitimist journal, which had charged him with cheating at play in a club, and the defendants were condemned, on Jan. 6, 1879, to pay a fine of 2000 francs and 10,000 francs costs. A few days afterwards (Jan. 14) he was sent to Berne as ambassador to the Swiss Confederation. On June 11, 1880, he was nominated ambassador to the Court of St. James's, in succession to M. Léon Say. On his appointment being made known in this country, an angry debate took place in the House of Commons, got up by Mr. O'Donnell, as to M. Challemel-Lacour's antecedents. Mr. O'Donnell was, however, defeated by 245 votes against 149. M. Challemel-Lacour continued to be Ambassador in London till Feb. 1882, when he was recalled at his own request. In the Cabinet formed by M. Jules Ferry in Feb. 1883, M. Challemel-Lacour held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. M. Challemel-Lacour was one of the founders, and is chief editor, of the *République Française*. He has published "La Philosophie Individualiste," an essay on Humboldt, in the "Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine," 1864; a translation of Ritter's "History of Philosophy," with an introduction, 3 vols., 1861; and he edited the works of Madame d'Épinay, 2 vols., 1869.

CHAMBERLAIN, The Rt. Hon. Joseph, M.P., P.C., eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, a member of one of the City Companies, was born in London in 1836. His mother was Caroline, daughter of Mr. Henry Harben. He was educated at University College School, and afterwards became a member of a firm of wood-screw makers at Birmingham (Nettlefold & Chamberlain), which his father had joined in 1854. He retired from business in 1874, shortly after the decease of his father. Mr. Chamberlain had at this time obtained a certain local celebrity in consequence of his advanced Radical opinions and the fluency of speech with which he expressed them in one of the Birmingham debating societies. In 1868 he was appointed Chairman of the first Executive Committee of the Education League, and in November of the same year a member of the Birmingham Town Council. In 1873 he became Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, of which he was first elected a member in 1870. Mr. Chamberlain is also an Alderman of Birmingham, and was three times successively elected Mayor of the Borough (1874-75-76). His name was first brought before the public in Feb., 1874, when he came forward at the general election to oppose Mr. Roebuck at Sheffield. He was not successful, the numbers polled being 14,193 for Roebuck, 12,858 for Mundella, and 11,053 for Chamberlain. In June, 1876, he was returned for Birmingham, to fill up the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Dixon's retirement from Parliamentary life. In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain chiefly attracted notice by his advocacy of the Gothenburg system of licensing places where intoxicating liquors are sold. He is in favour of disestablishment and of compulsory secular education. At the general election of April, 1880, he was returned with Mr. Muntz and Mr. Bright for Birmingham, the three Liberals gaining a large majority over the Conservative candidates, Major F. Burnaby and the Hon. A. G. C. Calthorpe. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Administration immediately after that election, Mr. Chamberlain was nominated President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. As such he prepared and passed the Bankruptcy Act which is now in force, and attempted, but in vain, to pass a strong Merchant Shipping Bill. During this Administration Mr. Chamberlain continued to be a prominent member of the Radical party; and at the general election of Nov., 1885, he was generally regarded as the leader of the "advanced wing." But after the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet of 1886 (in which he held the post of President of the Local Government Board), he found himself obliged to resign from inability to agree with the Prime Minister's Home Rule policy. At the general election of 1886, when he was returned unopposed for West Birmingham, he stood as a strong Unionist, and withdrew from connection with the Gladstone party. In 1887 he went to the United States as Chairman of a Fisheries Commission, and signed a Treaty in 1888. He went again to the States in the autumn of that year, and married Miss Endicott on Nov. 15.

CHAMBERLAIN, General, Sir Neville Bowles, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the second son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart. (who was for some years Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in Brazil), born at Rio, Jan. 18, 1820, was appointed to the Indian Army in 1836. He served as a subaltern with much distinction in Afghanistan and Scinde, and was wounded at Kandahar and at Ghuznee. In 1842 he was attached to the Governor-General's body-guards, and in 1843 appointed Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General to the Army. In 1848 he was nominated by Lord Dalhousie one of his aides-de-camp, and commanded the 8th Irregular Cavalry, attached to the army in the Punjaub. In 1855, having previously discharged some important civil duties as military secretary to the Chief Commissioner (Sir John Lawrence), he was placed in command of a force of irregular troops, which he retained until the breaking out of the Indian Mutiny. On the death of Col. Chester before Delhi, Col. Chamberlain (then brigadier-general) succeeded to the post of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, and was severely wounded in the sortie of July 18. He was nominated a C.B. in 1857, and in reward for his services in the Mutiny, was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen. He afterwards gained distinction by his services against the hill-tribes, and has been wounded more frequently than any other officer of his years and standing in the service. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General in May, 1872; appointed Colonel of the Bengal Infantry in May, 1874; a member of Council of the Governor of Madras in 1875; and Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army in Dec., 1875. In Aug., 1878, he was appointed the head of the English special mission to Cabul. This mission was abruptly stopped by the refusal of the Ameer of Afghanistan's officer at Ali Musjid to permit it to advance (Sept. 21). He was created General in 1877; and rose to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Madras, 1881. He retired in 1886.

CHAMBERS, Sir Thomas, Q.C., M.P., born at Hertford in 1814, was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1840. He represented the borough of Hertford in the House of Commons from July, 1852, to July, 1857. In the latter year he was elected Common Serjeant of London, and in 1861 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel. In 1865 he was elected one of the members for Marylebone, which borough he continued to represent in the Liberal interest until 1885. In Parliament his name has been principally identified with proposals to subject convents to periodical inspection by paid officials of the State, and with a measure for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He was knighted for his judicial services in 1872, and elected Recorder of London, Feb. 5, 1878, in the room of Mr. Russell Gurney resigned.

CHAMPNEYS, Basil, architect, son of the late Dean of Lichfield, was born in 1842, and educated at Charterhouse, being elected Foundation Scholar and Gold Medallist in 1860, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in classical honours in 1864. He studied architecture under the late John Prichard, diocesan architect of Llandaff, and began practice in 1867. Amongst other works he has designed the following public buildings:—at Cambridge, the Divinity and Literary Schools, the Old Hall, Sidgwick Hall, Clough Hall, and other buildings of Newnham College, the Archæological Museum, and All Saints' Memorial; at Oxford, the Indian Institute, the new buildings at New College, Lady Margaret Hall and Mansfield College; at Bedford, the Girls' Schools and new Grammar School buildings for the Harpur Trust; at Harrow, the new school buildings and Butler Museum; and the Women's Fawcett Memorial on the Thames Embankment. He has designed the following churches:—St. Luke's, Kentish Town; St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford; St. Mary Star of the Sea, Hastings; Havering-atte-Bowe in Essex; Matfield in Kent; Glascote in Warwickshire; Stonefold and Laneside in Lancashire. Mr. Champneys has carried out the restoration of Tatenhill, Tamworth, Wednesbury, and Alrewas in Staffordshire; Bexley in Kent; Upholland in Lancashire; Chilcote in Derbyshire; Okewood in Surrey; St. Dunstan's, Stepney; St. Bride's, Fleet Street; and St. Alphege, Greenwich, in the London district; and is also the designer of the Palace Avenue Hotel in Kensington. Mr. Champneys is the author of a work entitled, "A Quiet Corner of England," published in 1875.

CHANDLER, Charles Frederick, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., American Chemist, born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, Dec. 6, 1836, studied at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College, and afterwards at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, receiving his degree of Ph.D. at Göttingen in 1856. In 1857 he was placed in charge of the chemical department of Union College, and in 1858 was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy. In 1864 he was made Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry in the newly instituted School of Mines connected with Columbia College, New York, and on the reorganization of the school in 1877 became Professor of Chemistry both in the school and in the college. In 1865 he was appointed chemist to the New York Metropolitan Board of Health, of which for a number of years he was President. In 1870, in connection with his brother, he established the *American Chemist*, a monthly periodical, in which the results of his principal investigations have appeared, but which was discontinued in 1877. He became connected with the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1872, as Adjunct Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, succeeding to the full Professorship in 1876. The degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the University of the City of New York in 1873 and that of LL.D. by Union College in the same year. He is a member of the Chemical Societies of London, Berlin, Paris and New York, of the National Academy of Sciences and of a large number of other Scientific Associations. While a member of the Board of Health, Dr. Chandler did much to improve the sanitary condition of New York by establishing a rigid inspection of milk and food supplied, by securing the passage of the Tenement House Act, by regulating the location of Slaughter-houses and in numerous other ways. He has published "The Inaugural Dissertation," 1856; "Report on Water for Locomotives," 1865; "Examination of Various Rocks and Minerals," which appeared in the geological reports of Iowa and Wisconsin; "Investigations on Mineral Waters," and papers on the water supply of cities, on petroleum, on the purification of coal-gas; and has also contributed numerous scientific articles to Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia," 1874-77.

CHANEY, Henry James, F.R.A.S., born at Windsor in 1842, was educated at a private school, entered the civil service in 1859, was appointed in 1860 to the Exchequer to take charge of the technical duties arising under the Sale of Gas Act, 1859, became Secretary to the Royal Commissions on Standards, 1867-8, and, on the retirement in 1876 of the Warden of the Standards, he was appointed Superintendent, Standards Department, in the Board of Trade. He has been a member of various committees relating to units and standards of measurement; and represented Great Britain in Paris in 1889 at the General Conference of the International Committee of Weights and Measures. He is identified with improvements in the local administration of the laws relating to the weights and measures used in trade, and with recent demands for higher accuracy in weighing and measuring instruments used for scientific and manufacturing purposes. His printed papers, issued under the direction of the Board of Trade, include "Reports on Standards of Measurement for Gas;" "Verification of Standards for the Governments of India and Russia," 1877; "Screw Gauges," 1881-3; "Apothecaries' Weights and Measures," 1881; "Calculations of Densities and Expansions," 1883; "On the Prevention of Fraud in the Sale of Coal and of Bread;" "Expansion of Palladium;" "Re-comparison of the Imperial and Metric Units," 1883; "Verification of the new Parliamentary Standards of Length and Weight," 1881-3; "Mode of Testing weighing-machines," 1886; "Note on the Gold Coinage," 1886; "Re-determination of the Scientific Unit of Volume," 1889.

CHANLER, Mrs. Amélie, née Rives, an American writer, was born at Richmond, Va. in 1863. She was educated chiefly at the home of her grandfather, William C. Rives, Castle Hill, Albemarle co., Va., and early showed a taste for literature. Her first published story was "A Brother to Dragons," and appeared in the *Atlantic* in 1886. This was followed by "Farrier Lass of Piping Pebworth," "Nurse Crumpet's Story," "Story of Arnon," and "Virginia of Virginia." In 1888 her "Quick or the Dead," was issued, and it at once attracted wide attention, and proved one of the literary sensations of the year. Two other productions by her have appeared since: a five-act Syrian tragedy entitled "Herod and Mariamne," and a novel "The Witness of the Sun." Miss Rives was married, in June, 1888, to John Armstrong Chanler of New York, a great-grandson of the late William B. Astor, and has spent the principal part of her time since then in England and on the continent of Europe.

CHANT, Mrs. Laura Ormiston (née Dibbin), was born October 9, 1848, at Chepstow, Monmouthshire. Her father was a civil engineer, and at the time of this, his second daughter's birth, was engaged in the difficult task of building a tubular railway bridge over the river Wye. When she was nearly five her parents removed to London. At fifteen Laura became a Sunday-school teacher, and carried on that work in different parts of England with little intermission till she was twenty-two. For five or six years she taught in three ladies' schools, and then entered a hospital as nurse. After a year as probationer, she became Sister in the largest hospital in Great Britain, the London Hospital in Whitechapel, where she met her future husband, and decided to abandon nursing for the study of medicine. Her lover entered heart and soul into the project; but lack of money for what was then an extremely costly and difficult undertaking, owing to the powerful opposition of the medical schools to women entering the profession, prevented her from qualifying before marriage; and afterward the need of her services as a public speaker and worker in philanthropy soon closed the door of ambition on medicine. "But the study and experience as a nurse, together with the experience gained as assistant manager of a lunatic asylum, has been of such incalculable value," writes Mrs. Chant, "both to myself, my husband as a professional man, and my household, that I am certain the serious study of the laws of health should form a prominent item in the education of every young man and woman." Mrs. Chant's first public address was on the position of "Women in the Nineteenth Century," advocating the franchise for them on the same terms as for men, as the only permanent means of redressing the wrongs that have been done them. Then the temperance platform claimed her; and then that of social purity. Perhaps the best idea of Mrs. Chant's varied channels of interest and labour may be gained from the fact that she is on the executive committee of the Women's Liberal Federation of England, of which Mrs. Gladstone is president; on that of the National Society for Promoting Woman Suffrage; is vice-president of one or two Liberal associations; one of the four vice-presidents of the Peace Society; a member of the council of the National Vigilance Association of Great Britain and Ireland; an ardent advocate of physical training and gymnasiums, on which subject she has written and lectured—Mélio's work on gymnastics having an introduction by her. She is the authoress of two beautiful sermons, "The Spiritual Life" and "Signs of the Times," and one volume of poems entitled, "Verona," and is about to bring out another. But beyond all this is her personal work for individuals. Her house is indeed a refuge for the destitute, and a place where broken lives and hearts get mended under the influence of loving care. The criminal and the outcast, the giddy and the stupid, the lonely, the poor, are seldom out of her home circle.

CHAPLEAU, The Hon. Joseph Adolphe, Q.C., LL.D., Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour, Knight Commander of

St. Gregory the Great, Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, was born at Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Quebec, Nov. 9, 1840, and was called to the Bar in 1861 and created Q.C. in 1873. He entered the Provincial Legislature in 1867, being elected by acclamation for the county of Terrebonne, which he still represents in the Commons. From 1873 to 1874 he was Solicitor-General. He became Provincial Secretary in 1876, and left the Government at the *coup-d'-état* of Lt.-Governor Letellier de St. Just in March, 1878. He was foremost in the struggle which ensued, as leader of the Opposition, and defeated the July Administration, which had endorsed the arbitrary action of the Lieut.-Governor, who had dismissed a ministry supported by a large majority of both houses of the Legislature. Lieut.-Governor Letellier was dismissed from office by the Federal Government, after an overwhelming vote of the Parliament of Canada against his violation of responsible government. Mr. Chapleau became Premier of Quebec in Oct. 1879, and remained in that position, filling the offices of Minister of Agriculture and Public Works and of Minister of Railways, until July, 1882, when he was called to the Privy Council of Canada, as Secretary of State, which position he has occupied ever since. He established in Canada, in 1881, the Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadian, a financial institution of high standing, of which he is the Vice-President in Canada, the President being in Paris. He was appointed Commander of the Legion of Honour, in 1882, by President Grévy. He had been made the previous year, a Commander of St. Gregory the Great. In 1884, he was appointed President of a Royal Commission on Chinese Immigration, and visited California and British Columbia as such. His report on the question was followed by the enactment of a law, which does not forbid but limits in a certain measure Chinese Immigration into Canada. He introduced into Canada the British system of the Stationery office for public departments and Parliament, and the American system of a National Printing Bureau. He is a Professor of International Law and LL.D. of the Laval University.

CHAPMAN, Miss Elizabeth Rachel, was born at Woodford, Essex, where her family, originally of Whitby, Yorkshire, has resided for nearly a hundred years; she is connected, both paternally and maternally, with the Gurneys of Norwich, and is lineally descended from Mrs. Elizabeth Fry. Miss Chapman has written fiction, essays, and poetry, and is interested in the various social and philanthropic movements of the day, more particularly in those specially affecting women. The following is a list of her publications: "Master of All," 1881; "A Tourist Idyl, and other stories," 1883; "The New Godiva and other studies," 1885; "A Comtist Lover, and other studies," 1886; "The New Purgatory, and other poems," 1887; "A Companion to 'In Memoriam,'" 1888.

CHAPMAN, General Sir Frederick Edward, G.C.B., son of Richard Chapman, Esq., of Gatchell, Somersetshire, was born in British Guiana in 1816. After passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1835, became a captain in 1846, a colonel in the army in 1855, and a lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Engineers in 1859. In the year 1854 he was sent on a special mission to Constantinople, and was employed in surveying the positions in Turkey previous to the arrival of the British army in that country. Colonel Chapman was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, during the early part of which he was director of the left attack, and during the latter part executive engineer to the forces. As a reward for his valuable services he received a medal with three clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, the third class of the Medjidieh, besides being appointed a Companion of the Bath and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1867, and attained the rank of Major-General the same year. Sir Frederick held the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda from 1867 to 1870, and that of Inspector-General of Fortifications and Director of Works from the last date to 1875. He became a Lieutenant-General in the army, and a Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers in May, 1872; and was advanced to the brevet of General in Oct. 1877. In the latter year he was created a G.C.B. He was placed on the retired list in 1881.

CHARCOT, Jean Martin, M.D., born at Paris in 1825, obtained his diploma as M.D. in 1853, and in 1856 was appointed Médecin du Bureau Central, from which time he has continually devoted his attention to the study of the nervous system. Besides his principal works on various forms of disease, his "Leçons Cliniques sur les Maladies du Système

Nerveux," and his "Leçons du Mardi à la Salpetrière," he founded in 1880, and still edits, the "Archives de Neurologie," and takes a leading part in the direction of the *Revue de Médecine*, "Archives de Pathologie Experimentale," and the "Nouvelle Iconographie de la Salpetrière." He is a Member of the Institute of France, of the Royal Irish Academy, of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and of a great number of other scientific societies in various countries.

CHARD, Major John Rouse Merriott, V.C., was born Dec. 21, 1847, being the second son of the late Mr. William Wheaton Chard, of Pathe, Somerset, and Mount Tamar, Devon. He was educated first at the Plymouth New Grammar School, and then at Woolwich, and obtained his commission in the Royal Engineers July 15, 1868. After two years at Chatham he went to Bermuda, where he was employed for three years on the fortifications near Hamilton for the defence of the dockyard and naval anchorage. Coming on leave to England on the death of his father, he was sent to Malta to complete his foreign service, remaining about two years employed on the new forts there. On his return to England he was quartered at Aldershot, and took part in the Army Manœuvres. After a short stay at Chatham he went to Exeter (Western District) for about two years. Ordered from there to Aldershot to join the 5th company of Royal Engineers on the mobilization of the Army Corps for the East, he went with the company to Chatham, and embarked with it for Natal, Dec. 2, 1878, arriving at Durban early in Jan. 1879. On Jan. 22 Lieutenant Chard was the hero of the famous defence of Rorke's Drift. He was left in charge of the Commissariat post, with eighty men of the 80th Regiment; and an attack being imminent, a barricade was hastily thrown up under his direction, the men using for this purpose a number of bags, biscuit tins, and other matters belonging to the commissariat stores, being part of the time under fire. The attack was made soon after dark by at least 3,000 Zulus, and the fight was kept up during the greater part of the night. The Zulus got inside the barricade six times, and were as often driven out at the point of the bayonet. In the meantime another body of Zulu troops passed to the rear of the military hospital and set fire to it. At dawn the attacking force withdrew, for Lord Chelmsford's column was then seen approaching, and was enthusiastically hailed by the gallant defenders. Three hundred and fifty-one dead Zulus were counted near the entrenchment, and the number killed after that attack was estimated at 1,000. The defenders of Rorke's Drift were undoubtedly the means of saving Grey Town and Helpmakaar, and also of securing time for effecting a retreat with the main column. Lieutenant Chard left Rorke's Drift sick with fever on Feb. 17 for Ladysmith, where he was hospitably entertained at the house of Dr. Hyde Allen Park. He left Ladysmith for the front on April 27, rejoined the 5th company of the Royal Engineers at Landsman's Drift on April 29, and was present at the battle of Ulundi. On returning to St. Paul's he was presented with the Victoria Cross by Sir Garnet Wolseley. Soon afterwards he was ordered home. Arriving at Portsmouth Oct. 2, 1879, he was met by a telegram from Her Majesty, and shortly afterwards he proceeded to Balmoral, where he was graciously received by the Queen. For his services he was advanced to the rank of Major.

CHARLES I. (Charles Eitel Frederick Zephirin Louis), King of Roumania, was born April 20, 1839, being the second son of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, head of the second of the non-reigning branches of the princely house of Hohenzollern. He was elected and proclaimed Prince Regnant of Roumania, with hereditary succession, by a plébiscite, taken April 8-20, 1866, and definitely recognised on Oct. 24 in that year by the Sublime Porte and the guaranteeing Powers. The Prince had previously been a sub-lieutenant in the 2nd regiment of Prussian dragoons, and it is believed that his candidature for the throne of Roumania, which had become vacant by the expulsion of Prince Alexander John, was proposed by Prussia, and supported by her diplomatic action. His reign has been marked throughout by internal dissensions and parliamentary crises. The unwarrantable persecution of the Jews in Moldavia elicited indignant protests from various foreign governments, who likewise complained that bands of armed men were allowed to be formed within the Roumanian territory, with the object of creating disturbances on the Lower Danube. The disputes in the Roumanian Chamber, and the incessant ministerial changes, led to a dissolution of the Chamber of Bucharest in 1869. A convention was concluded between his Government and the Czar, permitting the Russians to cross the Danube in April, 1877. The Roumanian army was then mobilised, and war declared against Turkey. In Sept. and Oct. 1877, Prince Charles held the nominal command of the Army of the West, and he fought at Plevna, where the Roumanians behaved with great gallantry, and suffered heavy losses. He received, in acknowledgment of his services, the cross of St. George from Alexander II., to whom he sent in return, the decoration of the Order of the Star of Roumania. He had the title of "Royal Highness" from 1878 till March 26, 1881, when he was proclaimed King of Roumania by a unanimous vote of the representatives of the nation. The coronation ceremony took place on May 22. He married, Nov. 15, 1869, Pauline Elizabeth Ottilie Louise (born 1843), daughter of the late Prince Hermann of Wied. (*See* Elizabeth.)

CHARLES I. (Karl Friedrich Alexander), King of Würtemberg, eldest son of the late King William I., was born March 6, 1823, and succeeded to the throne June 25, 1864. He followed the policy of his father on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and formed one of the Minor States party in the Diet. In the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 he allied himself with Austria, but on Aug. 23 signed a treaty of alliance with Prussia; and in the French war of 1870 his army fought with the Prussians. His Majesty, who is a Colonel of a Russian regiment of dragoons, married, July 13, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of Nicholas I., late Czar of Russia.

CHARLES, Mrs. Elizabeth, the daughter of John Rundle, Esq., formerly M.P. for Tavistock, was born in 1826. She is the authoress of "The Draytons and Davenants," 1841; "The Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family," 1863; this has had a large sale; and so also has "The Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevylyan," 1864; Mrs. Charles published, in 1866, "Winifred Bertram"; in 1870, "The Martyrs of Spain"; in 1873, "Against the Stream"; in 1876, "The Bertram Family"; in 1879, "Joan the Maid"; in 1881, "Lapsed, but not Lost," all her works being characterised by deep religious feeling. She married, in 1851, Mr. Andrew Charles.

CHARLEY, Sir William Thomas, Q.C., D.C.L., born in 1833, is the youngest son of the late Matthew Charley, Esq., of Finaghy House, near Belfast. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and took his degree of B.A. in 1856, and of B.C.L. and D.C.L., by accumulation, in 1868. In 1865 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, having obtained the first certificate of honour of the first-class, and the exhibition at the final examinations of Council of Legal Education. He has been Common Serjeant of the City of London since 1878, and in 1880 was made a Q.C. From 1868 to 1880 he represented Salford in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest, but was unsuccessful at the Election of 1880, and unsuccessfully contested Ipswich in 1883 and 1885. In the latter year his opponents were unseated for bribery by their agents. Sir William Charley is a judge of the Central Criminal Court, and of the Mayor's Court of London. He is Upper Warden of the Worshipful Company of Loriners, a member of the Court of Lieutenancy of the City of London, and Hon. Colonel of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). He is the author of works on the "Real Property Acts" and "Judicature Acts," which have run through three editions. When in Parliament he carried several measures of social reform, the principles of some of which have been extended by subsequent legislation. He was knighted in 1880. In the spring of 1890 he married Miss Clara Harbord, daughter of F. G. Harbord, Esq., of Kirby Park, Cheshire.

CHARLOTTE, Ex-Empress of Mexico (Marie Charlotte Amélie Auguste Victoire Clémentine Léopoldine), daughter of Leopold I., King of the Belgians, born June 7, 1840, was married July 27, 1857, to the ill-fated Maximilian, afterwards Emperor of Mexico. In the midst of his embarrassments, Maximilian sent his empress to Paris in 1866 to seek more effectual aid from the Emperor Napoleon. She failed entirely in her mission, and proceeded to Italy, where her reason gave way in consequence of the troubles she had already undergone, and of those which she foresaw her husband would experience. Her Majesty was removed to the palace of Laeken, near Brussels, and it is said that during lucid intervals she has since employed her time in writing Memoirs of the History of the Mexican Empire. Her recovery is considered hopeless.

CHARNOCK, Richard Stephen, Ph.D., F.S.A., born in London, August 11, 1820, is the son of Richard Charnock, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. He was educated at King's College, London, and admitted an attorney in 1841. He has travelled through the whole of Europe, and has also visited the North of Africa and Asia Minor; and ha devoted much time to the study of anthropology, archæology, and philology, especially the Celtic and Oriental languages. Dr. Charnock is a member of many learned societies, and Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Göttingen. Among very many contributions to philology, anthropology, and science in general, Dr. Charnock is author of "Guide to the Tyrol," 1857; "Local Etymology," 1859; "Bradshaw's Guide to Spain and Portugal," 1865; "Verba Nominalia," 1866; "Ludus Patronymicus," 1868; "The Peoples of Transylvania," 1870; "Manorial Customs of Essex," 1870; "Patronymica Cornu-Britannica," 1870; "On the Physical, Mental, and Philological Characters of the Wallons," 1871; "Le Sette Commune," 1871; "A Glossary of the Essex Dialect," 1879; "Prænomina; or, the Etymology of the principal Christian names of Great Britain and Ireland," 1882; and "Nuces Etymologicæ," 1889.

CHARTERIS, Professor The Rev. Archibald Hamilton, M.A., D.D., born in Wamphray, Dumfriesshire, Dec. 13, 1835, was educated at the parish school and Edinburgh University, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1852, and of M.A. in 1853. He was presented to the parish of St. Quivox, Ayrshire, in 1858, to Newabbey in 1859, and called to the Park Church, Glasgow, in 1863. He was appointed one of Her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland in 1870, having previously received the degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University in 1868. He was appointed to the Chair of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh in 1868, which he still holds. Professor Charteris is the author of "The Life of James Robertson, D.D.," 1863; "Canonicity: a Collection of Early Testimonies to the Books of the New Testament," 1880; "The Christian Scriptures," being the Avall Lectures, 1882, and of several occasional pamphlets and lectures. In ecclesiastical work he is best known as Vice-Convener of the General Assembly's Committee for the Abolition of Patronage, which accomplished its work in 1874, and as Convener of the General Assembly's Committee on Christian Life and Work from its first appointment to the present time. The purpose and effect of this committee is inquiry into and reporting upon the methods of work employed in the various parishes of the Church of Scotland, so that through the influence of the General Assembly and of public opinion, those methods may be developed and improved.

CHARTRES (Duc de), Robert Philippe-Louis - Eugène - Ferdinand d'Orléans, youngest son of the late Duke of Orleans, and grandson of the late King Louis Philippe, was born at Paris, Nov. 9, 1840. When only two years of age he lost his father, and six years later the Revolution drove him into exile. The young duke was carefully brought up in Eisenach in Germany, and afterwards joined his family in England. He served in the Italian army, 1859, and in the Federal army in the first campaign of the American Civil War in 1862. He married, June 11, 1863, Françoise-Marie-Amélie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Prince de Joinville, and has issue two daughters, born respectively Jan. 13, 1865, and Jan. 25, 1869, and two sons, born respectively Jan. 11, 1866, and Oct. 16, 1867. After the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he returned *incognito* to France, and served in General Chanzy's army under an assumed name; and in 1871, when the National Assembly had revoked the law of banishment against the Orleans family, he was appointed a Major, and served first in Algiers; he was subsequently appointed Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel. In 1883 his name was struck off the active list of the army by a decree of the Republican Government; and he was at once removed from the command of the 12th Chasseurs, and was peremptorily ordered on Feb. 25 to quit Rouen, at which city that regiment was stationed.

CHASSEPOT, Antoine Alphonse, a French inventor, born March 4, 1833, is the son of a working gunsmith, to which trade he was himself brought up. Entering the Government workshops, he was attached in 1858 to that of St. Thomas, in Paris, as Controller of the second class; attained the rank of Controller of the first class in 1861, and that of Principal in 1864. The result of his study of the mechanism of small arms, especially of the famous Prussian needle-gun, was the invention of the Chassepot rifle, which was adopted by the French army; and, according to the official accounts, "did wonders" against the Garibaldians at Mentana. M. Chassepot was afterwards officially attached to the national manufactory of arms at Châtellerault, near Poitiers. He took out patents for his invention, and the royalty he received on the rifles manufactured brought him in a large income. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1866.

CHATRIAN, Alexandre. *See* ERCKMAN-CHATRIAN.

CHELMSFORD (Lord), General The Right Hon. Frederic Augustus Thesiger, G.C.B., is the eldest son of the first Lord Chelmsford (who was twice Lord Chancellor in the Government of the late Lord Derby) by his wife Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. William Tinling, of Southampton. He was born May 31, 1827, and educated at Eton. In 1844 he entered the Rifle Brigade. He was transferred in 1845 to the Grenadier Guards, as ensign and became captain 1850; Brevet-Major 1855; Lieut.-Colonel 1857; Colonel 1863; Major-General 1868; Lieut.-General 1882; and General 1888. He served in the Crimean campaign as aide-de-camp to Major-General Markham, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and for this services he was promoted to a brevet majority. Having exchanged into the 95th Regiment as second Lieut.-Colonel, he served in the Indian Mutiny campaign. He succeeded Colonel Raines, C.B., in the command of the 95th Regiment. As Deputy Adjutant-General in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868 he was present at the capture of Magdala. For his services in this campaign he was nominated a Companion of the Bath and one of Her Majesty's aides-de-camp. He was Adjutant-General to the forces in India from 1869 till Dec., 1874, when he was appointed to command the troops at Shorncliffe, and subsequently the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot. In March, 1877, he attained the rank of Major-General, and in January of the following year he was nominated to succeed General Sir Arthur Cunninghame as Commander of the Forces and Lieut.-Governor of Cape Colony. He completed the subjugation of the Kaffirs, and restored Caffraria to a condition of tranquillity, and for these services was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He had succeeded to the peerage on his father's death in 1878. Lord Chelmsford was appointed to the chief command of the British troops in the Zulu War of 1879. Colonel Glyn's column, consisting of 2,100 Englishmen and 2,000 natives, was encamped at Isandhlwna, when an attack was made on the fortified camp by the Zulus, resulting in the nearly total annihilation of the garrison. A gallant defence was made the same day at Rorke's Drift, about ten miles from Isandhlwna, by Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead, who with 80 men of the 80th Regiment held the post against the desperate assaults of 3,000 Zulus, until they were relieved by Lord Chelmsford's troops. On April 2 an attack was made by an army of 11,000 Zulus upon the fortified camp of the British troops under Lord Chelmsford at Gingholova, on the road to Ekowe, but the Zulus were repulsed with great loss; and two days later the British troops, who had been surrounded at Ekowe by Zulus after the disaster of Isandhlwna, were relieved by the force under Lord Chelmsford's command. The decisive battle of Ulundi was fought on July 4, when the Zulu army was completely defeated. The credit of the victory admittedly belongs to Lord Chelmsford, but before this battle was fought Sir Garnet Wolseley had landed at Durban, Natal, to supersede him in the command of the British troops operating against the Zulus. Lord Chelmsford, having resigned the command, was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and arrived in England in Aug., 1879. In 1884 was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London, which he held until 1889. He married, in 1867, Adria Fanny, daughter of Major-General Heath, of the Bombay army.

CHERBULIEZ, Victor, son of a Professor of Greek at Geneva, was born in that city in 1829. His early education at Geneva was completed in Paris, at Bonn and in Berlin, and after a voyage to the East he published his first essay, an antiquarian trifle, entitled "À propos d'un Cheval, Causeries Athéniennes," 1860, reprinted in 1864 under the title of "Un Cheval de Phidias." After the death of his father in 1874 he settled in Paris, where he published a number of novels, all which appeared originally in the columns of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Among them are "Le Comte Kostia," 1863; "Le Prince Vitale," 1864; "Paule Méré," 1864; "Le Roman d'une honnête Femme," 1866; "Le Grand Œuvre," 1867; "Prosper Randoce," 1868; "L'Aventure de Ladislas Bolski," 1869; "Le Fiancé de Mademoiselle de Saint-Maur," 1876; and "L'Idée de Jean Têterol," 1878, which was translated into English under the title of "The Wish of his Life." Later books are "Noirs et Rouges," "Olivier Maugant," "La Ferme du Choquard," 1884. "La Bête," 1887; "La Vocation du Comte Ghislam," 1888; "Une Gageure," 1889. Most of M. Cherbuliez's works have been translated and published in America; and many have been translated into Danish, English, German, Italian, Polish and Spanish. M. Cherbuliez is also a political writer of influence, the numerous articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* signed "G. Valbert" being from his pen. M. Cherbuliez has been reinstated in his rights as a French citizen which had been lost through his ancestors having left France during the religious persecutions in the

17th century. On May 25, 1882, he was received into the French Academy as the successor of M. Dufaure.

CHÉRIF, PACHA, an Egyptian statesman, born at Constantinople of an old and noble Mussulman family. He studied in Paris as a pupil of the Egyptian Mission maintained in France by the Egyptian Government, and passed through the Military School of Saint Cyr. He returned to Egypt in 1844. On the accession of Saïd Pacha, he entered the army and was successively promoted to the rank of Pacha under the Government of Ismaïl Pacha, and filled the post of Minister of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Public Instruction. In 1867 he was raised to the post of President of the Grand Council of Justice. In 1868 he took the portfolio of the Interior with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. In 1865, 1867, 1868, he was made Regent of Egypt by Ismaïl Pacha, when that Prince went abroad. Under the Government of Tewfik Pacha, Chérif Pacha became Prime Minister of Egypt, but resigned in 1884 in consequence of the abandonment of the Soudan. He is a grand officer of the Legion of Honour.

CHÉRUEL, Pierre Adolphe, a French historian, born at Rouen, Jan. 17, 1809, was educated at the Normal School, and became Professor of History at the Royal College of Rouen. In 1840 he published "Histoire de Rouen sous la Domination Anglaise," and in 1842 "Histoire de la Commune de Rouen." In 1849 he succeeded M. Wallon as Maître de Conférences at the Normal School. He was named Inspector-General of Public Instruction and rector of the Strasbourg Academy, Jan. 23, 1866, and of Poitiers in 1874. M. Chéruel has gained a considerable reputation by his writings. Among the principal are "De l'Administration de Louis XIV.," 1849; "Marie Stuart et Catherine de Médicis," 1856; "Mémoires sur la vie Publique et Privée de Fouquet," 1862; "Histoire de France sous le Ministère de Mazarin," 1882. This last is his chief work, and is likely to remain the standard book on this period of history. As a Member of the Committee of Languages, History, and Arts of France, he edited in the series of unpublished documents "Journal d'Olivier Lefèvre," and "Les lettres de Mazarin pendant son Ministère," 5 vols. in 4to, 1860-62. He is an officer of the Legion of Honour and was nominated in 1884 member of the Institute of France (Académie des sciences morales et politiques, section d'histoire).

CHESNELONG, Pierre Charles, a French politician, was born at Orthez (Basses-Pyrénées), April, 1820, and educated at Pau. Formerly he was a dealer in hams and tissues at Bayonne, at first in partnership with his father, but he afterwards handed over the management of the business to his eldest son, though still retaining an interest in it. In 1848 M. Chesnelong declared at a public meeting that "the republican form of government must be regarded as the only possible one in the present and in the future by all men who conscientiously take account of the movement of ideas and Providential progress of facts." However, he afterwards changed his sentiments and in 1866 became an official candidate, under the Empire, for the representation of the second circonscription of the Basses-Pyrénées. His candidature was successful, and he was re-elected in 1869. At the elections of Jan. 1872 he was again returned to the National Assembly for the Basses-Pyrénées, and he took his seat among the monarchical majority. He took a very prominent part in the monarchical negociations in Oct. 1873. As a member of the Committee of Nine, he was sent to the Comte de Chambord, at Salzburg, in order to arrange with him the conditions of a monarchical restoration. M. Chesnelong took back a satisfactory account of his interview with the Pretender, and preparations were being made for the entry of the King into Paris when the manifesto of the 27th of October cast disorder and carried desolation into the Legitimist camp. At the general elections of Feb. 20, 1876, he was again chosen as Deputy for the arrondissement of Orthez, but the Chamber invalidated the election, and when M. Chesnelong sought the suffrages of the electors a second time he was defeated by his Republican opponent, M. Vignancourt (May 21, 1876). A few months later (Nov. 24, 1876) he was elected a senator for life. M. Chesnelong has taken a leading part in all Roman Catholic movements, both in and out of Parliament. He accompanied the pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial, in honour of the Sacred Heart, and he subscribed the address of the Roman Catholic Deputies to Pope Pius IX. He was President of the general assemblies of the Roman Catholic Committees of France, held at Paris in 1874 and 1875. He is Vice-President of the Conseil Général of the Basses-Pyrénées.

CHESNEY, Lieut.-General George Tomkyns, C.B., the author of "The Battle of Dorking," was educated at Woolwich, and joined the Bengal Engineers in 1848, He was Lieutenant in 1854, and served throughout the siege of Delhi, where he was twice severely wounded; Captain in 1858; Major in 1872; Lieut.-Colonel in 1874; Colonel in 1884; and General in 1885. His "Indian Polity" was published in 1868; his brochure "The Battle of Dorking," anonymously in 1871, and created a great sensation, so realistically was it written. "The Dilemma," and "The Private Secretary," were published in 1881. In 1887 General Chesney became a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

CHESTER, Bishop of. *See* JAYNE, THE RT. REV. FRANCIS JOHN.

CHEYNE, Professor The Rev. Thomas Kelly, D.D., son of the late Rev. Charles Cheyne, was born in London, Sept. 18, 1841, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and Worcester College, Oxford, where he obtained the Chancellor's prize for an English Essay and various Hebrew and Theological University Scholarships. He was elected Fellow of Balliol College in 1869, and was Rector of Tendring, Essex, from 1881-85. In 1885 he was appointed Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford and Canon of Rochester. In 1884, at the tercentenary celebration of the University of Edinburgh, he received the degree of D.D. Professor Cheyne is the Author of many works on the Old Testament, including "The Book of Isaiah Chronologically Arranged," 1869; "The Prophecies of Isaiah," 3rd ed., 1885; "The Book of Psalms, a New Version," in the Parchment Library, 1884; "Exposition of Jeremiah and Lamentations," 1883; "Job and Solomon, or, the Wisdom of the Hebrews," 1886; "The Book of Psalms, a new translation and commentary," 1888; "The Life and Times of Jeremiah," 1888. He was also a member of the Old Testament Revision Company, and has contributed divers articles on biblical subjects to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and has long been known as one of the representatives of Ewald's school of criticisms and exegesis in England. In 1889 he delivered the Bampton Lectures, taking for his subject, "The Historical Origin and Religious Ideas of the Psalter" (in the Press).

CHEYNE, William Watson, M.B., was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he passed with First Class Honours in 1875. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1879; Boylston Medal Prizeman and Gold Medallist, 1880; and Jacksonian Prizeman, 1881. He was Demonstrator of Surgery at King's College, and Demonstrator of Anatomy at the University of Edinburgh; Surgeon to King's College Hospital and to the Paddington Green Children's Hospital; Examiner in Surgery at Edinburgh University; and Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1888 and 1890. He is the author of "Antiseptic Surgery, its Principles, Practice, History, and Results;" "Manual of the Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds;" "Public Health Laboratory Work: Part I., Biological Laboratory;" Lectures on Suppuration and Septic Disease; on Intercular Diseases of Bones and Joints, and has contributed numerous papers on surgical and scientific subjects to the Medical Journals and the learned Societies.

CHICHESTER, Bishop of. *See* DURNFORD, THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD.

CHICHESTER, Dean of. *See* PIGOU, THE VERY REV. FRANCIS.

CHILDERS, The Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley, M.P., F.R.S., was born in Brook Street, London, June 25, 1827, and is the only son of the late Rev. Eardley Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire, by Maria Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir Culling Smith, Bart., of Bedwell Park, Hertfordshire. He was educated at Cheam School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as fourteenth Senior Optime in 1850. Before that year was out, Mr. Childers set sail for Australia. Soon after his arrival there he became a member of the then recently established Government of Victoria. With that Government he was connected till the beginning of 1857, having held the office of Commissioner of Trade and Customs in the first cabinet, and having been member for Portland in the first Legislative Assembly. He returned to England in 1857 to take up the office of Agent-General for the colony, and in that year proceeded to the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. He also became a student of Lincoln's Inn, but he was never called to the Bar. In 1859 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Pontefract. On a petition, which was withdrawn and afterwards became the subject of special inquiry by a select committee, he unseated his opponent, was returned at the new election in Feb., 1860, and continued to represent that borough in the Liberal interest until Nov., 1885, when he was defeated by the Irish vote. Mr. Childers was chairman of the Select Committee on

Transportation in 1861, and a member of the Commission on Penal Servitude in 1863; his recommendations with respect to transportation having been eventually adopted by the Government. He became a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1864, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury in Aug., 1865, retiring on the accession of Lord Derby's third administration in 1866. In 1867 he was nominated a Royal Commissioner to investigate the constitution of the Law Courts. On Mr. Gladstone's coming into power in Dec., 1868, Mr. Childers was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty, which office he was compelled by ill-health to resign in March, 1871. While at the Admiralty Mr. Childers made changes, in 1869, which tended to subordinate the members of the Board more effectually to the First Lord, constituting him, in effect, Minister of Marine; and to render departmental officers at once more individually responsible and more intimate with the controlling members of the Board. He also revised and reduced the list of officers; recast, from top to bottom, the regulations for promotion and retirement; established a fixed annual tonnage for the construction of ironclads and other ships; reformed the administration of the dockyards; and cleared the coastguard and home ports of men unfit for service at sea. He was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Aug., 1872. His re-election for Pontefract on this occasion is memorable as being the first Parliamentary election that took place in England by ballot. He held the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster for only one year, retiring in 1873, when Mr. Gladstone's administration was remodelled. On the Liberals returning to power in April, 1880, he was appointed Secretary of State for War, in which office he established the territorial regimental system, revised the lists of officers, and applied to them rules for employment and retirement similar to those which he had introduced into the navy. He also established regimental warrant officers, and improved the position of the non-commissioned officers. He was Secretary of State during the Egyptian campaign of 1882. On Dec. 16, 1882, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in succession to Mr. Gladstone, who had held that office jointly with the office of First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Childers retired from this office on the defeat of the Government in June, 1885. In Jan., 1886, he was elected for South Edinburgh, and in Mr. Gladstone's short ministry held the post of Home Secretary. He was re-elected for South Edinburgh at the general election of 1886. Mr. Childers, who was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1868, is the author of pamphlets, on Free Trade, Railway Policy, and National Education. He has been the Chairman of the Great India Peninsula Railway Co., Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., and a Director of the London and North Western Railway Co., London and County Bank, the Bank of Australasia, and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. In 1850 Mr. Childers married Emily, third daughter of George I. A. Walker, Esq., of Norton, Worcestershire. (She died in 1875.) Mr. Childers married secondly, on April 13, 1879, Katharine Ann, daughter of the late Dr. Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester, and widow of Col. the Hon. Gilbert Elliot.

CHILDS, George William, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, May 12, 1829. He entered the United States Navy at the age of thirteen, and spent fifteen months in the service. He then settled in Philadelphia, where he obtained employment as a shop-boy in a book-store. At the age of eighteen, having saved a few hundred dollars, he set up in business for himself, and when he was twenty-one he became a member of the publishing firm of R. E. Peterson and Co., afterwards Childs and Peterson. On Dec. 3, 1864, he purchased the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, a daily paper, which, under his management, has become a very influential and widely-circulated journal. Mr. Childs is noted not only for his success as a journalist and publisher, but also for his unostentatious philanthropy. The public drinking-fountain at Stratford-upon-Avon was erected by him, 1887, as a memorial to Shakespeare, and he has placed in Westminster Abbey a window memorial to Herbert and Cowper, 1877, and one in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, as a memorial to Milton, 1888; and has also given, 1889, to the Church of SS. Thomas and Clement, Winchester, a reredos as a memorial of Bishops Lancelot Andrewes and Ken. In 1885, he published "Some Recollections of General Grant," and in 1890 a volume of his own "Recollections" was issued.

CHINNERY-HALDANE, The Right Rev. James Robert Alexander, LL.B., D.D., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, is the only son of the late Alexander Haldane, Barrister-at-Law, heir male of the family of Haldane of Gleneagles (*see* Burke's Landed Gentry, Vol. I., p. 808), and was born in 1842, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of

LL.B., 1864, and D.D., 1888. He was ordained Deacon in 1866, and Priest in 1867, both by the Bishop of Salisbury; and became Assistant Curate of All Saints', Edinburgh, which curacy he held for about seven years. He was afterwards incumbent of St. Bride's, Nether Lochaber, 1876; Dean of Argyll and the Isles, 1881; Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, 1883. He married in 1864, Anna Elizabeth Frances Margaretta, only child and heiress of Rev. Sir Nicholas Chinnery, Bart., of Flintville, Co. Cork, when he assumed the additional name of Chinnery.

CHITTY, The Hon. Sir Joseph William, is the second and only surviving son of the late Mr. Thomas Chitty, of the Inner Temple, and was born in London in 1828. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1851, taking a first-class in classics. Subsequently he was elected a Fellow of Exeter College, and proceeded M.A. in 1854. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1856, and was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1874. Mr. Chitty for some years enjoyed a very extensive practice in the Rolls Court, of which he was the leader. He was formerly a Major in the Inns of Court Volunteers. To the general public, however, Mr. Chitty's name was most familiarly known in his capacity as umpire at the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, which post he filled for some years. He entered Parliament at the general election of 1880 as one of the Liberal members for Oxford. In Sept., 1881, he was appointed a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, in place of Sir George Jessel, the Master of the Rolls, who had been transferred to the Court of Appeal. Shortly afterwards he received the customary honour of knighthood. He married in 1858 Clara Jessie, sixth daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock.

CHRISTIAN IX., King of Denmark, fourth son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, was born April 8, 1818. Before his accession to the crown, he was Inspector-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Danish Cavalry. The succession was vested in him by the protocol of London, May 8, 1852, and he ascended the throne on the death of Frederic VII., Nov. 15, 1863. On his accession, the position of affairs with respect to Schleswig-Holstein was completely changed. The son of the Duke of Augustenburg immediately laid claim to the sovereignty of the duchies, although his father had for a compensation resigned all his rights in 1852. The independence of Holstein more especially, and of a portion of Schleswig, was warmly espoused by the German Diet, which forthwith ordered the advance of a Federal army to occupy the debatable territory, for the purpose of enforcing its enfranchisement from Danish rule. Before matters had proceeded far, Austria and Prussia determined to interfere, and by a combined armed occupation of the disputed territory to bring the question to an issue independently of the Diet, and in opposition to the wishes of that body. They accordingly invaded the duchies, which, after a hotly contested campaign, they succeeded in wresting from Denmark, also taking temporary possession of Jutland. Christian IX., disappointed in not obtaining assistance from some European power, after the failure of the conference convened in London in 1864,—which failure was in some measure attributable to the obstinacy of the Danish Government,—entered into negotiations for peace with Prussia and Austria, and a treaty was signed at Vienna, Oct. 30, 1864. The king of Denmark renounced all his rights to Schelswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, and in 1866 the two German powers quarrelled over the spoil. Since then his Majesty has sought to develop the interior resources and popular institutions of his country. A new constitution was inaugurated in Nov., 1866, when the King opened the first Rigsdag, the members of which were elected in accordance with the new electoral law. The army and navy have also been thoroughly reorganised, agriculture and commerce have received a great stimulus, and several railways have been constructed. In spite of this, however, the social state of the country is far from satisfactory; the hostility between the leaders of the people and the Court party is intense, and the Crown is by no means popular. Christian IX. and Queen Louise visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, London, in March, 1867. The marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess Louisa, daughter of the King of Sweden, at Stockholm, on July 28, 1869, was hailed as a pledge of union between the two countries. His Majesty granted a new constitution to Iceland, which came into operation in August, 1874, that being the thousandth year of Iceland's existence as a nation. He went to Reikiajvik on the occasion of the anniversary being celebrated, and on his return paid a flying visit to Leith and Edinburgh, Aug. 18, 1874. He visited the Emperor William II. of Germany at

Berlin in Aug., 1888, and in the autumn of 1889 was visited by the Emperor of Russia and his family. In 1842 he married a daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he has had several children, and among them the King of Greece, the Princess Alexandra of Wales, and the Princess Dagmar, married to the Emperor of Russia.

CHRISTIAN (Princess), **Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duchess of Saxony,** third daughter of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was born May 25, 1846, and married at Windsor Castle, July 5, 1866, to His Royal Highness Frederick-Christian-Charles-Augustus, Prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and has four children. On Her Royal Highness's marriage a dower of £30,000 and an annuity of £6,000 was granted to her by Parliament. The Princess is a Member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (1st Class), and a Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and of the Royal Red Cross, &c.

CHRISTIAN (Prince), **His Royal Highness Frederick-Christian-Charles-Augustus, Prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg,** K.G., born Jan. 22, 1831, married July 5, 1866, Helena Augusta Victoria, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland; Prince Christian received the title of Royal Highness by command of Her Majesty, and was made a Knight of the Garter in July, 1866.

CHRISTIE, William Henry Mahony, F.R.S., P.R.A.S., Astronomer Royal, was born at Woolwich in 1845, and is the son of the late Professor S. H. Christie. He was educated at King's College School, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and became a fellow of his college. He graduated B.A., 1868, as fourth wrangler; was appointed, in 1870, Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. On Sir G. B. Airy's retirement in 1881, Mr. Christie was appointed Astronomer Royal. He is the author of the "Manual of Elementary Astronomy," and has contributed valuable papers to the Proceedings of the Royal Society (of which he was elected Fellow in 1881), and the Royal Astronomical Society (of which he was elected Fellow in 1871).

CHRISTINA, Queen-Regent of Spain. *See* MARIA CHRISTINA.

CHURCH, The Rev. Alfred John, born in London, Jan. 29, 1829, son of John Thomas Church, solicitor, was educated at King's College, London, and Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1851 (2nd class in Lit. Hum.). He was ordained in 1853, and held the curacy of Charlton, Malmesbury, till the end of 1856. He was successively Assistant Master at the Royal Institution School, Liverpool, and at Merchant Taylors' School, London, 1857-70; and Head Master of Henley, 1870-72; and of Retford Grammar Schools, 1873-80. In 1880 he was appointed to the Chair of Latin at University College, London; this he resigned in 1889. He has published, in conjunction with the Rev. W. T. Brodribb, a translation of "Tacitus," 1862-77, and of Livy, xxi.-xxv., an edition of "Select Letters of Pliny, and Pliny the Younger," in "Blackwood's Ancient Classics for English Readers," "Tacitus," in "Macmillan's Series of Literature Primers," and editions of "Tacitus, Annals VI. and Agricola and Germania." He contributed "Ovid" to Blackwood's series above mentioned, and is conductor of "Seeley's Cheap School Books," several of which come from his pen. He also edited, in 1868, a collection of translations from Tennyson into Latin verse, under the title of "Horæ Tennysonianæ." But the works by which he is best known are a series of volumes which aim at popularising some of the great Greek and Latin classics. "Stories from Homer," appeared in 1877, and were followed by "Stories from Virgil," "Stories from the Greek Tragedians," "Stories from the East," "The Story of the Persian War," "Stories from Livy," "Roman Life in the Days of Cicero," "A Traveller's True Tale, after Lucian." "The Story of Jerusalem," and "Heroes and Kings" belong to the same series. Other books for the young written by him are "The Chantry Priest of Barnet," "With the King at Oxford," "Two Thousand Years Ago; or, The Adventures of a Roman Boy," "Stories of the Magicians," and "To the Lions!" a tale of the Early Church. He has also written "Carthage," and "Early Britain," "Carthage," in Messrs. G. P. Putnam & Sons' "Series of the Story of the Nations." Mr. Church obtained, in 1884, at Oxford the Prize for a Poem on a Sacred Subject. The subject was "The Sea of Galilee."

CHURCH, Arthur Herbert, F.R.S., F.C.S., fourth and youngest son of the late John Thomas Church, solicitor, of Bedford Row, was born June 2, 1834, educated at King's College and the Royal College of Chemistry, London, and at

Lincoln College, Oxford; first-class in Natural Science School, Oxford; B.A. 1860, M.A. 1863; has been Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Academy of Arts in London since 1879; Lecturer on Organic Chemistry at Cooper's Hill College since 1888. He was formerly, 1863-1879, Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. Mr. Church is the Discoverer of Turacin, an Animal Pigment containing Copper, and of several new mineral species, including the only British Cerium mineral. He is the Author of "Precious Stones," 1883; "English Earthenware," 1884; "English Porcelain," 1886; "The Laboratory Guide for Agricultural Students," 6th edit., 1888; "Food grains of India," 1886; "Colour," 2nd edit., 1887; "Food," 2nd edit., 1889, &c. Author of researches on Vegetable Albinism, on Colein or Erythrophyll, on Aluminium in Vascular Cryptogams, &c. He was elected Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1856; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1888.

CHURCH, Frederic Edwin, an American artist, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, May 14, 1826. He early developed a fondness for art, and became a pupil of Thomas Cole. Among his first notable works were some views in the Catskill Mountains. He visited South America in 1853, and again in 1857, and on his return from his second visit finished his great picture, "The Heart of the Andes." In 1857 he completed a large painting, "View of Niagara Falls from the Canadian Shore," which at once gave him a high rank among landscape artists; this was reproduced on a larger scale in 1868, and was exhibited both in England and in the United States. He has since painted "Cotopaxi," "Morning," "On the Cordilleras," "Under Niagara," "The Icebergs," "Sunset on Mount Desert Island," and "Moonlight under the Tropics." In 1868 he visited Europe and the Holy Land. Among the paintings inspired by this visit are "Damascus," 1869; "Jerusalem," 1870; and "The Parthenon," 1871. His "Tropical Scenery," painted from sketches made during a trip in the West Indies, was exhibited in New York in 1873. He has been an Academician since 1849.

CHURCH, The Very Rev. Richard William, M.A., D.C.L., Dean of St. Paul's was born at Lisbon in 1815. After a distinguished career at the University of Oxford, he took his degree in first-class honours in 1836, and shortly afterwards became a Fellow of Oriel College. He was rector of Whatley, near Frome-Selwood, from 1853 to 1871. In 1854 he published a volume of essays, two of which are a review of St. Anselm's life, and have since been expanded into a "Life of St. Anselm," and published as a separate volume. In 1869 Mr. Church published a volume of University Sermons on the relations between Christianity and civilisation. He was appointed Dean of St. Paul's, Sept. 6, 1871. The titles of his works are subjoined:—"The Catechetical Lectures of St. Cyril, translated with notes," in the "Library of the Fathers;" "Essays and Reviews," 1854; "The Essays of Montaigne," in "Oxford Essays," 1855; "Civilisation and Religion," a sermon, 1860; "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford," 1868; "Life of St. Anselm," in Macmillan's "Sunday Library," 1871; "Civilisation Before and After Christianity," two lectures, 1872; "On some Influences of Christianity upon National Character," three lectures, 1873; "On the Sacred Poetry of Early Religions," two lectures delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral, 1874; Introductory notice to the "Commentary on the Epistles and Gospels in the Book of Common Prayer," 1874; "The 'Pensées' of Blaise Pascal," published in the "St. James's Lectures," 1875; a lecture on "Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester," published in "Masters in English Theology," 1877; "The Beginning of the Middle Ages," 1877, a volume which must be considered as a general introduction or preface to the "Epochs of Modern History," rather than as an integral member of the series; "Human Life and its Conditions," 1878; "Dante: an Essay," to which is added a translation of "De Monarcha," 1878; and "Spenser" and "Bacon," in "English Men of Letters, edited by John Morley," 1879. Several of these Essays are included, with others, in a collection in 5 vols., 1888-9. Dean Church is a prominent member of the High Church party, and his recent erection of the reredos in St. Paul's Cathedral has given rise to much controversy and litigation, the very summit of the reredos being an image of the Virgin Mary.

CHURCHILL, The Right Hon. Lord Randolph Henry Spencer, M.P., second son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough by his marriage with Lady Frances Anne Emily, eldest daughter of the third Marquis of Londonderry, was born Feb. 13, 1849, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. He represented Woodstock from Feb., 1874, until April, 1880, and again from that time (when he was returned with a diminished majority) until Nov., 1885. He afterwards stood for Birmingham, but was defeated, and was then returned for South Paddington. From 1874 to 1880 he was almost silent in the House; but from 1880 onward he made himself conspicuous in the House of Commons and on public platforms by the violence of his speeches against the Liberal Party, and he was the chief member of that small section of the House known as the "Fourth Party." On the accession of Lord Salisbury's Government to office in 1885, Lord Randolph Churchill filled the post of Secretary of State for India; and his promotion to that high place was a proof of the importance that he had assumed in the ranks of the Conservative party. In the country, indeed, he was already regarded as almost, if not quite, the Tory leader; and it was commonly said that the mantle of Lord Beaconsfield had fallen upon the young, able, irrepressible, unscrupulous, but acute and hard-working chief of the Tory Democracy. Lord Randolph's short tenure of the India Office was marked by the annexation of Upper Burmah. Departmental work, however, did not prevent his taking a great part in the struggle which, at the general election of Nov., 1885, again returned the Liberals to power. He resigned office with Lord Salisbury only to return after six months, not as Secretary for India, but as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Leader of the House of Commons; but, to the surprise of all, he resigned office in Dec. of the same year. Lord Randolph married, in 1874, Miss Jennie Jerome, of New York, who has since become a prominent member of the Primrose League.

CIALDINI, Enrico, an Italian General, born at Lombardina, a country seat in Modena, Aug. 8, 1811. He marched with Gen. Zucchi to aid the Romagna insurrection at Bologna, in 1831; and after the Austrian intervention in Central Italy he was compelled to emigrate. He went to Paris, where he studied chemistry under M. Thénard, and was preparing to study medicine, when he accepted a proposal made to go to Spain as a soldier, and took part in the war of succession. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish service. Mazzini recommended Colonel Cialdini to the Provincial Government of Milan, which was in want of officers, and a letter from the secretary of that government reached him in Aragon. Colonel Cialdini obeyed the call; but on arriving at Milan, he found Lombardy under the rule of Charles Albert. It was not the moment for hesitating; the king had just been beaten, and Italy was about to become a prey to Austria. Col. Cialdini joined the corps of Gen. Durando and marched on Vicenza, where he received three dangerous wounds, which for a year reduced him to a state of helplessness. Col. Cialdini was sent, in 1855, to the Crimea by the Sardinian Government with the rank of general, and played a distinguished part in the battle of the Tchernaya. In the war in Italy, in 1859, he was the first in the allied army who fired a shot at the enemy, executing the passage of the Sesia under the fire of the Austrians, whom he drove from their position. This *corps d'armée* then went into the mountains to act in the Tyrol. The peace of Villafranca checked him in his career. In 1860 he defeated the Papal army under Gen. Lamoricière at the battle of Castelfidardo; in 1861 he took Gaeta after a bombardment of seventeen days, and captured the citadel of Messina a fortnight later. He had been made a major-general after the campaign of the Umbria, and after his capture of Messina the king nominated him general of the army, a rank equivalent to that of field-marshal. In 1861 he was appointed Viceroy of Naples, with full power to suppress brigandage, a mission which he discharged successfully. Gen. Cialdini, who has received various Orders, was made a senator in March, 1864, and took a prominent part in the campaign against Austria in 1866. In Oct., 1867, he was appointed Italian Minister to the Court of Austria, but he never proceeded to Vienna, and in the following January he formally resigned the appointment. On the resignation of M. Ratazzi, in Oct., 1867, the king intrusted Gen. Cialdini with the formation of a cabinet on the basis of the strict maintenance of the September Convention with France, in regard to the integrity of the Papal territory. In this undertaking, however, he was unsuccessful. Soon afterwards he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Central Italy. In 1870 he was engaged in the invasion of the Papal States and their annexation to the Kingdom of Italy. He was sent as ambassador to Paris in July, 1876; but, after successfully overcoming many difficulties, retired on leave of absence owing to the strained relations between Italy and France over the Tunis question in 1881, and in 1882 was succeeded by Gen. Menabrea.

CLARENCE AND AVONDALE, Duke of, and Earl of Athlone, His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN

EDWARD, K.G., K.P., LL.D., the eldest son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, was born Jan. 8, 1864. Up till 1871 he was educated at home. In 1877 he entered the navy as a cadet, and on board H.M.S. *Britannia* at Dartmouth, under the care of Captain Henry Fairfax, R.N., C.B., passed the usual two years. In July, 1879, he went to sea in H.M.S. *Bacchante* and visited the West Indies. The following year the *Bacchante*, formed part of the flying squadron, then organized under the command of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, and proceeded to Vigo, Madeira, St. Vincent, Bahia, Montevideo, and the Falkland Islands; thence to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, on which two stations Prince Albert Victor spent a considerable time. From Australia he went to Fiji, Japan, China, Singapore, Colombo, and Suez, and returned to England in the summer of 1882 by way of Egypt, the Holy Land, and Athens. In Oct., 1883, he became an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, continuing his studies during the long vacations at the University of Heidelberg. After this he was transferred to Aldershot to study military science. His diary, together with that of his brother, Prince George, during their cruise in the *Bacchante*, was published in the spring of 1885, the editor being the Rev. J. N. Dalton, the Princes' Tutor. In 1887 the Prince visited Ireland; and in 1889 he visited India. He was created Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge in 1888.

CLARETIE, Jules Arnaud Arsène, a French writer, born at Limoges, Dec. 3, 1840, was educated in the Bonaparte Lyceum, at Paris. Adopting literature as a profession, he contributed a very large number of articles to various French and Belgian journals, including *La Patrie, La France, La Revue Française, La Figaro*, and *L'Independance Belge*. In 1866 he followed in Italy the campaign against Austria, in the capacity of correspondent of *L'Avenir National*. Two series of lectures, delivered by him in Paris in 1865 and 1868, were interdicted by the Imperial authorities. In 1869 he was condemned to pay a fine of 1000 francs for having described, in *La Figaro*, under the pseudonym of "Candide," the double execution of Martin, called Bidouré, by order of the Prefect Pastoureau, in the department of the Var. In the following year he succeeded M. Francisque Sarcey as dramatic critic of *L'Opinion Nationale*, and subsequently he followed the French army to Metz, and sent letters from the seat of war to *L'Opinion Nationale, L'Illustration*, and *Le Rappel*. After the fall of the Empire he was appointed by M. Gambetta to the post of secretary of the Commission of the papers of the Tuileries; but he soon resigned that office, and he was next charged by M. Etienne Arago, Mayor of Paris, with the duty of organising a library and lecture-hall in each of the twenty arrondissements of Paris. For a very short time he commanded the second battalion of the volunteers of the National Guard, which was dissolved by General Clément Thomas when those volunteers were replaced by the mobilised National Guards. M. Jules Claretie was present at nearly all the engagements which took place under the walls of Paris; and on Jan. 20, 1871, in the capacity of an officer of the staff, he negotiated with the aide-de-camp of the Crown Prince of Prussia the truce which gave an opportunity for removing the dead from the field of battle at Buzenval. At the general elections of Feb. 8, 1871, he stood as a candidate in the department of Haute-Vienne, in the republican interest; but, being unsuccessful, he resumed his journalistic and literary pursuits. He has published thirty or forty volumes of *causeries*, history, and fiction, of which the novels "Monsieur le Ministre" and "Le Prince Zilah" are the most celebrated. Both have been produced on the stage. On the death of M. Perrin, M. Claretie was appointed Director of the Théâtre Française, 1889. M. Claretie was created Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1887, and elected into the Académie Française in 1889.

CLARK, Sir Andrew, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., LL.D., Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen, born on Oct. 28, 1826, was educated first at Aberdeen, and afterwards at Edinburgh. In the extra-academical Medical School of that city he gained the first medals in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, materia medica, surgery, pathology, and practice of physic. For two years he assisted Dr. Hughes Bennett in the pathological department of the Royal Infirmary, and was demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Robert Knox in the final course of lectures delivered by that celebrated anatomist. For four years Dr. Clark had charge of the pathological department of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, where he delivered lectures on the use of the microscope in practical medicine. In 1854 he took his degree of M.D. at the University of Aberdeen, settled in the metropolis, became a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and was elected on the staff of the London Hospital. In 1858 Dr. Clark was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, in which he held the offices of Croonian and Lumelian Lecturer, Councillor, Examiner in Medicine, and Censor. He has been also Lettsomian Lecturer and President of the Medical Society of London. Dr. Clark originally intended to devote himself exclusively to the cultivation of pathology; but being turned by the force of circumstances from the course on which he had entered, he has been now long occupied in the work of a practical physician. He is the author of numerous essays, lectures, and reviews, the professional portion of which refers for the most part to diseases of the respiratory, renal, and digestive organs. He was created a Baronet in 1883. He is at present Consulting Physician and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine to the London Hospital; an F.R.S., an LL.D. of Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen (*honoris causâ*), an Honorary Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and Consulting Physician to the East London Hospital for Diseases of Children. He has held the offices of President of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, and President of the Clinical Society. In 1888 he was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians, and was re-elected in 1889 and in 1890. Among his professional writings are:—"On the Anatomy of the Lungs," in Dr. H. Davies's work on "Physical Diagnosis;" "On Tubercular Sputum;" "Evidences of the Arrestment of Phthisis;" "Mucous Disease of the Colon;" Lectures on "The Anatomy of the Lung;" "Pneumonia," and "The States of Lung comprehended under the term Phthisis Pulmonalis" (delivered at the Royal College of Physicians in 1866); "Fibroid Phthisis" (in vol. i. of the *Transactions of the Clinical Society*); "The Work of Fibrinous Pleurisies in the Evolution of Phthisis" (in the *Medical Mirror* for 1870); "Renal Inadequacy;" "The Theory of Asthma;" "Neurasthenia;" "Anæmia;" "Pneumonia;" "Constipation." The following is the speech of the Public Orator at Cambridge (Dr. Sandys) on presenting Sir Andrew Clark for an honorary degree on June 10, 1890. The reference to Mr. Gladstone is particularly happy:—Salutamus deinceps salutis ministrum, Aesculapii e filiis unum, quem idcirco praesertim Machaona nominaverim quod saeculi nostri oratorum cum Nestore ipso totiens consociatus est;—nisi forte, Romano potius exemplo delectatus, mavult Asclepiadis illius disertissimi nomen mutuari, quo medico et amico utebatur Lucius Licinius Crassus, saeculi sui oratorum eloquentissimus. In re publica partium liberalium studiosus, in re privata liberalitate singulari insignis, non modo medicinae sed etiam philosophiae et religionis penetralia ingressus est. Etiam antiquos meministis quondam non de corporis tantum salute sed etiam de rebus fere omnibus quae vitam anxiam et sollicitam reddant, ab ipso Aesculapio solitos esse oracula exposcere. Viri talis igitur, velut iurisconsulti Romani, domus, est velut civitatis oraculum, unde cives eius, ut Apollo Pythius apud Ennium dicit, consilium expetunt, non salutis tantum sed etiam "summarum rerum incerti," quos incepti certos "compotesque consili dimittit." Ergo virum, quem aut litterarum aut scientiae aut medicinae doctorem nominare potuissemus, iuris doctorem non immerito creamus. Duco ad vos medicinae professorem emeritum, Regii Medicorum Collegii Londinensis praesidem, baronettum insignem, suavem, eruditum, eloquentem, ANDREAM CLARK.

CLARK, Edwin Charles, LL.D. of Cambridge, F.S.A.; Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn; Regius Professor of Civil Law, Cambridge; Professor of Roman Law to the London Council of Legal Education; Present Fellow of St. John's and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; was born in 1835 at Ellinthorp Hall, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire; educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire, Shrewsbury School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was 7th Senior Optime in Mathematical Tripos, Senior Classic, and Senior Chancellor's Medallist (Classical), 1858. His publications are:—"Early Roman Law," 1872; "An Analysis of Criminal Liability," 1880; "Practical Jurisprudence," 1883; "Cambridge Legal Studies," 1888; and various papers published by the Royal Archæological Institute, and the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

CLARK, Latimer, C.E., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., M.I.C.E., Past President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, was born at Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, on March 10, 1822, and in the year 1847 he commenced railway surveying, and his brother, Mr. Edwin Clark, who had been engaged in making a number of experiments preliminary to the construction of the Britannia Tubular Bridge across the Menai Strait, having been appointed Superintending Engineer of that great work, Mr. Latimer Clark became his Assistant Engineer, and afterwards published a small work entitled: "A Description of the Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges," which has run through several editions. In 1850 he entered the service of the Electric Telegraph Company as Assistant Engineer, under his brother. He afterwards became their Engineer-in-Chief and Consulting Engineer, an office which he held until the General Post Office finally took over the telegraphs, in Jan., 1870. In the year 1853 he made a long series of researches on the subject of the underground telegraph wires, the results of which were afterwards fully set forth in the Government Report, issued in 1861, on Submarine Telegraph Cables. In the course of the experiments he was the first to witness the retardation of electric signals in submarine lines, and to demonstrate that currents of low tension travel as fast as those of high tension. At the request of Professor Airy, the late Astronomer Royal, some of these experiments were repeated before Professor Faraday, and formed the subject of a lecture at the Royal Institution, delivered in Jan., 1854. They are fully described in Faraday's "Experimental Researches." He also aided Professor Airy in the simultaneous announcement of time throughout the country, and assisted in magnetic research, and in 1857 was the means of affording the interesting information that during a display of Aurora Borealis the magnetic needles were strongly affected by the magnetic storm of which this northern light is a sign. He wrote to the Astronomer Royal suggesting that magnetic observatories should be furnished with wires stretching out towards the four cardinal points, to act as feelers for electric currents. This suggestion has since been acted upon with valuable results to science. During his brief intervals of leisure he amused himself with photography, and in 1853 devised a plan of obtaining stereoscopic pictures with a single camera. In 1858 he became a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. In the succeeding year, after the failure of the first Atlantic cable, he became for a short time Engineer to the Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, and in 1860 he was chosen a Member of the Committee appointed jointly by the Government and that Company to inquire into the whole subject of Submarine Telegraph Cables. This investigation lasted for some time, and resulted in the publication of an elaborate and valuable report of considerable extent, embodying all that up to the period of its issue was known with relation to submarine telegraphy. In 1861 he read a paper before the British Association, "On the Principles to be Observed in Forming Standards of Electric Measurements." In this paper he suggested the names of Ohm, Farad, and Volt, to be employed for the Electrical units, names which have since become so familiar to Electricians. Mr. Latimer Clark also for many years was Engineer to the Indian Government Cable lines in the Persian Gulf. On one occasion the expedition of which he had charge was wrecked in the "Carnatic" on the Island of Shadwan in the Red Sea, and he narrowly escaped with his life. As head of the firm of Clark, Forde, & Co., and in connection with other engineers, he has superintended the submergence of about fifty thousand miles of submarine cables in all parts of the globe. In 1868 he published a work in which he laid down with great clearness the principles of Electric measurement. It was translated into French, Italian, and Spanish, and eagerly perused by foreign *savants*, whose idea of its value may be gathered from the fact that when, some time afterwards, Mr. Latimer Clark was in Paris and entered a scientific meeting then sitting, the President rose from his seat and hailing with delight the advent of their visitor, stated that he had never fully appreciated the laws of Electricity until he had read that work. In 1871 Mr. Latimer Clark published, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Sabine, "Electrical Tables and Formula for Operators in Submarine Cables." In 1873 he read before the Royal Society a paper on "A Single Cell Battery as a Standard of Electro Motive Force," now in general use under the name of "Clark's Standard Cell." In 1875 he was elected the fourth President of the Society of Electric Telegraph Engineers, and in his inaugural address gave some highly interesting outlines of the harbingers, and even what might be called premonitions, of the electric telegraph, mentioning the idea of some old writers, that two magnetic needles would vibrate in unison at any distance apart, though unconnected with each other. He referred to the fact that a Scotchman, named Charles Marshall, or Morrison, of Paisley, had in 1758 published a full and clear description of a practicable electric telegraph, suggesting that the wires should be coated with an insulating material; and he referred to the electric telegraph erected by the late Sir Francis Ronalds, in the year 1816, in his garden at Hammersmith. He bore testimony to the remarkable foresight of Sir F. Ronalds with regard to the value of the telegraph, which, in 1823, he had proposed that the Government should establish all over the kingdom. The Government, however, snubbed him, and his invention shared the fate of many others, being before its time. Mr. Latimer Clark has taken out about 150 patents in different countries to secure the value of his various inventions, relating not only to electrical telegraphy, but also to engineering work in general.

CLARKE, Lieut.-General Sir Andrew, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., son of Colonel Andrew Clarke, of Belmont, co. Donegal, was born at Southsea, in 1824, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers as second lieutenant, 1844; became captain, 1854; lieut.-colonel, 1867; colonel, 1872; major-general, 1884; lieut.-general, 1886. He was aide-de-camp and then private secretary to Sir W. Denison, the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, subsequently a member of the Legislative Council of that colony, served in New Zealand during the years 1847-48, and became a member of the Legislative Council there in 1851. In 1853 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Victoria. He was elected to the Victorian Assembly for Melbourne, under the new constitution, and became Minister for Public Lands, but he resigned office in 1857, and returned to this country in the following year. He commanded the Royal Engineers of the Eastern and Midland districts of England till 1863, when he went on special service to the West Coast of Africa respecting the Ashantee difficulties. On his return he was appointed in Aug., 1864, Director of the Works of the Navy, which office he held till June, 1873. From the latter date till Feb., 1875, he was Governor of the Straits Settlement, and he was next appointed Minister for Public Works in India. He was commandant of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham from 1881 to 1882, when he was appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications. In Nov., 1882 he was dispatched to Cairo, charged with the duty of inquiring into the causes of the sickness and mortality which were prevailing among the British army of occupation, and was invested with full power to make any alterations which he might consider necessary in the sanitary arrangements. Sir Andrew Clarke is the author of several works on engineering.

CLARKE, Charles Baron, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., born June 17, 1832, at Andover, Hants, is the son of Turner Poulter Clarke, of Andover, J.P., and was educated, from 8 to 14, under the Rev. Lewis Tomlinson, of Salisbury, from 14 to 19 at King's College School, London, then at Trinity and Queen's Colleges, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in Jan., 1856 (bracketed third Wrangler). He was called to the Bar in 1858 at Lincoln's Inn, was elected Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1857. He was Mathematical Lecturer of Queen's College, Cambridge, from 1858-65, entered the Bengal Educational Service in 1866, was superannuated 1887. He has published "Speculations from Political Economy," 1886; and numerous other papers on Political Economy; various papers on music (as in *Nature* Jan., 1883); the "Class-Book of Geography," 1889; and other text-books; also an account of Khasi Dolmen in the Journal of the Anthropological Society. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Linnæan Society, of the Geological Society of London, &c.; and has been for some years past almost exclusively devoted to the studies of Morphological Botany and English History. His principal botanic work is published in the De Candolle Monographies, in Sir J. D. Hooker's "Flora of British India," and in the Journals and Transactions of the Linnæan Society.

CLARKE, Sir Edward, Q,C., eldest son of Mr. J. C. Clarke, of Moorgate Street, E.C., was born in 1841, and educated at College House, Edmonton, and the City Commercial School, Lombard Street, E.C. He was called to the Bar in 1864 at Lincoln's Inn, and joined the Home Circuit. In 1880 he was created a Queen's Counsel, and two years later was elected a Bencher of his Inn. He was elected member for Southwark a few weeks before the dissolution of 1880, but lost his seat at the general election. Since July, 1880, he has represented Plymouth in the Conservative interest. His first great professional success was made in the well-known "Penge Mystery," and more recently he made a great impression by his able speech in the Pimlico case. On the accession of Lord Salisbury's second Government to power in August, 1886, Sir Edward Clarke was made Solicitor-General.

CLARKE, Hyde, born in London in 1815, was engaged in the Spanish and Portuguese wars of succession. In 1836, as an engineer, he planned and surveyed the Glasgow and South Western Railway, with the Morecambe Bay Embankment, and the development of Barrow. In 1849, having been engaged in acoustic telegraphy, he was employed to report on the telegraph system for India, and in 1857 he exerted himself for the extension of hill settlements and railways in India. In 1836 he founded the London and County Bank, and in 1868 was engaged in founding the Council of Foreign Bondholders, which he long administered. He has taken an active part in Oriental and Colonial politics. His early writings from 1837 include works for the Useful Knowledge Society, and numerous books, memoirs, and pamphlets on philosophical subjects, political economy, banking, statistics, railways, international law, foreign loans, and public works. Mr. Clarke is also the author of "Military Life of Wellington," 1849; "English Grammar and Dictionary," 1853; and "Comparative Philology," 1858. He is well known as a philologist and a linguist, having long since acquired the knowledge of a hundred languages.

CLARKE, John Sleeper, American comedian, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1835. At an early age he became a member of an amateur dramatic association in his native city, but he made his *début* as Frank Hardy in "Paul Pry," at the Howard Athenæum in Boston, 1851, and began his first regular engagement at the Old Chesnut Theatre, Philadelphia, as Soto, in "She Would and She Would Not," 1852. He afterwards acted for some years at Baltimore, Boston, New York, and other cities. In 1863 he became joint-lessee of the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, and so continued till 1867, when the establishment was destroyed by fire. In 1865 he purchased with his brother-in-law, Edwin Booth, the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and in 1866 became joint-lessee of the Boston Theatre. In the autumn of 1867 he came out at the St. James's Theatre in London, in the character of Wellington de Boots, which he had performed more than a thousand nights in America. He played also Bob Tyke in "The School of Reform," Caleb Scudder in "The Octoroon," and, after a tour in the provinces, revived old comedies, and was very successful as Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir-at-Law." Returning to America in 1870 he remained there till 1871 when he paid another visit to England. In March, 1872, he became proprietor of the Charing Cross Theatre, and afterwards managed the Haymarket Theatre, with the late Mr. E. A. Sothern. For many years Mr. Clarke has been one of the largest owners and managers of theatres probably in the world, controlling, in addition to his London property and his Philadelphia Walnut Street Theatre, another theatre on Broad Street in the latter city. Besides managing these establishments he has appeared constantly on the stage both in England and in America, though his home has been chiefly in London.

CLARKE, Mrs. Mary Cowden, the eldest daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, and sister of Madame Clara Novello, was born in June, 1809, and was married in 1828 to the late Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, the friend of Lamb, Keats, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt. A year after her marriage she commenced her minute analysis of our immortal dramatist, embodying her analysis in the "Complete Concordance to Shakespeare," which, after sixteen years' assiduous labour, was brought to a successful termination, and published in 1845. In addition to this labour of love, Mrs. Cowden Clarke has written, "The Adventures of Kit Bam, Mariner," published in 1848; "The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines," in 1850; a novel called "The Iron Cousin," in 1854; "The Song of a Drop o' Wather, by Harry Wandworth Shortfellow," in 1856; "World-noted Women," in 1857; an edition of "Shakespeare's Works, with a scrupulous revision of the Text;" "Trust and Remittance: Love Stories in Metred Prose," in 1873; and "A Rambling Story," 2 vols., 1874; as well as various magazine articles, chiefly relating to the great masterpieces of dramatic literature, besides a few poems and stories in verse. In conjunction with her husband, she produced "Many Happy Returns of the Day: a Birthday Book," in 1847 and 1860; an annotated edition of "Shakespeare's Plays," in 1869; "Leigh Hunt; a Descriptive Sketch" in *The Century Magazine*, 1882; "Puck's Pranks; a Juvenile Drama" in *The St. Nicholas Magazine*, 1883; "On English Cookery in Shakespeare's time" in *The Merry England Magazine*, 1883; "Verse-Waifs," 1883; "A Score of Sonnets to One Object," 1884; "Salvini's Corrado" in *The Athenæum*, 1885; "Shakespeare's Self, as revealed in his writings," *Shakespeariana*, 1885; "Uncle, Peep, and I; a Child's Novel," 1886; "Shakespeare, as the Girl's Friend" in *The Girl's Own Paper*, 1887; "A Story without a Name" in *The Girl's Own Paper*, 1887; "Centennial Biographic Sketch of Charles Cowden-Clarke," 1887; "Memorial Sonnets, &c.," 1888.

CLAUGHTON, The Right Rev. Thomas Legh, D.D., late Bishop of St. Albans, born Nov. 6, 1808, at Haydock Lodge, Lancashire, was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in 1831, taking a first class in classical honours, having previously gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and Sir Roger Newdegate's prize for English verse. He obtained the prize for the Latin essay in 1832, was appointed Public Examiner in 1836, and was, in 1841, preferred to the vicarage of Kidderminster by the Earl of Dudley, to whose sister he is married. He was Professor of Poetry at Oxford from 1852 to 1857, and Honorary Canon of Worcester; was made Bishop of Rochester in 1867; and was translated to the newly-constituted See of St. Albans in 1877 and resigned in 1890.

CLAYDEN, Arthur William, M.A., F.G.S., &c., born Dec. 12, 1855, at Boston in Lincolnshire, is the eldest son of Mr. P. W. Clayden and his first wife Jane, and was educated at University College School and Christ's College, Cambridge. Mr. Clayden entered the University at the early age of 17, obtained a foundation scholarship in 1875 and graduated in the second class of the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1876, finishing all his examinations before his 21st birthday. In 1878 he was appointed Science Master at Bath College, a post which he held for nine years. In 1887 he resigned his post at Bath and removed to London on his appointment as a Lecturer on the University Extension Schemes of Cambridge and London. He is a Fellow or Member of the Chemical, Geological, Physical and Royal Meteorological Societies, and in 1890 was elected one of the Council of the last. Mr. Clayden is the author of several original papers. The most important are "On the Thickness of Shower Clouds" (Q. J. Royal Meteorological Society, 1886); "On a working model of the Gulf Stream" (Q. J. Royal Meteorological Society, 1889); describing an invention which is a practical demonstration of the Wind theory of Ocean Currents; "Note on some Photographs of Lightning and of 'Black' Electric sparks" (Philosophical Magazine, and Proceedings of the Physical Society, 1889). "On 'Dark' flashes of Lightning (British Association, 1889), two papers which prove that a phenomenon which had puzzled scientific men for a couple of years was nothing but a form of photographic reversal. In addition to his scientific and educational work, Mr. Clayden has had considerable journalistic experience as a leader writer on special topics. He married in 1883 Ethel, second daughter of A. S, Paterson, Esq.

CLAYDEN, Peter William, eldest son of Peter Clayden, of Wallingford and Farringdon, Berks, was born at Wallingford, Oct. 20, 1827, educated privately, for a business career, became minister of the Unitarian Congregation at Boston in 1855, Rochdale in 1859, and Nottingham in 1860. He joined the staff of *The Daily News* as a leader writer on the retirement of Miss Martineau, and on her recommendation, in 1866. In 1868, when *The Daily News* was reduced in price to one penny, Mr. Clayden removed to London, and became assistant editor. He acted as assistant editor and leader writer till August 1887, since which time he has been associated with Mr. J. R. Robinson in the editorship. Mr. Clayden was Liberal candidate for Nottingham, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Seely, now Colonel Seely, at the general election in 1868. He unsuccessfully contested the Norwood Division of Lambeth in the Liberal interest in 1885, and the Northern Division of Islington in 1886. During his residence at Boston he edited *The Boston Guardian*, and at Rochdale wrote leaders for *The Rochdale Observer*. While at Nottingham he contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Theological Review*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, and later to various other periodicals. In 1873 he established the *Reading Observer* as an organ of Liberal principles in his native county, disposing of it to its present proprietors in 1879. Mr. Clayden is the author of several political and other pamphlets, one of which, on the Redistribution Act in London, is believed to have led to the reconstruction of some of the divisions originally suggested, notably those of Southwark. He published "England under Lord Beaconsfield," 1880; "Samuel Sharpe, Egyptologist and translator of the Bible," 1884; "The Early Life of Samuel Rogers," 1887; and "Rogers and His Contemporaries," 2 vols., 1889. Mr. Clayden is a Fellow of the Institute of Journalists and took an active part in the successful effort to procure for the Institute a Royal Charter. Mr. Clayden has been twice married; first to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Fowle, of Dorchester, in 1853, and second in 1887, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Sharpe, whose recollections of Rogers have an important place in "Rogers and his Contemporaries."

CLAYTON, Sir Oscar Moore Passey, D.L. is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Clayton, of Percy-street, Bedford-square, by Caroline, daughter of Mr. Edward Kent, of Kingston, Surrey, and was born in London in 1816. He was educated at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, whence he proceeded to University College and Middlesex Hospital. Mr. Clayton became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1838 and a Fellow in 1853. He is an Extra Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales and Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Duke of Edinburgh. He is also a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex and the Tower Hamlets, and a Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium. He received the honour of knighthood in Nov., 1882.

CLELAND, Professor John, M.D. (Edinburgh), LL.D. (St. Andrews), D.Sc. (Q.U.I.), L.R.C.S.E., F.R.S, born at Perth in 1835, is the second son of the late John Cleland, surgeon, at Perth. Dr. Cleland was appointed, in 1863, to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in Queen's College, Galway, and in 1877 to the chair of Anatomy in Glasgow, which he still holds. He is the author of numerous Anatomical Contributions, and the following books :—"Directory for the Dissection of the Human Body," 1876; "Animal Physiology," 1877; "Evolution, Expression, and Sensation," 1881. He is also the author of "Scala Natural and other Poems," 1887; and, in conjunction with others, "Memoirs and Memoranda in Anatomy," vol. I. 1889.

CLÉMENCEAU, Georges Benjamin, M.D. a French physician and politician, born at Mouilleron-en-Pareds (Vendée), Sept. 28, 1841, began his professional studies at Nantes, and completed them in Paris where in 1869 he was created a Doctor of Medicine, and practised at Montmartre. After the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he was appointed Mayor of the 18th arrondissement of Paris, and a member of the Commission of Communal Education. At the election of Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected a representative of the department of the Seine in the National Assembly, where he took his place among the members of the Extreme Left, and voted against the preliminaries of peace. On the 18th of March he endeavoured to save the lives of the Generals Lecomte and Clément Thomas, but in vain, for he did not arrive at the Rue des Rosiers until after their execution. On this occasion the Central Committee of the Communists, which was sitting at the Hôtel de Ville, resolved that Dr. Clémenceau should be arrested; but he was fortunate enough to elude the vigilance of the insurrectionary police. When the murderers were put upon their trial, Nov. 29, 1871, some of the witnesses accused him of not having interfered as early as he might have done, but he was warmly defended by Colonel Langlois, whose testimony appeared to clear Dr. Clémenceau from all blame in the matter. However, the accusations led to a duel between Dr. Clémenceau and M. le commandant de Poussargues, who was wounded in the leg by a pistol-shot. Dr. Clémenceau was prosecuted for this affair a month later, the result being that he was condemned by the Seventh Chamber of Correctional Police to be imprisoned for a fortnight, and to pay a fine of twenty-five francs. In the sitting of the 20th of March he introduced in the National Assembly a Bill, signed by the Radical fraction of the Deputies of the department of the Seine, to authorize the election of a Municipal Council for the city of Paris, to consist of eighty members; and he was one of those who signed the manifesto of Deputies and Mayors fixing the municipal elections on the 26th of that month. As a candidate at those elections, he polled 752 votes, but was not elected. After having taken part in the unsuccessful attempts at conciliation between the Government and the Commune, he sent in his resignation both as Mayor and as Deputy, and retired for a short period into private life. On July 23, 1871, he was elected a member of the Municipal Council of Paris for the Clignancourt quarter, and he took a prominent part in the discussions concerning primary secular instruction and financial questions. On Nov. 29, 1874, he was re-elected a member of the Municipal Council, of which he became successively Secretary and Vice-President, and eventually President in Nov., 1875. He was elected a Deputy for the department of the Seine by the 18th arrondissement of Paris, Feb. 20, 1876, and afterwards he became Secretary of the Chamber. In the following April he resigned his place in the Municipal Council. He was again re-elected to the National Assembly by the 18th arrondissement of Paris at the general elections of Oct. 14, 1877. Since that time he has been generally regarded as the leader of the Advanced Left, and as such he has made and unmade many Governments. His opposition to the Tonquin policy decided the fall of M. Ferry, and his support kept M. de Freycinet in office. As yet M. Clémenceau has not held office himself, but no doubt his turn will come. He is editor and chief proprietor of the influential Radical journal *La Justice*. It was a resolution moved by M. Clémenceau, and insisting on a thorough investigation of the Wilson scandal, that led to the overthrow of the Rouvier Government, and the consequent fall of M. Grévy. M. Clémenceau was asked by the President to form a Ministry, but declined, and told the President plainly that the crisis was not a political but a presidential one. He is regarded as one of the most expert swordsmen in France, and acted as one of the seconds to M. Floquet in his duel with General Boulanger in July, 1888.

CLEMENS, Samuel Langhorne, generally known by his pseudonym of "Mark Twain," was born at Florida, Missouri, Nov. 30, 1835. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a printer, and worked at the trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New York. In 1855 he became for a short time pilot on the Mississippi river, and in 1861 went to Nevada as private secretary to his brother, the Secretary of the territory. He then went to the mines, and afterwards for several months acted as reporter for Californian newspapers. He spent six months in the Hawaiian Islands in 1864, and after delivering humorous lectures in California and Nevada, returned to the East in 1867, where he published "The Jumping Frog." In that year he embarked with a large number of other passengers on a pleasure excursion up the Mediterranean, to Egypt, and the Holy Land, which he describes in "The Innocents Abroad," 1869. For a time he was editor of a daily newspaper, published in Buffalo, New York, where he married a lady possessed of a large fortune. In 1872 he visited England, giving several humorous lectures; and a London publisher made a collection, in four volumes, of his humorous papers, adding, however, many which the author asserts were never written by him. In 1874 he produced in New York a comedy, "The Gilded Age," which had a remarkable success, owing mainly to the personation, by Mr. Raymond, of the leading character, "Colonel Mulberry Sellers." Mr. Clemens is a frequent contributor to the magazines, and in addition to the books mentioned above has published—"Roughing It," 1872; "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," 1876; "Punch Brothers, Punch," 1878; "A Tramp Abroad," 1880; "The Prince and the Pauper," 1882; "The Stolen White Elephant and other Tales," 1882; and "Life on the Mississippi," 1883. In 1884 he established in New York the publishing house of C. L. Webster & Co., which issued in 1885 a new story by him entitled "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," a sequal to "Tom Sawyer," and brought out in that and the following year Gen. Grant's "Memoirs," of which Mrs. Grant's share of the profits amounted, in Oct., 1886, to $350,000; "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," 1889, is Mr. Clemens's latest work. His books have been republished in England, and translations of the principal ones in Germany.

CLEVELAND, Stephen Grover, twenty-second President of the United States, was born at Caldwell, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. When he was three years of age his father, who was a Presbyterian minister, moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga co., New York, where they lived until 1851, when the family went to Clinton, Oneida co., leaving Grover in Fayetteville, where he remained about two years as a clerk in the village store. On the death of his father in 1853 he went to New York, and for about a year was book-keeper and assistant teacher in the Institution for the Blind. Thence he removed to Buffalo in 1855, where he studied law and began its practice in 1859. In 1863 he was appointed Assistant District Attorney for Erie co., and in 1865 was the Democratic nominee for District Attorney, but failed to secure the election. From Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1874, he was Sheriff of that county, and in 1881 was elected Mayor of Buffalo. The reformed methods of administering the city's affairs, instituted by him while filling that office, led to his election in the following year as Governor of the State of New York, by a majority of 192,000 votes over his opponent, Judge Folger, the Republican Secretary of the U.S. treasury. This phenomenal success, as indicative of the probability of his carrying New York and of attracting the Independent vote, secured him the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1884, and in Nov. of that year he was elected over Mr. Blaine, the Republican candidate. Mr. Cleveland's administration, 1885-89, was marked by great prosperity to the country at large; by the admission of four new States (Washington, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota) to the Union; by an extension of the reform in the Civil Service begun under his predecessor, Mr. Arthur; and by a freer use of the veto-power than had generally been exercised by other Presidents. On the meeting of Congress in Dec., 1887, he devoted his annual message mainly to the advocacy of a reduction in tariff duties in order to prevent the further increase of the surplus in the U.S. treasury, which was already large and which threatened to cause financial difficulties. This message occasioned a prolonged discussion of the principles of protection, and furnished the issue in the National Political Campaign of 1888, when Mr. Cleveland was renominated by the Democrats, and Mr. Harrison was chosen as the Republican candidate. Although the former received a popular majority larger than he had had in 1884, the latter had the greater number of electoral votes and accordingly on Mar. 4, 1889, Mr. Cleveland left Washington and removed to New York, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law.

CLIFFORD, Frederick, was born in 1828, and called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1859. He served as Assistant Boundary Commissioner under the Reform Act of 1867. Mr. Clifford, who was for many years on the literary staff of the *Times*, and practises at the Parliamentary Bar, is the author of a treatise on "The Steamboat Powers of Railway Companies," 1865; and is joint author (with Mr. Pembroke Stephens, Q.C.) of a treatise on "The Practice of the Court of Referees on Private Bills in Parliament," 1870, a standard text-book in Private Bill Practice. He is also joint author of yearly volumes of Reports of cases as to the Locus Standi of Petitioners, decided each Session by the Court of Referees from 1867 down to the year 1884. But his chief work in this connection is a "History of Private Bill Legislation," in two volumes, 1885-6, dedicated, by permission, to Her Majesty the Queen; a work of great labour, research, and of general interest to historical students for the light it throws upon social progress in Great Britain. He published, in 1875, "The Agricultural Lock-out of 1874; with Notes upon Farming and Farm Labour in the Eastern Counties," founded on a series of letters which appeared in the *Times*; and he is the author also of a treatise on "The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1875;" of other Papers reprinted from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society; and of an article on "English Land Law," forming one of the treatises prepared under the direction of the Royal Agricultural Society, and translated and published by "La Société des Agriculteurs de France," for the "Congrès International de l'Agriculture," held in Paris in 1878.

CLIFFORD, John, D.D., B.Sc., LL.B., F.G.S., General Baptist Minister (new connection), was born at Sawley, near Derby, Oct. 16, 1836, educated at the Nottingham General Baptist Theological College, 1855-58, and at University College, London, 1858-66, taking the London University degrees of B.A., 1861, B.Sc., 1862, with honours in Geology, Logic and Moral Philosophy; M.A., 1864, bracketed first; LL.B., 1866, with honours in Principles of Legislation. Since 1858 he has been Pastor of the Westbourne Park Church, Paddington, London. He was President of the General Baptist Association, 1872; and Secretary, 1876-78, of the London Baptist Association; President, 1879; and from 1870 to 1883 (inclusive), edited *The General Baptist Magazine;* and was President of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1888. He is the author of "Familiar Talks on 'Starting in Life,'" London, 1872; "George Mostyn," 1874; "Is Life Worth Living? an Eightfold Answer," 1880, 6th ed., 1889; "English Baptists: Who they are, and What they have Done" (edited), 1883, 2nd ed. 1884; "Daily Strength for Daily Living, Expositions of Old Testament Themes," 2nd ed., 1886; "The Dawn of Manhood," a book for Young Men, 1886; "Baptist Theology," *Contemporary Review*, March, 1888; "The Great Forty Years," 1888; "The New City of God," 1888; "The Place of Baptists in the Evolution of British Christianity," *Times*, 1889; "Who are Christian Ministers?" *Lippincott's Magazine*, March, 1890, etc.

CLIFTON, Professor Robert Bellamy, M.A. (Cantab. et Oxon.), F.R.S., F.R.A.S., only child of the late Robert Clifton, Esq., was born at Gedney, Lincolnshire, March 13, 1836. After receiving his early education at private schools he entered University College, London, in 1852, and studied Mathematics under the late Professor De Morgan. In 1855 he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1859 graduated (B.A.) as sixth Wrangler, gaining also the second Smith's Prize for proficiency in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. In 1860 he was elected to a Fellowship in St. John's College, and also became Professor of Natural Philosophy in Owens College, Manchester, an appointment which he retained until elected Professor of Experimental Philosophy in the University of Oxford in 1865. In 1868 he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1869 a Fellowship in Merton College, Oxford, was conferred upon him, and he subsequently became also a Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. Prof. Clifton is the author of some papers on subjects connected with optics and electricity, but he has principally devoted himself to the development of physics, as a branch of study, in the University of Oxford. The Clarendon Laboratory—the first laboratory erected in England specially for instruction in practical physics—was designed and organised by him. From 1879 to 1886 he was a member of the Royal Commission on Accidents in Mines, and he took an active part in the investigations involved in the prosecution of the inquiry. Prof. Clifton has been President of the Physical Society of London, 1882-84; he is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of several other scientific societies in London, Cambridge, and Manchester. He is also a member of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

CLOGHER (Bishop of). *See* STACK, THE RT. REV. CHARLES MAURICE.

CLOUGH, Miss Anne Jemima, was born in Liverpool, and is the only daughter of James Butler Clough, of an old Welsh family in Denbighshire, and of Annie Perfect, of Pontefract, Yorkshire, and is the sister of the poet, the late Arthur Hugh Clough. When three years of age she went with her family to live in Charleston, South Carolina, U.S.A., and lived there till she was past sixteen. During her residence in America she travelled in the Northern States and Canada, and on her return to England her home was in Liverpool, where she saw a great deal of her brother, A. H. Clough, who soon after went to Balliol College, Oxford. One of Miss Clough's chief interests at this period was in visiting a large National School both on Sundays and on week days. In the year 1842 she began to keep a private day school, while still continuing her work in the National Schools. In 1844 she lost her father, which made a great change in her life; but she went on with the day school except for a brief interval. In 1852 Miss Clough and her mother left Liverpool and went to reside in Ambleside, where, after a short time, she again opened a school, this time for boys and girls belonging to the upper and middle classes in Ambleside and the neighbourhood. In the year 1860 she lost her mother, and in the following year her brother, Arthur Hugh Clough, died at Florence, whither Miss Clough had gone to join him and her sister-in-law only a few days before his death. In 1862 she gave up her school and went to the South, to be with her sister-in-law and her family. She found a home among them till 1871, and during those years she became acquainted with many women interested in education. Remembering her past experience in school-keeping, Miss Clough's mind became strongly imbued with the idea of combined education, and she expressed her views on this subject in an article in *Macmillan's Magazine* in 1864. She went to Liverpool and Manchester to try to get up lectures, and, being well received and helped by many ladies interested in educational matters, the plan was eventually carried out. The North of England Council for Promoting the Higher Education of Women was constituted, and held its first meeting in Leeds at the house of the late Dr. Heaton. This council kept up the work for nine years, and University men were found willing to work in this new field of tuition. From that Northern Council the idea emanated of the Cambridge Higher Local Examinations. They were first instituted for women only, and then opened to men. Lectures for women were established in Cambridge in Jan., 1869, by a committee of University men and ladies acting in concert with them; and in Oct., 1871, at the invitation of Dr. Henry Sidgwick, now Professor of Moral Science, Miss Clough came into residence at Cambridge for the purpose of taking charge of a house of five students, who wished to take advantage of the lectures open to women and to go in for the examinations. Under Miss Clough's excellent management, the number of students rapidly increased, and it was soon found that there was no house in Cambridge large enough to accommodate all those who wished to profit by the educational advantages held out to them. In 1875 Newnham Hall was built, and a second building, larger than the first, was opened in 1880. But the influx of students was still not met, and a third very handsome hall was erected in 1888. Ably supported in her efforts as Miss Clough was, she nevertheless had a difficult task before her, and that it has been performed with so little friction, and been crowned with such remarkable success, is chiefly owing to her personal force of character. Unselfish devotion to the cause which she has at heart, great powers of organisation, tact, and unfailing sympathy in dealing with individuals of the most diverse dispositions, are only a few of the many qualities which have served to endear her to all who have come within the sphere of her influence.

CLUSERET, Gustave Paul, a French military adventurer and Communist general, was born at Paris June 23, 1823. His father was an *ancien officier* of the First Empire, and became colonel of a regiment of the line under the Monarchy of July. Young Cluseret studied in the military school of St. Cyr, and upon leaving, in 1845, was appointed a sub-lieutenant of his father's regiment, the 55th. In the revolution of Feb. 1848, Cluseret was in command of a section of grenadiers told off for the protection of the Bank. When the National Guard of the *quartier* relieved the troops, Baron d'Argoult hid the young officer and his soldiers for two days, and then assisted them to escape in disguise from the fury of the people. In the days of June, Cluseret was elected a chief of a battalion of National Guards, and for his bravery under fire was named Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. After the dissolution of the Garde Mobile he returned to his old regiment with the grade of lieutenant, and shortly afterwards was put on the retired list in consequence of a manifestation of politics adverse to the Prince-President. He was replaced at the intercession of Marshal Magnan, an old friend of his father's, and in 1853 was transferred to the Chasseurs-à-pied, with whom he went through the campaign in the Crimea, was made captain, and, after the peace, went to Africa, where, as his biographer, M. Jules Richards, delicately puts it, "the elasticity of his principles in the matter of the ownership of property made it necessary for him to resign." In 1860 he turned up with the army of Garibaldi, where he became lieutenant-colonel. When the war broke out in America he joined the Federals, and fought against the South with the grade of a colonel. After the close of the American war Cluseret returned to France and took up the profession of journalism. Another indication of "elasticity of principle" led to the necessity of his quitting Paris, and he came over to England, where he mixed himself up with the Fenian agitation. Returning again to France, he got into trouble by reason of the publication of a newspaper article to which his name was appended, and was condemned to two months imprisonment in St. Pélagie. There, in addition to the acquaintance of his biographer, he made that of certain agents of the International Society, the effect of which was shortly afterwards seen in his organizing the strike of the shop-assistants in Paris, in 1869. After the elections of June in that year, Cluseret was expelled from France at the instance of the Minister of War, who had reason to believe that the ex-captain was tampering with the *sous-officiers* of the garrison. Immediately upon the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Sept. 4, 1870, the exile turned up again, and his subsequent history is legibly written in the records of revolution at Marseilles, Lyons, and Paris. For a short time he was at the head of the military operations of the Paris Commune, but, like nearly all the other agents of that body, he soon fell under suspicion, and was arrested, though he was released from custody shortly before the entrance of the Versailles troops. It was reported that he was shot between Sept. 22-26, 1871; but, notwithstanding the vigilant search made for him by the police, he remained in concealment in Paris till the end of the month of December, 1871, when he escaped to London. Soon afterwards he went to the United States. The Third Council of War, sitting at Versailles, condemned him to death, *par contumace*, Aug. 30, 1872. Cluseret and his publisher were, on Jan. 27, 1881, sentenced by default to two years' imprisonment and 3000 f. fine for an article inciting soldiers to mutiny.

COBBE, Miss Frances Power, daughter of Mr. Charles Cobbe, of Newbridge House, co. Dublin, D.L., J.P. (who fought at Assaye as Lieutenant in the 19th Light Dragoons), was born Dec. 4, 1822, and educated at Brighton. She has been a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day, and is the author of the following works:—"An essay on Intuitive Morals" 1855 (3rd edit., 1859); "Religious Duty," 1857 (2nd edit., 1864); "Pursuits of Women," 1863; "Cities of the Past," 1863; "Broken Lights," 1864 (3rd edit., two American edits.); "Italics," 1864; "Studies Ethical and Social," 1865; "Hours of Work and Play," 1867; "Dawning Lights," 1868; "Alone, to the Alone," 1871 (3rd edit., 1881); "Darwinism in Morals," 1872; "Hopes of the Human Race," 1874, 1880; "Re-echoes," 1876; "False Beasts and True," 1875; "Duties of Women," 1880 (3rd English, 8th American edit., 1889); "The Peak in Darien," 1881; "A Faithless World, 1885; "The Scientific Spirit of the Age," 1888; "The Modern Rack," 1889; "The Friend of Man" (2nd edit.), 1890. Besides these books Miss Cobbe has issued a great number of pamphlets, among which are:—"The Workhouse as an Hospital," 1861; "Friendless Girls, and How to Help Them," 1861, containing an account of the original Preventive Mission at Bristol; "Female Education," 1862, (a plea for granting University Degrees to women), and more than a hundred pamphlets and leaflets on the vivisection question. Miss Cobbe resided for some years in Bristol with the late Mary Carpenter, for the purpose of working at her reformatory and ragged schools; and subsequently interested herself in plans for befriending young servants and for the relief of destitute incurables. After a residence in Italy she settled in London, and was engaged, besides literary work, in promoting the Act (41 Vict. c. 19) of 1878, whereby wives whose husbands have been convicted of aggravated assaults upon them are enabled to obtain Separation Orders; and also in aiding the movement for obtaining Parliamentary suffrage for women. In 1880-81 she twice delivered to audiences of ladies a course of lectures on the Duties of Women; these have been largely circulated in America, and also translated and published in Danish, Italian and French. During the last fifteen years Miss Cobbe has been principally occupied in founding and directing as Hon. Sec. the Victoria Street Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection, an Association of which the late Lord Shaftesbury was President. She has now resigned her office and the editorship of the *Zoophilist*, and has become a resident in Wales; but continues to work and, occasionally, to speak at meetings on behalf of the cause of humanity to animals as opposed to the demands of biological science.

COCKLE, Sir James, Kt., (by patent July 29, 1869) F.R.S., F.R.A.S., 2nd son of the late James Cockle, formerly of Great Oakley, Essex, was born Jan. 14, 1819, and educated at Stormond House, Kensington, 1825-29; at Charterhouse, 1829-31; and afterwards under the private tuition of the late Rev. Christian Lenny, D.D. He left England on Nov. 19, 1835; and, returning after a year's sojourn in the West Indies and the United States of America, entered into Residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, Oct. 18, 1837; is a Wrangler of 1841; B.A., of 1842; and M.A., of 1845; and was entered as a student at the Middle Temple, April 12, 1838. He practised as a special pleader, 1845-6, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 6, 1846, and joined the Midland Circuit at the Nottingham Spring Assizes 1848. He was formerly, 1863-79, Chief Justice of Queensland; was senior commissioner for the consolidation (effected in 1867) of the statute law of Queensland. He had in April, 1862, drafted the "Jurisdiction in Homicides Act" (Imperial). He has been, and is, 1888-9, on the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society, of which he was elected a Fellow on March 10, 1854; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society (London) on June 1, 1865; has been, 1886-8, President, having previously been and now being Vice-President of the London Mathematical Society of which he was elected a Fellow on June 9, 1870; was President of the Queensland Philosophical Society, 1863-1879; is an honorary member of the Royal Society of New South Wales and is a Corresponding Member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society; and has been honorary treasurer, 1884-89, of the Savage Club. He married on Aug. 22, 1855, Adelaide Catherine, elder surviving daughter of the late Henry Wilkin, formerly of Walton, Suffolk.

COLCHESTER, Bishop of. *See* BLOMFIELD, THE RT. REV. ALFRED, D.D.

COLE, Vicat, R.A., landscape painter, was born at Portsmouth in 1833, and received his earliest instruction in art from his father, Mr. George Cole, a well-known member of the Society of British Artists. Afterwards he resorted wholly to nature in the open English landscape for his materials, and the study of the means by which to transfer them with effect to canvas. Both he and his father were still resident at Portsmouth in 1852, when Vicat Cole sent his first exhibited pictures to London. These were two river scenes sketched in the picturesque locality of the Wye: one was entitled "Scene on the Wye, Tintern;" the other "From Symond's Yat on the Wye." They were exhibited at the Society of British Artists. Before another year arrived he had paid a visit to the Continent, from which resulted a view of "Marienburg Kloster, on the Moselle," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1853, with another work, "Ranmoor Common, Surrey," a county whose beautiful scenery has furnished this artist with subjects for many of his finest works. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Society of British Artists, and during several succeeding years he was a regular exhibitor in Suffolk Street. In 1860 he exhibited there "A Surrey Corn-field—a view near Leith Hill, Dorking," which by its truthful realisation of Nature in her richest autumn garb, its breadth of treatment, and skilful handling, commanded universal admiration. The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts bestowed their silver medal upon the artist for this performance. The picture was subsequently exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862. In 1864, following the example of Stanfield, Roberts, Creswick, and others, who had been members and exhibitors at Suffolk Street, Mr. Cole retired from the Society of British Artists to become a candidate for honours at the Royal Academy. The most important works which he exhibited at the Academy were: "The Decline of Day," 1864; "Spring Time," 1865, the subject being suggested by one of the songs in "Love's Labour Lost;" "Evening Rest," and "Summer's Golden Crown," 1866; A large stormy sea-piece, called "St. Bride's Bay," 1867; "Sunlight Lingering on the Autumn Woods," 1868; "A pause in the Storm at Sunset," "Summer Flowers," and "Floating Down to Camelot," 1869; "Sunshine Showers," and "Evening," 1870; "Autumn Gold," 1871; "Noon," 1872; "Hay-time" and "Summer Rain," 1873; "The Heart of Surrey" and "Misty Morning," 1874; "Richmond Hill," "Loch Scavaig, Isle of Skye," and "Summer: noon," 1875; "The Day's Decline," 1876; "Summer Showers," and "Arundel," 1877; "A Showery Day," "The Alps at Rosenlaui," and "A Surrey Pastoral," 1878; "Ripening Sunbeams," "Leith Hill, from Denbies," and "Box Hill, from Denbies," 1879; "A Thames Backwater," "The Leaves of Wasted Autumn Woods," "On Silver Thames" and "The Mist of the Morning," 1880; "Wargrave," "August Days," and "Streatley," 1881; "The Sources of the Thames," "In Sylvan Solitude," and "Abington," 1882; "Windsor" and "Autumn Morning," 1883. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in Feb., 1870, and a Royal Academician, June 16, 1880. His favourite field of study and the source of most of his subjects is Surrey with its picturesque hills and dales, heaths and woodland, cornfield and pasturage.

COLENSO, The Rev. W., F.R.S., F.L.S., belongs to an old Cornish family, and was born at Penzance in 1811. He is a first cousin to the late Bishop of Natal, John William Colenso, celebrated as a mathematician and biblical critic. In his youth he learned the arts of printing and bookbinding, and worked in the office of Watts & Son, 2 Temple Bar, Crown Court, where he was for a time engaged on work for the British and Foreign Bible Society. In the year 1833, the Church Missionary Society—after many and urgent appeals from the resident missionaries—decided to send out a press and outfit to far-distant New Zealand; but had some difficulty in finding a printer to take charge. About the end of the year, Mr. Colenso was introduced to the secretaries of the mission, and was definitely engaged, in the double capacity of missionary and printer. Events justified the choice, for no better man could have been found. On Jan. 3, 1835, the press and plant were landed, and on Feb. 17, 1835, was worked off, in the presence of admiring spectators, the first copy of the first book printed in New Zealand—the Epistles to the Ephesians and Philippians, in the Maori language. After long delay, supplies of paper arrived; and in Dec., 1837, under difficulties such as perhaps no printer ever had to surmount since the first invention of the art, Mr. Colenso completed his great work—the entire New Testament, in octavo, small-pica type. Out of the larger edition of six thousand copies, only one is now known to exist—the volume in Mr. Colenso's own possession. It is an excellent piece of work, admirably printed throughout, and strongly and neatly bound. No one looking over the pages of this interesting relic would suspect in what circumstances of difficulty it was produced. Mr. Colenso's time was thenceforward chiefly devoted to the ordinary mission-work, in the course of which he traversed nearly the whole of the North Island on foot—a tremendous undertaking in the days before roads and bridges existed. Twice he crossed the great snowy range of the Ruahine—a feat few would venture to imitate. For two years he resided with Bishop Selwyn, at St. John's College, Waimate; in 1844 he took orders, and in the same year took up his abode in Hawke's Bay, where he has since remained. Mr. Colenso is the only surviving European who was present on the important occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, on Feb. 6, 1840; and his latest published work, issued from the Government press, is a detailed account of the proceedings, written at the time. As a man of science, Mr. Colenso has a wide reputation. There is no greater authority on Maori arts, antiquities, myths, and legendary lore, or on the natural history of the Islands. He is a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and in recognition of his distinguished contributions to botanical science was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. From the first foundation of the New Zealand Institute he has been the largest and most valued contributor to its transactions. He was the first to identify the fossil remains of the gigantic *dinornis*—the *moa* of Maori proverb—as those of a bird. He has in manuscript a voluminous lexicon of the Polynesian language, the labour of many years. Advancing age has neither quenched his old fire, nor dimmed his intellect, and as his years increase, so does his love of nature. Most of his time is now spent in his favourite woods far inland, where he still finds new ferns and lovely plants hitherto unknown. He knows of rare trees in many hidden nooks as yet untouched by fire and steel, and watches for perfect blossoms and ripened seeds, to send as tokens to friends in distant lands. On many a quiet sabbath day he preaches from a country pulpit or the desk of a village school. He is esteemed by all, and beloved by those who know him well. In his home in Napier, he has a unique collection of natural specimens and curiosities of native art, and a large and valuable library; but of all these treasures there is none so highly prized as his copy of the sacred volume, printed amid such strange surroundings and under such extraordinary difficulties, fifty-three years ago.

COLERIDGE, Lord, The Right Hon. John Duke Coleridge, F.R.S., D.C.L., Honorary Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, by Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, LL.D., Vicar of Woodmansterne, and Rector of Northfleet, and was born in the year 1821. His lordship was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship, and graduated B.A. in 1842, he was elected to an open Fellowship at Exeter College in 1843, and graduated M.A. in 1846, in which year he married and ceased to be a Fellow of Exeter College. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 6, 1846, and went the Western Circuit, of which he was for some years the leader. In 1855 he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1861, being soon afterwards nominated a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Exeter in August, 1864, but was elected for that city in July, 1865, and continued to represent it till Nov., 1873. In Dec., 1868, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Government, he was selected to fill the office of Solicitor-General, when he received the honour of knighthood, and in Nov., 1871, on Sir Robert Collier being appointed to a judgeship in the Judicial Department of the Privy Council, Sir John Duke Coleridge was appointed to succeed him as Attorney-General. In 1871 he was offered and declined the office of Judge of the Court of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce, and on the retirement of Lord Romilly, in 1873, from the Mastership of the Rolls, Sir John Coleridge, as Attorney-General, though a member of the Common Law Bar, received the first offer of that appointment, but after consideration he declined the office, which was conferred upon Sir George Jessel, the Solicitor-General, who was a member of the Equity Bar. Soon afterwards, however, the death of Sir William Bovill left the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas at the disposal of the Government, and this high office was at once conferred upon Sir John Coleridge, who was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice, Nov. 19, 1873. In the following month he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon. He was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England on the death of Sir Alexander Cockburn in Nov., 1880. To him was granted, for the first time in English history, the patent under this title, all former holders of this office having been described in their patents as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. Lord Coleridge has been a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* and other periodicals. His lordship married, in 1846, Jane Fortescue, third daughter of the Rev. George Turner Seymour, of Farringfordhill, in the Isle of Wight; she died in 1878. In 1885 he married again, Amy Augusta Jackson, the eldest daughter of Henry Baring Lauford, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service. His eldest son is the Hon. Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, M.P. for the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield.

COLLADON, Daniel, was born on Dec. 15, 1802, at Geneva, where he continued his studies and wrote his earliest memoirs, but in 1825 he went to Paris, where he remained ten years, subsequently returning to his birthplace. Jointly with Charles Sturm he obtained in 1827 the Grand Prix of the Institute for their paper on the compressibility of liquids and on the velocity of sound in water; the latter was based upon observations made between Rolle and Thonon at the two ends of the Lake of Geneva, the first of the kind ever made, and which gave for this velocity 1492 yards per second, a velocity more than four times that of sound in air. In 1824 he obtained first prize for a photometer, and in 1825 one for a new water supply for Châlons. In 1885 the Academy of Sciences of Paris awarded him the Fourneyron prize for his discoveries made in 1852 relative to the driving of tunnels by means of compressed air. In 1872 M. Louis Favre obtained his assistance as Consulting Engineer in connection with the driving of the Great St. Gothard tunnel. It is impossible to give a complete list of his memoirs, but they deal with photometry, magnetism, atmospheric electricity, fixed and feathered floats for steamer paddle-wheels, the propagation of light in curved lines in the interior of liquid threads (the essential principle of luminous fountains), geology, hail, waterspouts, &c. Mr. Colladon is a correspondent of the French Institute and of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Turin; Member of the Geological Society of Vienna, foreign member of the Royal Meteorological Society, and of numerous other societies, Officer of the Legion of Honour and Commander of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazare.

COLLET, Sir Mark Wilks, Baronet, J.P., was born in London in 1816, is the second son of Mr. James Collet, a London merchant, and was educated abroad. He is a partner in the house of Brown, Shipley & Co., London; was elected a Director of the Bank of England in 1866; filled the office of Deputy Governor of the Bank from 1885 to 1887, and of Governor from 1887 to 1889. He was created a Baronet in 1888 in recognition of services rendered as Governor of the Bank in connection with the Conversion of the National Debt, effected in that year. He is a J.P. for the County of Kent, and for the County of London, and also a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London.

COLLINGS, Jesse, M.P., was born in Dec. 1831, in the parish of Littleham, Exmouth, Devon, and educated at Church House School, Stoke, near Plymouth. At the age of nineteen he lost his father, and having to make his own way in the world, entered the service of Messrs. Booth & Co., Birmingham, as junior clerk. He afterwards lived for some years at Heavitree, near Exeter, and took an active part in educational and political work, being an earnest supporter of industrial schools and free education. In 1866 he settled in Birmingham as head of the firm, which was thenceforth carried on under the name of Messrs. Collings and Wallis. When the National Education League was formed in 1868, with Mr. Chamberlain as Chairman, Mr. Jesse Collings was hon. secretary, and laboured hard to promote its doctrines. In 1873 he was elected to the Birmingham School Board, and after some years of work for the improvement of the citizens of Birmingham he was elected Mayor in 1878. In 1880 he was elected for Ipswich, and was again returned at the general election of 1885, being appointed Secretary to the Local Government Board, of which Mr. Chamberlain was President. But on the hearing of the Ipswich Election Petition, 1886, he lost his seat on account of bribery and corruption by his agents. In 1886 he retired from the office of Alderman of Birmingham after 18 years' experience of every kind of municipal work. In politics Mr. Collings is a Radical, but is opposed to Mr. Gladstone's latest Irish policy. He is the first founder and president of the Allotments and Small Holdings Association, and has published a pamphlet on the Land Question, 1886. After the dissolution of 1886 Mr. Collings turned to Birmingham, and was elected as a Unionist-Liberal for the Bordesley division of that town.

COLLINGWOOD, Cuthbert, M.A. and B.M. Oxon., F.L.S., &c., was born at Greenwich, Dec. 25, 1826, and educated at King's College School, Christ Church, Oxford, Edinburgh University, and Guy's Hospital. He also studied in Paris and Vienna. From 1858 to 1866 he resided in Liverpool, occupying during that period the chair of Botany in the Medical School, and that of Biology in the School of Science. He was also senior physician to the Liverpool Northern Hospital. Dr. Collingwood has been a Fellow of the Linnæan Society since 1853, and sat on the Council in 1868. In 1866-67 he undertook as a volunteer, under the sanction of the Admiralty, a scientific voyage for the study of marine zoology, &c., visiting China, Formosa, Borneo, and Singapore; the results being recorded in "Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea," 1868, in numerous papers read before scientific societies, and in scientific journals. He is the author of "A Vision of Creation," "The Travelling Birds," and numerous scientific papers. In 1876-77 Dr. Collingwood travelled in Palestine and Egypt, and published an account of his journey.

COLOMB, Sir John Charles Ready, K.C.M.G., born May 1, 1838, is the son of General G. T. Colomb, by Mary, daughter of Sir A. B. King, Bart. He was educated privately and at the Royal Naval College, and served in the Royal Marine Artillery, 1854-69. He is the author of a series of lectures, 1869-86, delivered before the Royal United Service Institution, and subsequently published, "On the Distribution of Our War Forces;" "General Principles of Military Organization;" "Russian Development;" "Our Naval and Military Position in the North Pacific;" "The Naval and Military Resources of Our Colonies;" "Naval Intelligence and Protection of Commerce in War;" "The Use and Application of Marine Forces, Past, Present, and

Future;" "Imperial Federation, Naval and Military;" "The Protection of Our Commerce," 1867; "Imperial Strategy," 1871; "Colonial Defence and Colonial Opinion," 1876; "The Defence of Great and Greater Britain," 1879; and has received the thanks of the Colonial Governments. He has contributed to *Blackwood, Fraser, Nineteenth Century, Murray's Magazine,* etc. He was one of the founders of the Imperial Federation League in conjunction with the late Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., was elected M.P. for the Bow and Bromley Division of the Tower Hamlets, 1886, and was made K.C.M.G. in 1889.

COLQUHOUN, Archibald Ross, A.M., M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S., gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Society, was born off the Cape in March, 1846, and is the son of Dr. Archibald Colquhoun, of Edinburgh, who gained renown in the H.E.I.C.S. during the first Afghan campaign. Mr. Colquhoun was educated in Scotland and on the continent; he entered the Indian Public Works Department as assistant engineer in 1871, and was first posted under Mr. Holt Hallett in the Tenasserim Division. This division forms the Eastern portion of British Burmah, and borders Siam and the Siamese Shan States. Having gained considerable experience in the railway, canal, and other divisions, in 1879, he was appointed secretary and second in command of the Government Mission dispatched to Siam and the Siamese Shan States. In 1881 he returned to England on furlough, and together with Mr. Hallett, formed the project for the connection of India and China and the opening up of Siam and Central Indo-China by railway, which led to the exploration by Messrs. Colquhoun and Wahab through Southern China and the Chinese Shan States in 1881-82, and by Mr. Holt Hallett in Siam and the Siamese Shan States in 1883-84, during which they succeeded in tracing out the best path for their proposed system of railways. On his return to England Mr. Colquhoun was awarded the gold medal of the R.G.S.; published "Across Chrysé," a book in two volumes, giving an account of his travels; he contributed many important letters to the *Times* on China and Indo-China, addressed several Chambers of Commerce, and awakened general interest in those parts of the East and in the proposed system of railways. In June, 1883, he left England for China and Tonquin as special correspondent of the *Times;* his able letters and descriptions of the people and country at once placed him in the foremost rank of correspondents and were quickly re-published. Returning to England in Oct., he again left for the *Times* in Nov., remaining in the East until the close of the Franco-Chinese war. He came back to England in July, 1885, addressed the London Chamber of Commerce upon "English Commercial Policy in the East," proposed the annexation of Upper Burmah and the alliance of England and China so as to frustrate the aims of France and Russia in the East, and to push forward the development of our commerce with China. Whilst in China he did all in his power to increase the friendly feeling of the Chinese Government for the English, and was intrusted by Li Hung Chang with a message to the Viceroy of India proposing the early connection of India and China by telegraph, viâ Burmah and the Burmese Shan States. In Siam he saw the King, together with Mr. Hallett, and explained the proposed system of railways, and was subsequently informed by our Minister at Bangkok, that the Siamese would construct their portion of the railway if the British would meet them with a line to the frontier. Mr. Colquhoun left England in Dec., 1885, for Burmah, to take up his post as Deputy-Commissioner of the Sagain District in Upper Burmah, where he has gained much credit for his able administration of affairs.

COLQUHOUN, Sir Patrick (MacChombaich de), Bart., LL.D., eldest son of the late Chevalier James de Colquhoun, who was private secretary to Mr. Dundas, and afterwards chargé d'affaires of the Hanseatic republics, was born in 1815, educated at Westminster, and became scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837 and M.A. in 1844, and was elected subsequently an Honorary Fellow of the College, taking the degree of Juris utriusque Doctor at Heidelberg and subsequently that of LL.D. at Cambridge in 1851. He was called to the Bar in 1838, and appointed Plenipotentiary by the Hanseatic republics to conclude commercial treaties with Turkey, Persia, and Greece. On his return, in 1844, he went the Home Circuit. He was appointed Aulic Councillor to the King of Saxony in 1857, and was standing counsel to H.S.M.'s Legation till the abolition of the office by the war of 1866. He was also Councillor of Legation of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. He was appointed Member of the Supreme Council of Justice of the Ionian Islands by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in 1858; became Chief Justice of the court in 1861, and was knighted. On the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece in 1864, Sir P. Colquhoun returned to England, and was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1868, and a Member of the Inner Temple Bench. He is the author of various treatises on learned political and classical subjects in different languages. "A Summary of the Roman Civil Law, illustrated by Commentaries and Parallels from the Mosaic, Canon, Mohammedan, English, and Foreign Laws," published in 1849-60. Sir Patrick de Colquhoun is at present head of the family whose name he bears, having succeeded his cousin, Sir Robert de Colquhoun, Bart., N.S., on Nov. 10, 1870. Sir Patrick has received the following decorations:—1st class, in brilliants, Niskau Iftihar of the Ottoman Empire; G.C. of the Redeemer of Greece; Com. of Albertus valorosus, and Knight of Merit, of the Kingdom of Saxony; Knight of Merit of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. Clubs: Carlton, Athenæum, Constitutional, Isthmian.

COLVIN, Sir Auckland, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., son of the late John Russell Colvin, B.C.S., Lieut.-Governor of the North West Provinces of India, by Emma Sophia, daughter of the Rev. W. Sneyd, was born in 1838. He was educated at Eton, and at Haileybury College, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1858. He became in succession Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home and Foreign Departments; Secretary to the North West Provinces Revenue Board, and Secretary to the Government of the North West Provinces. He was a member of the International Commission of Egyptian Liquidation in 1880, and was appointed English Controller-General in Egypt the same year. In 1881 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George. Sir Auckland Colvin took a prominent part in assisting and advising the Khedive on the occasion of Arabi Pasha's military demonstration on Sept. 9, 1881; and in July, 1883, he received the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for his services prior and subsequent to that event. After the abolition of the Dual Control (Jan., 1883), he became Financial Adviser to the Khedive. In October, 1883, he became Financial Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. He has received the grand cordons both of the Order of the Medjidieh and of the Osmanieh. Sir A. Colvin is now Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commisioner of the North West Provinces and Oudh.

COLVIN, Sidney, M.A., was born at Norwood, Surrey, June 18, 1845. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. Bazett D. Colvin, of the firm of Crauford, Colvin, & Co., of 71, Old Broad Street, and of Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk, by his wife Mary Steuart, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, of the East India Company's Civil Service. Mr. Colvin was educated at home and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Chancellor's English Medallist in 1865, and where he graduated as third in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1867. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity College in 1869; Slade Professor of Fine Arts, 1873 (re-elected 1876, 1879, 1882, and 1885); and was appointed Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, in 1876. Having been appointed Keeper of the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum in Dec., 1884, Mr. Colvin resigned the direction of the Fitzwilliam Museum at that date, and the post of Slade Professor, in Jan., 1886. He is a member of the German Archæological Institute, and Corresponding member of the Historical Society of Maine, U. S. Since 1867 he has been a frequent contributor, chiefly as a critic and historian of art and literature, to the *Portfolio, Fortnightly Review, Cornhill Magazine, Nineteenth Century, Edinburgh Review, Macmillan's Magazine,* and other periodicals. In addition to his being a contributor to periodical literature, he is the author of the following books:—"Children in Italian and English design," 1872; "Landor" in the "English Men of Letters" series, 1882; and "Keats" in the same series, 1886. He has also edited "Selections from the Writings of Walter Savage Landor," 1884.

COMMERELL, Vice-Admiral Sir John Edmund, K.C.B., V.C., second son of Mr. John W. Commerell, of Stroud Park, Horsham, Sussex, by Sophia, daughter of Mr. William Bosanquet, of Harley Street, London, was born in London in 1829. Entering the Royal Navy in 1842, he became Lieutenant in 1848, Commander in 1855, Captain in 1859, Rear-Admiral in 1877, and Vice-Admiral in 1881. He served in China and South America, and took part in all the operations in the Parana (1845-46), especially at Punta Obligado, where he assisted in cutting the chain that defended the river. Afterwards he served in the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia (1854), and as Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Weser* was present at Sebastopol, and in several operations in the Sea of Azof; he was twice mentioned in despatches, and received the Victoria Cross for hazardous service in the Putrid Sea. He commanded H.M.S. *Fury* in 1859, and in July of that year he led a division of seamen in the attack on the Taku Forts. For this service he was highly praised in despatches, and promoted to H.M.S. *Magicienne,* in which he served during the subsequent operations in China. In 1866 he was in command of H.M.S. *Terrible,* and rendered active service in laying the Atlantic cable. He commanded H.M.S. *Monarch* on particular service in 1868-69, and in 1872-73 he served as Commodore of the second class, and senior officer in command off the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. In Aug., 1873, whilst reconnoitring up the river Prah to discover the position of the Ashantees, the boats were fired upon from the banks, and Commodore Commerell was so dangerously wounded as to necessitate his relinquishing the command of the station. After going to Cape Town for the cure of his wounds, he returned to England, when he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and appointed a Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen. Sir J. E. Commerell was second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet from July, 1877, to Oct., 1878, and was a Lord of the Admiralty from Oct., 1879, to May, 1880. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief, North American and West Indian stations, in 1882. He married, in 1853, Matilda Maria, fourth daughter of Mr. Joseph Bushby, of St. Croix, West Indies, and Halkin Street, London.

COMMON, Andrew Ainslie, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., was born August 7, 1841, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and is the son of Thomas Common, surgeon. He was educated privately, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1876; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1885, &c.; and Treasurer of the Royal Astronomical Society and Gold Medallist for work in Celestial Photography, carried on principally at his observatory at Ealing, near London, where he has one of the largest equatorial telescopes, and has been most successful in obtaining photographs of the heavens, including nebulæ, and stars of the eleventh magnitude.

COMPTON, The Right Rev. Lord Alwyne Spencer, D.D., Bishop of Ely, is a younger son of the second Marquis of Northampton, by the eldest daughter of the late Major-General Douglas Maclean Clephane, of Torloisk, N.B. He was born in 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., coming out as a wrangler in 1848. He was appointed rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, in 1852, and nominated to an honorary canonry in Peterborough Cathedral in 1856. He was made rural dean of Preston Deanery in 1874, and in 1875 was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Oakham, which he held till Oct., 1879, when he was nominated by Lord Beaconsfield to the Deanery of Worcester, in succession to the late Dr. Yorke. He held this post until 1885, when he was appointed Bishop of Ely in succession to the late Dr. Woodford. Lord Alwyne Compton was for some years an active and zealous member of the Convocation of the Clergy, both as Proctor for the diocese of Peterborough and also as Archdeacon. His lordship is married to a daughter of the late Rev. Robert Anderson, of Brighton.

CONANT, Thomas Jefferson, D.D., LL.D., was born at Brandon, Vermont, Dec. 13, 1802. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1823, and after a brief tutorship in Columbian College, Washington, accepted an appointment as Professor of Languages in Waterville College (now Colby University), Maine. In 1833 he resigned his professorship and removed to the vicinity of Boston. In 1835 he became Professor of Biblical Literature and Criticism in the Baptist Theological Seminary (which afterwards became Madison, and recently Colgate, University), at Hamilton, New York, and while connected with it spent two years in the study of oriental languages and literature at the universities of Halle and Berlin, and published a translation of the Hebrew grammar of Gesenius, with the additions of Rödiger. In 1850 he accepted the professorship of Biblical Literature and Criticism in the Theological Seminary at Rochester, New York, but in 1858 resigned, and removed to Brooklyn, New York, to devote himself to the production of a revised translation of the Holy Scriptures. His work in this department consists of revised versions, with notes, of "The Book of Job" (1857); "The Gospel of Matthew" (1860); "The Book of Genesis" (1858); "The Book of Psalms" (1868); also, with some additional notes, in the American edition, of "Lange's Commentary" (1872); "The Book of Proverbs" (1872); "Βαπτίζειν; its Meaning and Use, philosophically and historically investigated" (1872); "The Books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Samuel, and Kings" (1884). He was a member of the American Committee co-operating with the Convocation of Canterbury, England, in the revision of the Authorized

English version of the Bible. In conjunction with his daughter Blandina, he published, in 1878, a "General and Analytical Index to the American Cyclopædia." He received the degree of D.D. from Waterville College, and in 1856 was made a member of the Deutsche Morganländische Gesellschaft, Halle and Leipzig.

CONGREVE, Richard, M.A., M.R.C.P. (1866), third son of Thomas and Julia Congreve, born at Leamington, Hastings, Warwickshire, Sept. 4, 1818, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, taking first-class honours in classics. Having acted for some time as an assistant-master at Rugby, he returned to Oxford, where he resumed his tutorship at Wadham College. In 1855 he published a small volume on the history of the Roman Empire of the West, and an edition of "Aristotle's Politics," with notes (2nd edit., 1874). He resigned his fellowship, and after deeply studying the social and religious system of the late M. Comte, embraced it as the best solution of the social and religious difficulties which surrounded him. Mr. Congreve has since published "Gibraltar;" a pamphlet on Indian matters, in which he recommends England to give up its Indian Empire as indefensible; "Italy and the Western Powers;" "Elizabeth of England;" translation of "The Catechism of Positive Religion" (1858); "Essays: Political, Social, and Religious" (1874); and some sermons.

CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN (Duchess of), Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, born July 25, 1860, and married at Windsor Castle, March 13, 1879, is the third daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles, and grand niece of the late Emperor William of Germany. Her Royal Highness has three children; the Princess Margaret Victoria Charlotte Auguste Norah, born at Bagshot Park, January 16, 1882; the Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born at Windsor Castle, January 13, 1883; and the Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, born March 17, 1886.

CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN (Duke of), His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., Prince of the United Kingdom, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, the third son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was born at Buckingham Palace, May 1, 1850. He entered the Military Academy at Woolwich as a cadet in 1866, became a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1868, and a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in Feb., 1869. He was appointed a lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade in Aug., 1869, and a captain in excess of the establishment of the regiment in 1871. On attaining his majority in the last-named year Parliament voted him a grant of £15,000 per annum; and an addition of £10,000 was voted on his marriage in 1879. Prince Arthur was created Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, and Earl of Sussex, May 26, 1874, and took his seat in the House of Lords on the 8th of the following month. At a Council held at Windsor, May 16, 1878, the Queen declared the intended marriage of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, third daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles, and grand niece of the late Emperor William of Germany. The marriage was celebrated at Windsor, March 13, 1879. His Royal Highness's staff services are: — Brigade Major at Aldershot in 1873; Brigade Major to the Cavalry Brigadier at the same quarters in 1875, in the October of which year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at Gibraltar, which post he held until April, 1876. In 1880 he was made a General of Brigade at Aldershot. He commanded the Guards Brigade in the First Division in the expedition to Egypt in 1882. He was appointed in Oct., 1882, honorary Colonel of the 13th Bengal Lancers serving in Egypt. In Sept., 1886, the Duke, accompanied by the Duchess, left England for India, arriving at Bombay Sept. 27th. His Royal Highness is commander of the forces in the Bengal Presidency.

CONSTANT, Benjamin, a French painter, born at Paris, June 10, 1845, studied in the École des Beaux-Arts, and then entered the *atelier* of M. Cabanel. The first picture which he sent to the salon was "Hamlet et le Roi," 1869; and he has since exhibited "Trop tard," 1870; "Samson et Delilah," 1872; "Femmes du Riff (Maroc)" and "Bouchers maures à Tanger," 1873; "Coin de Rue" and "Carrefour à Tanger," 1874; "Prisonniers Marocains," "Femmes de Harem à Maroc," and "Le Dr. Guéneau de Massy," 1875; "Mohamed II., le 29 Mai, 1453," a picture of colossal dimensions, afterwards sent to the Exposition Universelle of 1878; "M. Emmanuel Arago," 1876; "La Soif," "Le Harem," and "Hamlet au Cimetière," 1878; "Le Soir sur les Terrasses au Maroc" and "Favorite de l'Emir," 1879; "Le dernier

Rebelle," 1880; "Herodiade," 1881; "Le Lendemain d'une Victoire à l'Alhambra," 1882 "Orpheus" and "Theodora" 1887; and "La Vengeance du Chérif," 1885, a large picture, which is typical of M. Constant's latest manner; an Oriental subject, as melodramatic as possible; ample opportunities for painting the nude; and strong effects of colour. The painter has received several medals, and is one of the most successful members of the modern French school. M. Constant, who was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1878, married one of the daughters of M. Emmanuel Arago.

CONSTANTINE, Nicolaïévitch, the second son and fourth child of the late Emperor Nicholas, Grand Duke of Russia, titular and Grand Admiral of the Imperial fleet, was born Sept. 21 (or, according to the old style which Russia retains, Sept. 9), 1827. He was educated with great care for the naval service, and had for his tutor Admiral Lütke, the circumnavigator of the globe, under whose orders the young prince subsequently served, and acquired the rank of "post-captain in the Russian navy," as he thus subscribed himself at the model-room of the Admiralty at Somerset House, during his visit to England in 1847. In his character of Admiral he had ventured to arrest his elder brother, the present Emperor of Russia, who was on board his ship, for which he was himself placed under arrest for a considerable time by his father. In addition to being Grand Admiral of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine is Commandant of the 4th brigade of Infantry of the Guard, Colonel of the regiment of Hussars of the late Grand Duke Michael Paulowitch, a member of the Council of Military Schools, and President of the Grand Council of the Empire. He allied himself to the Muscovite national party, whose fanaticism helped to bring about the war with England and France. At the death of the Emperor Nicholas, it was feared that the Grand Duke Constantine might become the chief of the opposition represented by the old Muscovite party against the moderate party, of which the new czar, Alexander II., had been considered the centre. The late emperor, forseeing the probability of commotion, had, however, caused the Grand Duke Constantine to take in his presence an oath of fidelity and obedience to the heir of the throne; and when Nicholas saw that his end was approaching, he called the two princes to his bedside, and before giving them his blessing, made Constantine, in presence of his mother, renew the oath of fidelity to his elder brother. A few hours after the emperor's death, Constantine took the oath of allegiance, adding that the latter might rely upon him in every circumstance. In 1857 the Grand Duke paid visits to the courts of England and France, and inspected the naval arsenals of both countries. At the outbreak of the Polish insurrection, in 1862, he was appointed Viceroy of that principality, but he resigned that post in a few months. In Jan., 1865, he was appointed President of the Council of the Empire, and in 1871 he paid another visit to England. In Jan., 1878, he was reappointed President of the Council of State for three years; but in 1881, he was dismissed from his dignities on suspicion of intriguing with the revolutionary party. His son, the Grand Duke Nicholas, was arrested at the same time. He is the author of a "History and Description of the town of Pavlovsk," published anonymously. At the close of the great Russian army manœuvres in Oct., 1890, the Grand Duke, uncle of the Czar, was suddenly afflicted with the loss of his reason, and had to be removed. The physicians consider his condition beyond hope. This sad event is a strange commentary on what was said of him when he visited Osborne thirty-three years ago:—"Constantine was always a favourite of his father, who recognized in him some of his own energy; he is, indeed, the strong mind of his family." He married, Aug. 30, 1848, the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has two sons and two daughters.

CONYBEARE, Henry, J.P., civil engineer and architect, fourth son of the Very Rev. William Daniel Conybeare, Dean of Llandaff, the well-known geologist, was born at Brislington, in Somersetshire, Feb. 22, 1823. After leaving Rugby School, he entered the civil engineering department of Kings's College, London, and accompanied Professor Hall, when he with Professor Mosely assisted in the organisation of the Cornish School of Mines. On leaving King's College, Mr. Conybeare spent three years in an engine manufactory at Newcastle, and then went to India on the engineering staff of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and he had the civil engineering charge of the city and island of Bombay from 1849 to 1852. In consequence of the prevalence of water famines at Bombay, he was requested in 1854 by the Government of that presidency to report on the best means of affording an adequate water supply to the city and island. His recommendations being approved by the Supreme

Government of India, he was appointed to carry them into execution. During his residence in India, Mr. Conybeare practised architecture as well as civil engineering, and designed the church erected at Colaba, in memory of those who fell in the Afghan campaign, the church of St. John at Satara, and many civil buildings. As a justice of the peace, he took a prominent part in the business of the Bombay Bench; and on the breaking out of the Mahomedan riots in 1854 he was appointed to act as second Stipendiary Magistrate of Police. During the last six years which he remained in India, he was the Indian correspondent of the *Times*. Since his return to England in 1855, Mr. Conybeare has been in extensive practice as a railway engineer, and has been engineer-in-chief to a large number of railways. He was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and has taken a large part in the discussions of that body. In 1856 he designed docks for the port of Bombay, and in the same year was appointed Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Civil Engineering at the Royal Engineers' Establishment for Field Instruction at Chatham. In April, 1869, Mr. Conybeare was appointed by the Home Secretary to design and carry out certain works of drainage required to be executed under the authority of the Home Office and of the Local Government Act, at Southover, in Sussex. In 1878 he was engaged at Caracas, in Venezuela.

COOK, Edward Tyas, M.A., Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, born at Brighton in 1857, is the fifth son of the late Mr. Silas Kemball Cook, Secretary and House Governor of the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich. He was educated at Winchester College, 1869-76 (head of the school), and went with a Scholarship to New College, Oxford. First Class Classical Moderations, 1877; First Class Greats (Classics), 1880; President of the Union and of the Palmerston clubs; graduated B.A. 1880; M.A. 1883. He was Secretary of the London Society for the Extension of University teaching, 1882-85; joined the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, 1883; was appointed editor, in succession to Mr. W. T. Stead, 1890; and is the author of "A Popular Handbook to the National Gallery," 1888; "Studies in Ruskin," 1890.

COOK, The Rev. Joseph, born at Ticonderoga, New York, Jan. 26, 1838, was educated at Yale and Harvard, graduating in 1865. He afterwards studied four years at the Andover Theological Seminary, and then spent two years in Germany and in foreign travel. Since his return to America he has resided principally at Boston, where he has delivered a series of more than two hundred "Boston Monday Lectures," for which he is principally noted. He has repeated these lectures in other cities of the United States, and has published them in eleven volumes, 1877-88, under titles of "Biology," "Conscience," "Heredity," "Labor," "Marriage," "Orthodoxy," "Socialism," "Transcendentalism," "Occident," "Orient," and "Current Religious Perils." Numerous editions of these books have appeared in England. In 1880-83 Mr. Cook, with his wife, made the tour of the world as a lecturer on philosophical and religious topics, and spoke to great audiences in England, Scotland, Ireland, India, Japan, and Australia. In 1888 he founded *Our Day*, a monthly record and review of current reform, and is its editor, with the co-operation of Miss Frances E. Willard, ex-President Cyrus Hamlin, and other eminent specialists. Mr. Cook is known as a champion of a scholarly evangelical orthodoxy and of advanced political, social, and moral reforms.

COOLEY, Thomas McIntyre, LL.D., was born at Attica, New York, Jan. 6, 1824. In 1843 he removed to Michigan, where he was in 1845 admitted to the Bar. In 1857 he was appointed to compile and publish the laws of the State, and in 1858 he was made reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, a position which he held for several years, during which he published eight volumes of reports, followed by a digest of all the decisions of the State. In 1859 the law department of the University of Michigan was organized, and he was chosen one of the professors, and subsequently became Dean of the Faculty, holding the position until 1885, after which he was for three years Professor of History in the same institution. For three years he was Lecturer on governmental subjects in John Hopkins University, Baltimore. In 1864 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State, a position which he held for twenty years, being a part of the time Chief Justice. At the urgent request of President Cleveland he accepted, in 1887, the appointment of Commissioner under the Interstate Commerce Law, for the regulation of railroads, and was made Chairman of the Commission, an office he still holds. He has published "The Constitutional Limitations which rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union," 1868, which has gone through several editions; an edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries," 1870; and of Story's "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, with additional Chapters on the New Amendments," 1873; "Law of Taxation," 1876; "Law of Torts," 1879; "General Principles of Constitutional Law in the United States," 1880; and, for a series of State histories, "Michigan, a History of Governments," 1885. He furnished nearly all the legal articles in Appleton's "American Cyclopædia," 1873-76, and has been a voluminous writer for magazines and reviews. He received the degree of LL.D. from both Michigan University and Harvard University.

COOPER, Charles Alfred, journalist, was born at Hull, Yorkshire, in 1829. He was educated at the Hull Grammar School, and early in life entered the office of the *Hull Packet*, a weekly newspaper of good standing. There he became a reporter, and took a share in sub-editorial work. In 1861 he removed to London, and entered the gallery of the House of Commons as reporter for the *Morning Star*. Of this paper he subsequently became the sub-editor, and held the post until 1868, when he became assistant-editor of the *Scotsman*, in which capacity he served for several years. In 1880 he became editor of the *Scotsman*, and in 1881, in recognition of his services to the Liberal party, he was made a member of the Reform Club, without a ballot, on the nomination of the political committee. Earlier he had taken a great interest in the opening of the gallery of the House of Commons to the reporters of provincial newspapers, and shortly before becoming editor of the *Scotsman*, he had the gratification of seeing this object gained.

COOPER, Sir Daniel, Bart., G.C.M.G., was born at Bolton, Lancashire, July 1, 1821. When very young he sailed for New South Wales, and was educated there till he was fourteen, and then returned to England and finished his education by a course of four years at University College, London. Mr. Cooper's health at this period of his life was very uncertain, and after starting in business in Europe he sailed again for New South Wales, when he was at once connected with his uncle's firm, at that time one of the most extensive mercantile houses in Australia. In 1847 Mr. Cooper was appointed a director, and in 1855 the President, of the Bank of New South Wales. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony, which was at that time the only legislative body; and again in 1853. Two years afterwards the Act was passed which gave the Colony a Constitution modelled on the English Parliament. In 1856, at the first election under the new Constitution, Mr. Cooper was again returned, and was chosen first Speaker of the Assembly. In 1857 he was knighted. He resigned his office as Speaker owing to ill-health in 1860, and immediately afterwards, on the resignation of the Forster Government, he was invited to form a Ministry, but was for the same cause compelled to decline. Sir Daniel returned to England in 1861, and was created a baronet in 1863. He has ever since his return to England taken an active part in every movement tending to promote the welfare of the Colonies. For the services rendered by him in connection with the Sydney Exhibition he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in Oct., 1880, and in 1888 was made a G.C.M.G. of the same order.

COOPER, Thomas, born at Leicester, March 28, 1805, was taught the humble trade of a shoemaker in his youth, at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire (where he and the late Thomas Miller were companions in boyhood), and having instructed himself in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages while at his stall, became a schoolmaster at twenty-three. He held appointments on the reporting staff of one or two country newspapers, and then became leader of the Leicester Chartists in 1841, lectured in the Potteries during the "Riots" in Aug., 1842, was sent to Stafford gaol on a charge of conspiracy and sedition, and was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. During that period he wrote his epic poem, "The Purgatory of Suicides," and "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," a series of stories, both published in 1845. His "Baron's Yule Feast," a short poem, appeared in Jan., 1846. During the latter half of 1846 he wrote a series of papers entitled "Condition of the People," in *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, travelling through the North of England to collect material for his observations. In 1847 appeared his "Triumphs of Perseverance" and "Triumphs of Enterprise." In 1848 he became an active political and historical lecturer in London. In 1849 he edited the *Plain Speaker*, a weekly penny journal of radical politics. In 1850 he conducted *Cooper's Journal*, a sceptical weekly penny periodical. In 1851 and 1852 he was chiefly employed as a travelling lecturer on history, poetry, and general literature. His "Alderman Ralph," a novel, appeared in 1853, and a second novel, "The Family Feud," in 1854. Towards the close of 1855 his opinions on religious questions changed; and, having returned to London, he began a course of Sunday evening lectures and discussions with the London sceptics, in Sept., 1856, and continued them until the end of May, 1858. From that time he has been continually travelling through England and Scotland, lecturing and preaching on the Evidences of Christianity. He published his autobiography in 1872; and his "Poetical Works" appeared in 1878.

COOPER, Thomas Sidney, R.A., was born at Canterbury, Sept. 26, 1803. At the age of seventeen he became painter at the Hastings Theatre, and for three years gained a moderate income by scene-painting. Then he became a drawing-master at Canterbury till the year 1827, when he set out from Dover to Calais, and literally "sketched his way" from that French port to the Belgian capital; paying tavern bills by likenesses of hosts and hostesses. At Brussels his talents secured him patrons and employment; and having settled there, he married, and enjoyed the friendship of various Flemish artists. There, too, his pencil was first directed to the study of landscape, and the branch of art (animal-painting) which secured him his present high reputation, with abundant and profitable employment. The revolution of 1830 involved him and his family in difficulties, and forced him to return to England. He first exhibited in the Suffolk Street Gallery in 1833. His picture attracted attention, and he received a commission from Mr. Vernon for a picture now in the Vernon Gallery. About ten years later his Cuyp-like groups of cattle, "Going to Pasture," "Watering at Evening," "Reposing" in the heat of a summer afternoon, attracted general notice. Mr. Cooper was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1845, and a Royal Academician in 1867. In 1882 he presented to the city of Canterbury the Gallery of Art which he had founded some ten or twelve years previous, and in which he had since given gratuitous instructions to students. A condition made by the donor was that only a nominal fee should be charged to the artizan classes for tuition; the original object for which the gallery was built having been the teaching of drawing to poor boys. At the meeting at which Mr. Cooper's gift was announced it was determined to convert the gallery into a school, and to affiliate it to the Science and Art Department at South Kensington.

COPE, Professor Edward Drinker, naturalist and comparative anatomist, was born at Philadelphia, July 28, 1840, and studied in the University of Pennsylvania, and worked at anatomy in Europe in 1863-4. He was Professor of Natural Science in Haverford College, Philadelphia, from 1864 to 1867, and has been Curator and Corresponding Secretary of the Academy of Natural Sciences. He is now Professor of Geology and Palæontology in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1871 he explored the cretaceous formations of Kansas; in 1872 the eocene of Wyoming; in 1873 the tertiary beds of Colorado; in 1874 was employed by the U. S. G. G. Survey under Lieutenant (now Captain) G. M. Wheeler in New Mexico; in 1875 in Northern Montana; in 1877 in Oregon and Texas; and from 1878 to 1884 he had several parties exploring the Western regions. The result of these expeditions has been the creation of a collection of over 1,000 species of extinct vertebrate animals, of which Professor Cope has made known to science at least 600 species. The structure of many of these animals is in the highest degree remarkable, and has been described in numerous papers, read before the scientific societies of Philadelphia, or published in the reports of the Hayden U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories, to which he was palæontologist of vertebrata, or in those of Captain Wheeler, U. S. Engineers. Professor Cope has also published essays on fishes, batrachians, reptiles, and mammalia of various parts of the world, and has made observations on the anatomy of these animals, which have, in connection with his palæontological studies, resulted in new views of their systematic arrangement. He has also, since 1869, published a number of papers on the subject of evolution, which are to be found in the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Scientific Societies, and which were collected and published in "The Origin of the Fittest." He is a member of the National Academy of Science, and of various other American and European academies, and, together with Professor J. S. Kingsley, is senior editor of the *American Naturalist*. He is the author of the doctrine of "acceleration and retardation," of "repetition," of the "doctrine of the unspecialized," of a theory of "evolution by catagenesis," and of an adaptation of philosophy to the doctrine of "evolution" (1889). He received the Bigsby gold medal of the Geological Society of London in 1879, in recognition of his services in the field of vertebrate palæontology.

COPELAND, Ralph, Ph.D., F.R.A.S., Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh in the place of Professor Piazzi Smyth, who resigned, was born, in 1837, at Woodplumpton, Lancashire. Having determined to devote his life to astronomy, he entered the University of Göttingen in 1864, and became assistant under the late Professor Klinkerfuss at the observatory there. He for some time assisted Earl Rosse with his observations; and since 1876 has been connected with Lord Crawford's observatory at Dun Echt. For the purpose of observing the transit of Venus across the sun's disc, Professor Copeland visited Mauritius and Jamaica; and, in 1883, he took astronomical observations in Peru and Bolivia at various heights, rising to 14,000 feet.

COPLESTON, The Right Rev. Reginald Stephen, D.D., Bishop of Colombo, son of the Rev. R. E. Copleston, formally Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, was born at Barnes, Surrey, in 1845. From Merchant Taylors' School he proceeded to Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (2nd class in classics) in 1869. He was then elected a Fellow of St. John's College, of which he became senior tutor; and he proceeded M.A. from that College in 1871. When Dr. Jermyn resigned the Bishopric of Colombo, in Ceylon, Mr. Copleston was selected by the Crown to fill the vacant See, and he was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 28, 1875. He has published "Æschylus," in Blackwood's "Classics for English Readers;" and was one of the three writers of the "Oxford Spectator." Dr. Copleston married a daughter of the late Archbishop Trench.

COPPÉE, Françoise Edouard Joachim, a French poet, was born Jan. 12, 1842. He early gained a reputation as a poet, and published in 1866 a volume of poems entitled "Le Réliquaire," which was followed two years later by "Intimités." He then turned his attention to the theatre, and wrote "Le Passant," produced at the Odéon in 1869; "L'Abandonnée" and "Fais ce que dois," 1871; "Le Bijou de la Délivrance," 1872; "Le Luthier de Crémone," produced at the Théâtre Français in 1877; "Madame de Maintenon," 1881. For several years M. Coppée was attached to the library of the Senate House, and in 1878 was appointed keeper of the records at the Comédie Française. He was made a member of the Académie Française in 1884.

COQUELIN, Benoît Constant ("Coquelin Aîné"), a french actor, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jan. 23, 1841, is the son of a baker, and was destined originally to follow that trade; but evincing a great aptitude for the stage, he went to Paris and was admitted to the Conservatoire on Dec. 29, 1859, joining M. Regnier's class, of which he became the most brilliant pupil. He obtained the second prize for comedy, and made his *début* at the Théâtre Français on Dec. 7, 1860, in the character of Gros-René in the "Dépit Amoureux." He afterwards played with success in the "Fourberies de Scapin," "Mariage de Figaro," "Don Juan," and other classical pieces; Lupin in "La Mère Confidente; the Marquis in "Le Joueur;" Annibal in "L'Aventurière," &c. He created the *rôle* of Anatole in "Une Loge d'Opéra," John in "Trop Curieux," Gagneux in "Jean Baudry," Vincent in "L'Œillet Blanc," Aristide in "Le Lion Amoureux," Gringoire in a play of that name, Beaubourg in "Paul Forestier," Euçrate in "Le Coq de Mycille," &c. M. Coquelin has obtained great success in society by reciting in private and at public meetings, and has also added to the reputation of new poets, particularly of Eugène Manuel and François Coppée. He has, to the great regret of all admirers of French comedy, announced his attention of leaving the Théâtre Français.

COQUELIN, Ernest Alexandre, better known as Coquelin Cadet, brother of the preceding, was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, May 16, 1848. He entered the service of the Northern Railway Company, but being irresistably drawn towards the theatrical profession, he went to Paris, and, in 1864, entered M. Regnier's class at the Conservatoire, and three years later carried off the first prize for comedy. After successfully making his *début* at the Odéon in the comic *rôles* of classic pieces, he entered the Comédie Française in June, 1868, and played with his brother. During the siege of Paris he gained the Military Medal for bravery at the Battle of Bugenval. Among his best creations are Ulrich in "Le Sphinx" of Octave Feuillet, Isidore in "La Reprise du Testament de César Girodot," Fréderic in "L'Ami Fritz" of MM. Erckmann-

Chatrian, and Basile in "Le Barbier de Séville."

CORBOULD, Edward Henry, artist, the eldest son of Henry Corbould, and grandson of Richard Corbould, historical painters, was born in Great Coram Street, London, Dec. 5, 1850. Being at an early age ambitious of distinction in art, he painted "The Fall of Phaëton from the Chariot of the Sun," for which he obtained the gold Isis medal of the Society of Arts in 1834, winning the same prize again in 1835, with an original model of "St. George and the Dragon." In 1836 he obtained the large gold medal for his model of the Chariot-race, from Homer. He exhibited at the Royal Academy, and at the Gallery of British Artists, subjects mostly from Spenser's "Faëry Queen," and eventually joined the New Society (now the Royal Institute) of Painters in Water Colours. His first large subject here was "The Assembling of the Canterbury Pilgrims at the Tabard Inn, Southwark," followed by "The Woman taken in Adultery," "The Eglinton Tournament" (from sketches made upon the spot), "Under the Rose," "Salomé Dancing before Herod," "The Plague of London," "The Baptism of Ethelbert," "William of Eynesham reciting the Victory of Towton Field" (in Westminster Hall), "Scene from the Prophète" (painted for the Queen), "Floretta de Nerac, the first love of Henry IV. of France" (purchased by her Majesty, and presented to the King of Prussia), "The entry of the Boy King into London after his coronation in Paris," and "The Destruction of the Idols at Basle" (both in the collection of The Empress Frederick of Germany and Prussia, Princess Royal of England), and various others which we cannot enumerate. In 1851 Mr. Corbould was appointed Instructor of Historical Painting to the Royal Family. His picture painted from Tennyson, "The Struggle for the Last Diamond," was perhaps the earliest purchase of a work of art by the Prince of Wales; but that from Tennyson's "Morte d'Arthur," in 1864, purchased by her Majesty and presented to the Princess Louise, is generally considered Mr. Corbould's best work.

CORFIELD, William Henry, M.A., M.D. (Oxon.), F.R.C.P., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., was born in Dec., 1843, at Shrewsbury, and was educated at the Cheltenham Grammar School, and obtained a Demyship in Natural Science at Magdalen College, Oxford, in March, 1861, at the early age of seventeen. In the subsequent October he matriculated, and in 1863 took a first class in Mathematics at Moderations. In the same year he had the honour of being selected by Professor Daubeny, the eminent Chemist, Botanist, and Vulcanologist, to accompany him in his examination of the volcanic appearances in the Montbrison district of Auvergne. In 1864 he passed in the final Classical Schools, and took a first-class in Mathematics for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Early in the following year Mr. Corfield obtained, in open competition, the Medical Fellowship at Pembroke College, and thus the line of his future career was decided. He next gained first-class honours in the Natural Science Schools, taking Chemistry and Geology as special subjects. Other successes followed rapidly, and the Burdett-Coutts University Scholarship in Geology and the Allied Sciences fell to him in 1866, to which, a year later, was added the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship in Medicine. This gave him an opportunity of visiting the professional centres of the Continent, including, of course, Paris, where he studied analysis, with special reference to hygienic matters, under Berthélot, at the Collège de France, and took the opportunity then afforded of clinical study under Béhier, Sée, Hardy, and other eminent teachers, besides attending Bouchardat's lectures on Hygiene. He next proceeded to Lyons, where he worked at clinical medicine and surgery, and also made a special study of the remains of the remarkable aqueducts of ancient Lugdunum, and then passed over into Algiers, visiting afterwards some of the medical schools in Italy and Sicily. In 1868 he took his M.B. degree, and was appointed Examiner for Honours in Natural Science at the University of Oxford; and, in 1869, he received the further appointment of Professor of Hygiene and Public Health at University College, London. His Introductory Lecture was printed in the *British Medical Journal* of June 18 and 25, 1870, and was afterwards published in pamphlet form, under the title of a "Résumé of the History of Hygiene." He still directs the Hygienic Laboratory, which he started at this College, and in which many pupils, who have subsequently gained important sanitary posts, have been trained. He became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, in 1869, and, in the same year, was elected a Member of the Committee appointed by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to report on the Treatment and Utilization of Sewage. The alarming illness of the Prince of Wales at Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough, where he was attacked by typhoid fever at the close of the year 1871, called attention very prominently to the subject of house sanitation, and Professor Corfield made, at Lord Londesborough's request, a careful inspection of the condition of the Lodge, and described the results in a letter, which appeared in the *Times* on Jan. 22, 1872. In 1871 he was elected Medical Officer of Health for Islington, and, in 1872, obtained, and still holds, the same post for St. George's, Hanover Square. He took his M.D. degree at Oxford in 1872, and was next year appointed Lecturer on the Laws of Health at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, an office which he held for five years; afterwards he accepted a similar post at the Saltley Training College. In 1873 he delivered a course of lectures on "Water Supply, Sewerage, and Sewage Utilization" to the Royal Engineers stationed at Chatham; these lectures were at once reprinted in the United States. Dr. Corfield, in 1874, read a paper before the Epidemiological Society "On the supposed Spontaneous Origin of the Poison of Enteric Fever," in which he vigorously combated the possibility of the *de novo* origin of the disease. In 1875 Professor Corfield was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; and he has published some "Remarks on the Study and Practice of Public Medicine," which were delivered as an Introductory Lecture to the Students of University College in that year. In 1879 he delivered a course of Cantor Lectures before the Society of Arts, taking for his subject, "Dwelling-houses, their Sanitary Construction and Arrangements." Professor Corfield's most recent publications are:—The third edition of his work on "The Treatment and Utilization of Sewage," in the preparation of which he has been assisted by his former pupil, Dr. Louis Parkes; his Anniversary Address to the Sanitary Institute on "The Water Supply of Ancient Roman Cities, with especial reference to Lugdunum (Lyons)," in which he shows that the Romans employed inverted siphons made of lead for the purpose of carrying their aqueducts across deep valleys, which is illustrated by lithographs from sketches made by himself on the spot; and his paper on "Outbreaks of Sore Throat caused by slight escapes of Coal Gas," read before the Society of Medical Officers of Health. Professor Corfield is prominently before the profession as Professor of Hygiene and Public Health at University College, London, and for some years one of the Examiners for the Sanitary Science Certificate at the University of Cambridge, and at the Royal College of Physicians, as a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry and of the Chemical Society, a Fellow of the Geological Society, an Honorary Associate of the Société Française d'Hygiène, and more recently, an Honorary Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Public Health of Belgium, a Past President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, and Chairman of the Council of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain. He married, in 1876, Emily Madeline, youngest daughter of the late John Pike, Esq., F.S.A., and has six children.

CORK and CLOYNE, Bishop of. *See* GREGG, THE RT. REV. ROBERT SAMUEL.

☞ **CORNISH, The Rt. Rev. Robert Kestell,** Bishop of Madagascar, only surviving son of the Rev. George James Cornish, of Salcombe Hill, Sidmouth, Devon, Prebendary of Exeter, was born in 1824, and educated at Winchester School, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A. 1846; M.A. 1849). He was vicar of Coleridge, Devon, 1856-61; vicar of Revelstoke in the same county, 1861-66; and vicar of Landkey, Barnstaple, from 1866 till 1874, when he was appointed the first Bishop of Madagascar. In 1871 he assumed the additional name of Kestell, as the sole surviving representative of the ancient family of Kestell of Kestell, Cornwall.

CORNTHWAITE, The Rt. Rev. Robert, D.D., a Roman Catholic prelate, was born at Preston, May 9, 1818. In 1831 he entered St. Cuthbert's College at Ushaw, near Durham, and after having completed his studies, he remained there for two years, as Professor of Humanities. He next studied theology in the English College at Rome, and was ordained priest in 1845. In 1846 he returned to England and remained here five years. In 1851 Pope Pius IX. nominated him rector of the English College at Rome. He resigned that post in 1857, and returning again to this country, he became secretary to the late Dr. Hogarth, Bishop of Hexham. On Nov. 10, 1861, he was consecrated R.C. Bishop of Beverley, in succession to the late Dr. Briggs. The diocese of Beverley then comprised the county of York. On the division of the diocese of Beverley into the Sees of Leeds and Middlesborough, on Dec. 20, 1878, Dr. Cornthwaite became Bishop of Leeds. On Nov. 10, 1886, he celebrated his episcopal silver jubilee. On Dec. 30, 1889, owing to his failing health, William Gordon, D.D., Rector of the Leeds Diocesan Seminary was appointed his coadjutor, with right of succession.

CORNU, Marie-Alfred, was born March 6, 1841, admitted into the École Polytechnique in 1860, whence he passed to the School of Mines, and was created engineer in 1866. In 1867 he was appointed Professor of Physics at the École Polytechnique, and since then he has succeeded Becquerel as member of the Académie des Sciences, has received the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society of London, has been President of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, is Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, &c. Professor Cornu's researches have been chiefly devoted to optical subjects, and he is one of the first living authorities upon light, he having greatly improved Fizeau's toothed wheel, and so given to measurements of the velocity of light a precision which was previously impossible. His principal experiments upon this subject are recorded in the Annals of the Paris Observatory; many of his other papers are in the *Comptes Rendus*, and deal with crystalline reflexion, the reversal of the lines in the spectrum of metallic vapours, the spectre of the aurora borealis, and the normal solar spectrum.

CORRIGAN, The Most Rev. Michael Augustine, D.D., American (R.C.) prelate, was born at Newark, N.J., Aug. 13, 1839. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Delaware; and at Mount St. Mary's, Emmetsburg, Maryland, graduating at the latter institution in 1859. He was ordained to the priesthood at Rome in 1863, and in the following year received the degree of D.D. After filling for a few years the chair of Dogmatic Theology and Sacred Scripture at Seton Hall College, Orange, N.J., he became its President in 1868. In 1873 he was appointed by Pius IX. to the See of Newark, and in 1880 was made coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, under title of Archbishop of Petra; and on the death of the Cardinal in 1885 he became Metropolitan of the diocese of New York.

COSSON, Charles Alexander de, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Baron de Cosson in France, born at Durham, Aug. 26, 1846. He is descended from an ancient French family established in Guienne at the period of the Revolution, when his grandfather emigrated, serving first in the army of the Princes, and then in the Hompesch regiment of Hussars. When that regiment was incorporated in the British Army, as the 10th Hussars, he came to England, his father having been guillotined and his estates forfeited. He returned to France in 1855, and died there in 1867, at the age of ninety-eight, his life thus reaching from the reign of Louis XV., almost to the close of that of Napoleon III. Baron de Cosson was educated at home, and travelled much on the continent, with his family. He spent two years at Seville, where he lost his father in 1871. In December, 1868, he had written to the *Times* a long account of the insurrection at Cadiz, which the leading article described as the first exact narrative of that event received in England. In the winter of 1872 he went to Egypt, and thence proceeded to Abyssinia, in company with his brother the late Major de Cosson, who published an account of this journey in "The Cradle of the Blue Nile." He visited Adowa and Axum, and crossed the Lamalmon Pass to Gondar and Lake Tsana. The travellers were well received by the late King John of Abyssinia. In the summer of 1873, his brother, having to return to England, left him, and travelled viâ Khartoum and the desert, to Suakim. The experience thus gained led to his being appointed to the water transport of Sir Gerald Graham's Field Force in 1885, when he was mentioned in despatches, and gazetted Major. Baron de Cosson remained in Abyssinia some months longer, returning to Massowah, by Debra Tabor, Sokota, nd the interior of the country. He is best known, however, for the attention he has given for the last twenty years to the study of ancient armour and weapons. In conjunction with the late William Burges, A.R.A., he organised an exhibition of helmets and mail at the Royal Archæological Institute, in 1880, and undertook the description of the European helmets. In that work he formulated the principles which he considered ought to regulate the scientific study of ancient armour. He especially insisted that each fine piece of armour was a well considered and skilfully wrought piece of metal work, having its definite purpose, for which it was admirally adapted, and that armour should not be looked at, as was so often the case, simply as people regard the objects at Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. Since then he has contributed various papers to the Archæological Journal, and other antiquarian publications. He has also, at his house at Chertsey, a small but carefully formed collection of arms and armour. At present he is engaged, in conjunction with the Conde de Valencia de Don Juan at Madrid, in collecting, as far as possible, all notices and marks of ancient armourers and swordmakers. In 1876 he married Cecilia Nefeeseh Bonomi, second daughter of the late Joseph Bonomi, well known for his travels in the East and his works on ancient Egypt and Assyria.

COTTESLOE (Lord), The Right Hon. Thomas Francis Fremantle, is the eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart., G.C.B., of Swanbourne, Bucks, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of the late Mr. Richard Wynne, of Falkingham, Lincolnshire. He was born in London, in 1798, and educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree with high honours in the year 1819. He entered Parliament at the General Election of 1826 as member for Buckingham, which he represented in the Conservative interest down to 1846, when he was appointed Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Customs. He was subsequently promoted to the chairmanship of this department, a post which he held down to the end of the year 1873. He was one of the Secretaries of the Treasury under Sir Robert Peel's first short-lived Ministry in 1834-5, and again under his old chief in 1841-4, and Secretary for War in 1844-5. He also held the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland during the last year of Sir Robert Peel's administration. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Cottesloe in Feb., 1874. Lord Cottesloe (who is also a Baron of the Austrian Empire) married in 1824 Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Nugent. His eldest son, the Hon. Thomas F. Fremantle, who was born in 1830, is married to a sister of the Earl of Eldon.

COTTON, General Sir Arthur Thomas, K.C.S.I., son of the late H. C. Cotton, Esq., and a cousin of the late Lord Combermere, born at Woodcot House, Oxfordshire, in 1803, was educated at Addiscombe. He entered the Madras army in 1819, became Colonel of Engineers in 1854, and served in the Burmese war. In 1861 he received the honour of knighthood for his activity in developing the cotton growing capabilities of India, and was entertained at a public dinner before returning to the East. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Star of India on the reorganization of that Order in 1866. In the following year he was nominated a Lieut.-General in the army, and placed on the fixed establishment of general officers. He attained the rank of General in 1876, and was placed on the retired list in the following year.

COTTON, The Right Hon. Sir Henry, D.C.L., P.C., late Lord Justice of Appeal, the younger son of the late William Cotton, Esq., of Walwood House, near Leytonstone, Essex (formerly High Sheriff of that county and at one time Governor of the Bank of England), by his marriage with Sarah, only daughter of the late Thomas Lane, Esq. He was born at Leytonstone, May 20, 1821, and educated at Eton, where he was Newcastle scholar in 1838, and at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was student, and where he took his bachelor's degree in Michaelmas Term, 1842, obtaining a Second Class in the School of *Literæ Humaniores*, and a First Class in Mathematical Honours. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in Jan., 1846, and having gained a large practice as a Chancery barrister, he obtained a silk gown in December, 1866. He was made a Bencher of his Inn in Jan., 1867, and was appointed Standing Council to the University of Oxford in 1872. He was appointed in June, 1877, to succeed the late Sir George Mellish as one of the Lords Justices of Appeal of the High Court of Judicature, and he received the honour of knighthood and was sworn of the Privy Council in the following month. The University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in Oct., 1877. In 1890, Sir Henry Cotton retired, and was succeeded, as Lord Justice of Appeal, by Mr. Justice Kay. Sir Henry Cotton marrried in 1853 Clemence, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, of Chart's Edge, Kent.

COUCH, The Right Hon. Sir Richard, P.C., born in 1817, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and practised for many years on the Norfolk circuit. He was for some years Recorder of Bedford, but in 1862 was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court, entering upon office in August of that year. In April, 1866, on the retirement of the late Sir Matthew Sausse, he was promoted to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, receiving soon afterwards the honour of knighthood; and in 1870 he succeeded Sir Barnes Peacock as Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta. He resigned the latter post in 1875, when his name was added to the roll of the Privy Council. In the same year he was President of the Commission appointed to inquire into the charges against the Gaekwar of Baroda. He was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in January, 1881.

COUES, Elliott, M.D., was born at Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 9, 1842, and studied at Columbian University, Washington, where he took his B.A. degree in 1861; M.D. 1863. He served on the Medical Staff of the U. S. army from 1862 to 1881, holding official positions on the Northern Boundary Survey, 1873-76; and on the Geological Survey of the Teritories, 1876-80. From 1877-87 he was Professor of Anatomy in the National Medical College at Washington; during 1883 he was Professsor of Biology in the Virginia Agricultural College. He is a member of most of the scientific societies in America, and of many in Europe. His principal works are:—"Key to North American Birds," 1872, enlarged edition 1884; "Field Ornithology," 1874; "Birds of the North-west," 1874; "Fur-Bearing Animals," 1877; "Monographs of North America Rodentia," 1877; "Birds of the Colorado Valley," 1878; "Ornithological Bibliography," 1878-80; "New England Bird Life," 1881-83; "Check List and Dictionary of North American Birds," 1882; "The Biogen Series," 1882-86. He has been for many years a voluminous contributor to scientific periodicals, and is the author of the articles on general biology, zoology, and comparative anatomy in the "Century Dictionary."

COUNTRY PARSON. *See* BOYD, A. K. H.

COURTNEY, The Rt. Hon. Leonard Henry, M.P., P.C., eldest son of the late Mr. John Sampson Courtney, banker, of Penzance, Cornwall, by Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Mortimer, of St. Mary's, Scilly, was born at Penzance, July 6, 1832. He was educated at the Regent House Academy in that town, under Mr. Richard Baines, and afterwards privately under Mr. L. R. Willan, M.D. Mr. Courtney was for some time in the bank of Messrs. Bolitho, Sons, and Co., but went to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1851, and graduated B.A. as Second Wrangler in 1855, being bracketed First Smith's Prizeman. In the following year he was elected a Fellow of his college. For some time he was engaged in private tuition at the university. In 1858 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed in 1872 to the Chair of Political Economy at University College, London, and held that professorship until a lengthened visit to India in the winter of 1875-6 necessitated his retirement. For two years he was Examiner in Constitutional History in the University of London 1873-75. In 1874 he contested Liskeard, but polled only 329 votes against 334 recorded for Mr. Horsman, but at the election which was held after that gentleman's death, Mr. Courtney gained the seat, December 22, 1876, polling 388 votes against 281 votes given to his opponent, Lieut.-Colonel Sterling. He held the seat as long as Liskeard remained a parliamentary borough, and when it was merged in the division of South-East Cornwall he won the enlarged constituency at the general election of 1885, and was again returned in 1886. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Dec., 1880. In August, 1881, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in succession to Mr. Grant Duff, who had been nominated Governor of Madras; and in May, 1882, he succeeded the late Lord Frederick Cavendish as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, but resigned his appointment on finding that the last Reform Bill did not include the principle of proportional representation, which he and the late Mr. Fawcett had long advocated. In 1885 and again in 1886, having been returned as a Unionist Liberal, he was appointed Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons. Mr. Courtney is an advanced Liberal and in favour of a more extended system of local government in counties; and he is also in favour of an absolute security being given by legislation to agricultural tenants for compensation for their improvements. He was for some years a regular writer for the *Times*. In 1860 he published a pamphlet on "Direct Taxation;" and to the "Journal of the Statistical Society," 1868, he contributed a paper on the "Finances of the United States, 1861-67." Mr. Courtney has written various papers in the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Nineteenth Century*, and the *International Review*. He married, March 15, 1883, Catherine, eldest unmarried daughter of Mr. Richard Potter, a lady well known for her exertions in providing decent homes for the poor. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1889; and was presented with the hon. freedom of Penzance.

COWELL, Professor Edward Byles, born at Ipswich, Jan. 23, 1826, was educated at the Ipswich Grammar School and at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in classics, Dec., 1854, and M.A. 1857. In 1856 he went to Calcutta as Professor of History in the newly established Presidency College, and was appointed soon afterwards Principal of the Sanskrit College also. He returned to England in 1864, and in 1867 was elected Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Cambridge. In 1874 he was elected to a Fellowship in Corpus Christi College. Professor Cowell's chief published works are :—"The Prákrit Grammar of Vararuci" (Sanskrit and English), 1854; "Kanshítaki Upanishad" (Sanskrit and English), 1861; "Maitráyaníya Upanishad" (Sanskrit and English), 1870; "Kusumáñjali; or, Hindu Proof of the Existence of a Supreme Being" (Sanskrit and English), 1864; "Taittiríya, or Black Yajur Veda" (Sanskrit), Vols. I., II., edited with Dr. Roer, 1860-64; "Elphinstone's History of India," edited with Notes, 1866; "Colebrooke's Essays," edited with Notes, 1873; "The Aphorisms of Sándilya," translated from the Sanskrit, 1873; "The Nyáya-Málá-Vistara," a Sanskrit work on the "Púrva-mímámsá," left unfinished by the original editor, Professor Goldstücker, and completed, 1878; "The Sarva-Darsana-Samgraha, or Review of the different Schools of Hindu Philosophy," translated in conjunction with Professor A. E. Gough, 1882; "The Divyâvadâna," a collection of early Buddhist Legends in Sanskrit, edited in conjunction of R. A. Neil, Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1886.

COWEN, Frederic Hymen, composer, born Jan. 29, 1852, at Kingston, in Jamaica, exhibited as an infant an extraordinary love of music. He was brought to England at the age of four, and from that time showed so much musical talent, both in composition and in playing, as to render it advisable to place him under the tuition of Sir Julius (then Mr.) Benedict and Sir John (then Mr.) Goss, whose pupil he remained until the winter of 1865. He then studied at the conservatoires of Leipzig and Berlin, and returned to London in 1868. His first essay in composition was a waltz, written at six years old. This was followed by numerous small pieces, including an operetta entitled "Garibaldi." On his return from Berlin he wrote a fantasie sonata, a trio, a quartet, a concerto for piano, and a sympony in C minor, the latter played firstly at the composer's own concert, and then at the Crystal Palace. Mr. Cowen's more important works comprise two cantatas, "The Rose Maiden," 1870; and "The Corsair" (written for the Birmingham Festival), 1876; an opera "Pauline," 1876; an oratorio, "The Deluge," unpublished; Symphonies No. 2 and No. 3 (Scandinavian), which latter has made his name known throughout Europe; a sacred cantata, "Saint Ursula" (produced at the Norwich Festival, 1881); Symphony No. 4 (the Welsh); cantata, "Sleeping Beauty" (written for the Birmingham Festival), 1885; Symphony No. 5, in F; the oratorio "Ruth" (written for the Worcester Festival), 1887; "A Song of Thanksgiving" (for the opening of the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition), 1888; the cantata, "St. John's Eve," produced at the Crystal Palace, Dec., 1889; and the opera "Thorgrim" (produced at Drury Lane by the Carl Rosa Company, April, 1890), and acknowledged to be the finest work Mr. Cowen has yet written. Mr. Cowen's works also comprise several overtures, a sinfonietta, a suite de ballet ("The Language of Flowers"), pieces for the pianoforte, and more than 200 songs and ballads, many of which have attained great popularity. In 1888 Mr. Cowen was engaged by the Victorian Government to direct the series of Concerts at the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition extending over a period of six months, and returned to England in the Spring of 1889. He was elected Conductor of the Philharmonic Society in 1888, which post he still occupies.

COWEN, Joseph, late M.P. for Newcastle, eldest son of the late Sir Joseph Cowen (who represented Newcastle-on-Tyne from 1865 till his death in Dec., 1873), by Mary, daughter of Mr. Anthony Newton, of Winlaton, co. Durham, was born at Blayden Brows in that county in 1831. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh. Early in life Mr. Cowen contracted close friendship with Mazzini, Garibaldi, Kossuth, Herzen, and other political exiles. He was unceasing in his advocacy of the cause of the oppressed European nationalities. To aid their propaganda he established a private press, at which their revolutionary manifestoes were printed and then smuggled into Italy, Hungary, and Poland. He was intimately and actively identified with the different Garibaldian expeditions to establish a free and united Italy, and with Langiewicz's unsuccessful effort for Polish independence. At the death of his father Mr. Cowen was elected for Newcastle, which he represented until 1886. In home politics he is a democrat, and in foreign affairs an imperialist. He disregards conventional party ties, and in Parliament has always acted independently. He would have England to keep her empire, and assert and maintain her position as an active and efficient member of the European Areopagus. He believes this can be best done by a system of Imperial Federation, and he would carry federation the length of granting Home Rule to Ireland, which he advocates as a means of consolidating and strengthening the empire. Mr. Cowen is a member of most of the local representative bodies in Tyneside. He was one of the pioneers of co-operation, and has been an ardent advocate of education and social progress, on which subjects he has written several pamphlets. In Parliament Mr. Cowen has promoted Bills for the extension of County Courts, for the establishment of Licensing Boards, and for amendments in the electoral law. He is an extensive coal owner, and fire-brick and clay retort manufacturer. He is also proprietor of the *Newcastle Daily* and *Weekly Chronicles*, and has contributed largely to these and other periodicals. His addresses to his constituents have been collected and published in two volumes. His life, by Major Jones, and a selection of the speeches he has delivered in the House of Commons and at literary institutions also have been published. After the dissolution of 1886, Mr. Cowen did not offer himself for re-election. He has since his retirement from Parliament written extensively for his own newspapers and for other political and literary publications. He married, in 1854, Jane, daughter of Mr. John Thompson, of Fatfield.

COWIE, The Very Rev. Benjamin Morgan, D.D., Dean of Exeter, born June 8, 1816, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., as Senior Wrangler, in 1839, and was elected Fellow of his college. In 1844 he was appointed Principal of the College of Civil Engineers at Putney. He was a Select Preacher in his university, and preached the Hulsean Lectures in 1853 and 1854; was elected Professor of Geometry at Gresham College in 1854, and became a Minor Canon of St. Paul's in 1858. He also held the vicarage of St. Laurence Jewry, in the City of London, from 1858 to 1873. In 1859 he was appointed a Government Inspector of Training Schools, and in 1866 Warburtonian Lecturer at Lincoln's Inn. He was nominated one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty, Jan. 14, 1871, and was appointed Dean of Manchester in Oct., 1872. In 1880 he was elected Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation of the Province of York, in succession to the late Dean of York, the Hon. A. Duncombe. In 1882 Dr. Cowie was appointed Dean of Exeter. He published in 1846 a "Catalogue of the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge;" and he is author of some theological works.

COWPER (Earl), The Right Hon. Francis Thomas De-Grey Cowper, K.G., eldest son of the sixth Earl, was born in 1834, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first-class in law and modern history in 1855. He succeeded to the title on his father's death, in 1856. He was Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms from April, 1871, to Dec., 1873. On May 5, 1880, he was installed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at Dublin Castle, and he held that post till April 28, 1882, when he and Mr. Forster resigned together, he being succeeded by Earl Spencer. Lord Cowper after this did not take much part in public affairs until Mr. Gladstone promulgated his Home Rule policy, when Lord Cowper declared himself opposed to it. He was Chairman of the celebrated "Opera House" meeting of Unionists, and took other measures against Mr. Gladstone's bill. After the accession of Lord Salisbury, Lord Cowper was appointed Chairman of the Commission for investigating the working of the Irish Land Act of 1881.

COX, The Rev. Sir George William, Bart., M.A., born in 1827, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he graduated S.C.L. in 1849, and proceeded B.A. and M.A. in 1859. He entered holy orders in 1850, and was curate of Salcombe Regis, Devon, in 1850-1, of St. Paul's, Exeter, 1854-7, held an assistant-mastership in Cheltenham College in 1860-1, was Vicar of Bekesbourne, Kent, 1881, and is now Rector of Scrayingham, York. He is the author of "Poems, Legendary and Historical," published in 1850; "Life of St. Boniface," 1853; "Tales from Greek Mythology," and "The Great Persian War," 1861; "Tales of the Gods and Heroes," 1862; "Tales of Thebes and Argos," 1863; "A Manual of Mythology in the form of Question and Answer," 1867; "Tales of Ancient Greece," collected edition, 1868; "Latin and Teutonic Christendom," 1870; "The Mythology of the Aryan Nations," 2 vols., 1870; "A History of Greece," 2 vols., 1874; "The Crusades," 1874; "The Greeks and the Persians," 1876; "The Athenian Empire," 1876; "A General History of Greece, from the earliest period to the death of Alexander the Great, with a sketch of the subsequent History to the present time," 1876; "School History of Greece," 1877; "Tales of Ancient Greece," 1877; "History of British Rule in India," 1881; "Introduction to the Science of Comparative Mythology and Folklore," 1881; "Alexander the Great," and other articles in the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Lives of Greek Statesmen," 2 vols., 1886. He has been a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* since 1857. He edited (jointly with the late W. T. Brande) the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art" (3 vols., 1865-67; new edit., 3 vols., 1875), and contributed to the "Glossary of Terms and Phrases," by the Rev. H. Percy Smith, 1883; "Life of Bishop Colenso," 2 vols., 1888; "The Church of England and the Teaching of Bishop Colenso," 1888. On the death of his uncle Sir Edmund Cox, which occurred in Canada in Aug., 1877, he succeeded to the baronetcy; and he is the 15th baronet in succession from Sir Richard Cox, Chancellor of Ireland. With regard to this baronetcy it is a singular circumstance that the title has never descended from father to eldest son, and only twice to a son.

COXE, The Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland, D.D., Anglican Bishop of Western New York, was born at Mendham, New Jersey, May 10, 1818. B.A., University of New York, 1838, and M.A. 1841, when he completed his course at the General Theological Seminary. Ordained to the diaconate, he became rector of St. Ann's church, Morrisania, New York, where he remained till Easter, 1842. Ordained Priest in that year, he was rector of St. John's church, Hartford, Connecticut, till 1854, when he accepted the rectorship of Grace Church, Baltimore. In 1863 he became rector of Calvary Church, New York. He was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of Western New York, Jan. 4, 1865, and on the death of Bishop De Lancey, three months later, he succeeded to the bishopric. Dr. Coxe visited England in 1851; attended the Conferences at Lambeth Palace in 1878 and 1888, and at other times has been in England on private or public business. He became D.D. at the University of Durham, 1888, when he preached in the Cathedral by appointment of the late Bishop Lightfoot. He was one of the founders of the Anglo-Continental Society. Among his many publications are "Christian Ballads," 1840 (published in England in 1851, and subsequently in many editions); "Athanasion and other Poems," 1842; "Hallowe'en," 1844; "Saul, a Mystery," 1845; "Sermons on Doctrine and Duty," 1854; "Impressions of England," 1856; "Criterion," 1866; "Moral Reforms," 1869; "Ladye Chace," 1878; and "The Penitential," 1882. In 1885 he founded the Christian Literary Co. of New York, and edited nine vols. of their series of "Ante-Nicene Fathers," also, subsequently, their edition of St. Augustine on the Psalms. In 1887 he was "Baldwin Lecturer" at Michigan University, and the first vol. of these lectures appeared in 1887, with the title of "Institutes of Christian History." In 1888 he preached frequently in Paris, and officiated in the "Gallican Chapel" as Bishop in charge of the "Gallicans" of France, a position which he still (1890) retains.

COXWELL, Henry Tracy, was born March 2, 1819, at the Parsonage House, Wouldham, near Rochester Castle. This celebrated aeronaut is the grandson of the Rev. Charles Coxwell, deputy-lieutenant for Gloucestershire, and son of Commander Joseph Coxwell, R.N., and was educated at the Military School, Chatham. In 1844 the young balloonist, who at that time was an enthusiastic amateur, ascended from White Conduit Gardens in North London. In 1845 he projected and edited the *Aërostatic Magazine*; after that he made numerous ascents with Mr. Hampton, Mr. Gypson, and Lieutenant Gale. He was a fellow-traveller with Albert Smith when a balloon (Gypson's) burst over London in a storm of lightning and thunder, and it was owing to Mr. Coxwell's promptitude in cutting a line which turned the balloon into a parachute that the lives of the four aërial travellers were saved. This incident was one of the means used by his friends to induce him to undertake the management of a balloon himself, which he did most successfuly in the year 1848 at Chelmsford. In the same year he commenced an aëronautic campaign on the Continent: starting at Brussels, with his typical war balloon, he demonstrated a new plan of discharging aërial torpedoes. The torpedoes were dropped from a second car or battery connected by a rope ladder, 40 feet long, below the passenger car. Down this rope ladder Mr. Coxwell descended in order not to risk the gas exploding when the shells were lighted and discharged. They fell over the city and exploded in mid-air. With this balloon a succession of experiments took place at Elberfeld, Berlin, and the principal towns of Germany and Austria. In the year 1851 Mr. Coxwell returned to London, and about the time of the Crimean War he called the attention of the military authorities to his system of signalling, by using semaphore arms attached to the ring and car. Some years later he adopted other codes more in accordance with the telegraphic improvements of the present day. In 1862 Mr. Coxwell, after making numerous ascents in Great Britain, turned his attention to meteorological ballooning. Mr. James Glaisher, F.R.S., having undertaken to make observations for the British Association, Mr. Coxwell was invited to co-operate. On Sept. 5, 1862, Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell accomplished an exploration to the unprecedented elevation of seven miles, where Mr. Glaisher was in a state of insensibility, while Mr. Coxwell had to mount up into the ring to seize the valve cord between his teeth, as he had lost power in his hands, they being frost-bitten, and he could not effect a descent until he had opened the valve. It was here that Mr. Coxwell observed an aneroid to indicate their maximum elevation, which was confirmed by other meteorological instruments as read and verified by Mr. Glaisher before and after his temporary unconsciousness of thirteen minutes, during which time a vast dip had been made of nearly 19,000 feet. Lofty flights above our highest mountain-tops were continued for some time, but never equalled the first. About this time Mr. Coxwell ascended from Woolwich Arsenal and from Aldershot camp for purely military objects. In the year 1870 Prussia formed in Cologne two detachments of aëonauts, in order to use them during the Franco-German War, and Mr. Coxwell was engaged to instruct the officer and soldiers in this service. Some time before the Egyptian Campaign Mr. Coxwell showed at the Crystal Palace how one large balloon and two smaller ones could, by a variation in their positions while in a captive state, illustrate a system of signalling. He retired in the year 1885, when his last public ascent had been made from York, where he had ascended consecutively for twenty-eight years. He has written two volumes of his "Life and Balloon Experiences;" these were published in 1887-9.

CRAIG, Isa. *See* Knox, Mrs.

CRANBROOK (Viscount), The Right Hon. Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, G.C.S.I., is the third son of the late Mr. John Hardy, of Dunstall Hall, Staffordshire (who for many years represented the town of Bradford in Parliament), and of Isabel, daughter of Mr. Richard Gathorne, of Kirkby Lonsdale. He was born at Bradford, Oct. 1, 1814, and educated at Shrewsbury School, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he gained a second-class in classics, and took the degree of B.A. in 1836. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1840, and practised as a barrister for several years. Mr. Hardy unsuccessfully contested Bradford in the Conservative interest in 1847, but was returned to the House of Commons in 1856 as member for Leominster, which borough he continued to represent till the celebrated Oxford election in July, 1865, when, after an exciting contest, he defeated Mr. Gladstone by a majority of 180, this being the principal Conservative success at the general election of that year. In 1858 Mr. Hardy was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Derby's second administration; on the formation of Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866, he became President of the Poor-Law Board; and on the resignation of Mr. Walpole, in May, 1867, he was nominated Secretary of State for the Home Department, which office he held till the resignation of the Conservative ministry in Dec., 1868. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's administration in Feb., 1874, Mr. Hardy was nominated Secretary of State for War. In May, 1878, he was raised to the House of Peers by the title of Viscount Cranbrook, of Hemsted, in the county of Kent; and he assumed, by royal license, the additional surname of Gathorne. In the same year he succeeded the Marquis of Salisbury as Secretary of State for India, and held that office until the Conservatives retired from office in May, 1880. In Lord Salisbury's cabinet of 1885, and again in 1886, Lord Cranbrook held the office of Lord President of the Council. He married, in 1838, Jane, daughter of Mr. James Orr, of Holywood House, co. Down. His eldest son, the Hon. J. S. Gathorne-Hardy, sits for the Medway Division of Kent, and his third son, the Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, for the East Grinstead division of Sussex.

CRANE, Walter, painter and decorative designer, second son of Thomas Crane, of Chester, miniature and portrait painter, sometime Secretary and Treasurer of the Liverpool Academy, was born at Liverpool, Aug. 15, 1845; apprenticed, 1859, to W. J. Linton (the eminent wood-engraver, poet, and chartist), for three years, to learn the craft of drawing on wood for engraving. This turned his work largely in the direction of book illustration, which he followed side by side with painting and decorative designing. He was appointed a member of the committee of the General Exhibition, known as the Dudley Gallery, of Water-Colour Drawings in 1879, and resigned that position in 1881. He was Examiner at the National Competition of Drawings, South Kensington, 1879, and has so acted since. He ws elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in 1882, also of the Institute of Painters in Oil, but resigned membership of both in 1886. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours (the old society) in March, 1888, and has since exhibited there. He became a member of the Societa d'Acquarellisti of Rome in 1883. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy (a small picture, "The Lady of Shalott") in 1862; and he has exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery every year from its foundation in 1877, on which he ceased to appeal to the Academy. His principal pictures are:—"The Renaissance of Venus," 1877; "The Fate of Persephone," 1878; "The Sirens," 1879; "Truth and the Traveller," 1880; "Europa," "The Laidley Worm," 1881; "The Roll of Fate" and "Dunstanborough Castle," 1882; "Diana and the Shepherd," 1883; "The Bridge of Life," 1884; "Freedom," 1885; "Pandora," 1885; "The Chariots of the Hours," 1887; "Sunrise," 1888; "Flora," 1889; "Pegasus," 1889. "A Diver," 1885, won a silver medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1889. He has published "Walter Crane's Toy Books," 1869-75; "Picture Books," 1874-5; "The Baby's Opera," 1877, &c. "The Sirens Three," a poem written and illustrated by himself, 1886, which appeared originally in *The English Illustrated Magazine*. He was associated with the movement against the Royal Academy, 1886, and in favour of the establishment of a *National* Exhibition in which *all* the arts should be represented. Afterwards, in conjunction with other well-known decorative artists, he founded the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, 1888, and became its President. The society opened its first exhibition at the New Gallery in the autumn of 1888. In 1884 he became associated with the Socialist movement, and has since worked for it by means of lectures, writings, and designs. In 1889 he gave the Canton Lectures (course of three) at the Society of Arts, "On the Decoration and Illustration of Books." He was President of the Section of Applied Art at the National Art Congress at Liverpool, 1888; and designed the Seal of the London County Council, 1889.

CRAWFORD, Mrs. Emily, journalist, daughter of Andrew and Grace Johnstone, was born in Dublin on May 31, 1841. Her education was a home one until she went to Paris in 1857. Her reading was extensive, and when quite a young girl was engaged to write a daily letter to the *Morning Star*. She married, in 1864, George Morland Crawford, Esq., of Chelsfield Court Lodge, Kent, and member of Lincoln's Inn, who was then Paris Correspondent of the *Daily News*. After her marriage she greatly aided her husband in his work, remained in France during the war of 1870, and was in Paris during the Communal Civil War. She frequently contributed leading and miscellaneous articles to the *Daily News*, and wrote for many papers, besides English and American magazines and reviews; amongst others *Truth*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *New York Tribune*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *The Century*, and *Macmillan's*, to which she furnished, in Oct., 1877, a monograph of M. Thiers. She also wrote the biography of that statesman which appeared after his death in the *Daily News*. Her first review article was asked for by the editor of *The Museum* of Edinburgh, on the suggestion of the late Matthew Arnold, who, when he made it, was not acquainted with her, but had been struck with some observations which she had made on the weak side of the system of higher education in France, and had entered into a correspondence with her on the subject. Mrs. Crawford has also contributed to the *Contemporary* and *Universal Review*, and *Subjects of the Day*. She is a brilliant descriptive writer.

CRAWFORD, Francis Marion, American writer, the son of Thomas Crawford, the sculptor, was born at Bagni di Lucca, Italy, Aug. 2, 1854. He was educated partly in America (Concord, N. H.), partly in Italy, and partly in England, 1870-74, where he had a private tutor and was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge. From 1874-76 he studied at Karlsruhe, and for a short time at Heidelberg. He passed 1876-78, at the University of Rome, studying Sanskrit. In 1879 he went to India and was editor of a daily paper, the *Indian Herald*, published at Allahabad. He returned to America in 1881, remaining there till 1883, when he went to Italy, where (with the exception of a visit to Turkey in 1884) he has since resided, his home being near Sorrento. Mr. Crawford's writings have been chiefly in the line of fiction, though he has done some work in critical philosophy and philology. His books include "Mr. Isaacs," 1882; "Dr. Claudius," 1883; "To Leeward," 1883; "A Roman Singer," 1884; "An American Politician," 1884; "Zoroaster," 1885; "A Tale of a Lonely Parish," 1886; "Saracinesca," 1887; "Marzio's Crucifix," 1887; "Paul Patoff," 1887; "With the Immortals," 1888; "Greifenstein," 1889; "Sant' Ilario," 1889; and "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," 1890. Mr. Marion Crawford has recently been awarded a prize of 1,000 francs by the French Academy, as an acknowledgement of the merit of his novels, and especially of two of them, "Zoroaster" and "Marzio's Crucifix," which were written in French as well as in English.

CRAWFORD, Sir Thomas, K.C.B., M.D., and LL.D. Edin.; Hon. F.R.C.S.I., and F.K.Q.C.P.G., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, entered the Service as assistant-surgeon in Feb., 1848. He was promoted to be full surgeon in Feb., 1855, surgeon-major in Feb., 1868, and was raised to the rank of deputy-inspector-general for special service in Feb., 1870. He became surgeon-general in Dec., 1876. While an assistant-surgeon with the 51st Light Infantry regiment, Dr. Crawford served in Burmah throughout the Burmese war of 1852-3, including the storming and capture of Rangoon. For this service he received the Burmah medal with the clasp for Pegu. Dr. Crawford was subsequently gazetted to the 18th Royal Irish regiment, and served in the Crimea during the Eastern campaign from Feb., 1855, to the fall of Sebastopol. He received the Crimean medal and clasp of Sebastopol, together with the Turkish medal, for this service. He was subsequently selected for the position of head of the medical branch in the director-general's office in London, and held this appointment for several years during Sir Galbraith Logan's rule of the department. At the conclusion of this service Dr. Crawford proceeded to India, where he served as deputy-surgeon-general of the Sirhind circle in Bengal. Having completed this tour of foreign service, Dr. Crawford returned to England and held the appointment of head of the Army Medical Department in Ireland, but not long afterwards left again for India, this time with the position of chief of the Army Medical Department in that empire. In April, 1882, he was appointed to succeed Sir William Muir as Director of the Army Medical Department, from which he retired in May, 1890.

CREAGH, Charles Vandeleur, was born Oct. 4, 1842, and is the second surviving son of Captain James Creagh, R.N., of Cahirbane, Co. Clare, Ireland, and grandson of the O'Moore, of Cloghan Castle, King's Co. He was educated at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, and at Eastman's Naval Academy, Southsea; passed the examination for admission to the India Navy in 1857, and entered the Punjaub Police, as Assistant District Superintendent, in 1865. He obtained a second class certificate in Oriental languages, and in 1867 was supported by the Indian Government in raising a Sikh Police Corps, for which service he had been selected by the Governor of Hong Kong. He has held the following appointments in Hong Kong:—1868, J.P.; Acting Captain Superintendent of Police in 1869-70, and 1877-78; Sheriff, 1874; Aide de Camp, 1878; Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, 1878; 1878-80. He studied law in the Middle Temple during eight terms, and passed the examinations in Roman and Common Law. He passed with credit the six Acting Police Magistrate and Coroner examinations in Chinese prescribed by Government; and was Arbitrator for Government under the Opium Ordinance in 1879; was appointed Assistant British President and Member of the State Council, Perak, on the application of the President, Sir Hugh Low in 1882; and Judge of the Presidency Court, Perak. He acted frequently for the President during his absence. In 1888 was selected for the post of Governor and Commander in Chief and Chief Judicial Officer of the British North Borneo Company's territory, with the approval of the Secretary of State. On Jan. 1, 1890, he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Labuan.

CREIGHTON, Professor, The Rev. Mandell, M.A. Oxford and Cambridge; hon. LL.D. Glasgow, hon. D.C.L. Durham, LL.D. of Harvard University, and Canon of Worcester, was born at Carlisle in 1843, educated at Durham Grammar School, and elected postmaster at Merton College, Oxford, in 1862. At Oxford he was placed in the first class in Classical Moderations, and in the first class in *Literæ Humaniores*, and in the second class in Law and Modern History in 1866. In the same year he was elected Fellow of Merton College, and remained at Oxford as tutor of Merton. He was ordained deacon in 1870, and priest in 1873, and in 1875 accepted the living of Embleton in Northumberland. He was appointed by Bishop Lightfoot rural dean of Alnwick in 1879, and on the formation of the diocese of Newcastle in 1882 was made honorary canon of Newcastle and examining chaplain to the Bishop. In 1883 the University of Glasgow conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1884 he was elected to the newly founded professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge. In 1885 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Durham, and was appointed by the Crown canon residentiary of Worcester Cathedral. He has frequently acted as public examiner and select preacher in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He is also examining chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester. He is the author of several historical works:—"Primer of Roman History," 1875; "The Age of Elizabeth," 1876; "The Life of Simon De Montfort," 1877; "Primer of English History," 1877; "Cardinal Wolsey," in the series of English Statesmen, 1888; "Carlisle," in Historic Towns, 1889. His principal work is a "History of the Papacy during the period of the Reformation," of which the first two volumes were published in 1882, and two others in 1887. He is editor of the *English Historical Review*, the first number of which appeared in January, 1886. Canon Creighton represented Emmanuel College at the 250th anniversary celebration of Harvard College, Massachusetts, in November, 1886, when he received the degree of LL.D., and was elected a corresponding member of the Historical Society of Massachusetts. In 1889 he was elected Honorary Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

CREMER, William Randell, M.P., was born in 1829, of poor parents, at Fareham, in Hampshire, and lost his father at an early age. As soon as he was old enough he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and in Brighton, as well as in London, where he afterwards worked as a joiner, he found time to associate himself in all the Radical movements of the day, and in 1859 took part in the Unionist agitation which resulted in the celebrated lock-out in the building trade. In 1860 he united the various small local Unions in the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. In the same year he took an active part in the demonstration arranged for the reception of Garibaldi on his visit to England, and to him also were mainly due the arrangements for the great demonstrations of the Reform League in Hyde Park and the Agricultural Hall. Since then he has been associated in all the movements on behalf of the working classes, such as the Education League (before the passing of Mr. Forster's Act), the agricultural labourers' agitation, and the Workmen's Peace Association (at the time of the Franco-German War). Mr. Cremer's views on home politics coincide, for the most part, with those of the majority of Advanced Radicals. He accepts the new Franchise Act and the Seats Bill as instalments towards a complete system of residential and registered manhood suffrage, with triennial Parliaments, a third of the members retiring every year, so that the House of Commons may always keep touch with the constituences. At the General Election of 1885 he was returned as a working-class member for the Haggerston division of Shoreditch, and was again elected as a Gladstonian Liberal in 1886.

CREMONA, Professor Luigi, F.R.S., F.R.S.E., LL.D., Professor of Higher Mathematics at the University of Rome, and Senator of the Kingdom of Italy, &c., was born at Pavia on Dec. 7, 1830. In 1848, leaving school and home, he fought for eighteen months for the independence of Italy, taking part in most engagements in Venetia. Subsequently he went to the University of Pavia and continued his studies, having Brioschi as a master. He very soon entered upon his career as a teacher, at first at the Gymnasium of Cremona, and at the Lyceum of Milan; then as Professor of Higher Geometry at the University of Bologna. In 1866 he passed to the Higher Technical Institute of Milan. In 1873 he was called to reorganize the School of Engineers in Rome, of which he has been director for many years. Luigi Cremona has devoted the whole of his scientific life to the study of higher geometry, and to the reform of mathemathical instruction in the secondary and higher schools. The introduction of projective geometry and of graphic statics in public instruction in Italy is almost exclusively his work. He is a Senator of the Realm, and Vice-President of the Council of the Italian Parliament. No question on higher teaching is ever discussed in the Chamber without Cremona ably taking up the subject, for he does this with a perfect knowledge of it.

CRICHTON-BROWNE, Harold W. A. F., was born at Bensham in the County of Durham, on July 3, 1866, and is the only son of Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. He was educated at University College School, at a Private Tutor's, and at Magdalene College, Cambridge. He became lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, and F.R.G.S. In 1888 he joined Mr. Joseph Thomson's exploring expedition to the Atlas Mountains, and with that traveller traversed the interior of southern and northern Morocco, crossed the mountains in three districts not before entered by Europeans; and reached the summit of Tizi Likumpt, 15,000 feet high. On the recall of Mr. Thomson to England to take charge of an Emin Pacha Relief expedition then contemplated, Mr. Crichton-Browne remained for three months in sole charge of the expedition. He is the author of "In the Heart of the Atlas," a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain; "Two African Cities," &c.

CRICHTON-BROWNE, Sir James, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., Knt. B. 1886, born in 1840 at Edinburgh, is the son of Dr. W. A. F. Browne, H.M. Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland who was eminent as a physician and introduced many ameliorations in the treatment of the insane. Sir James Crichton-Browne was educated at the Dumfries Academy, Trinity College, Glenalmond, the University of Edinburgh, and the Medical Schools of London and Paris, and is Honorary Member and was formerly Senior President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. He is Fellow of the Academy of Medicine of New York, and of many learned Societies; has been President of the Medico-Psychological Association and of the Neurological Society of London; is Vice-President and Treasurer of the Royal Institution of Great Britain; J. P. for Dumfries-shire; was formerly Medical Superintendent of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Borough Asylum; Lecturer on Psychological Medicine in the Newcastle College of Medicine; is Medical Superintendent of the West Riding Asylum; Lecturer on Mental Diseases in the Leeds School of Medicine; and is Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy. He has published a large number of monographs on the Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System, and on Mental Diseases; a work on "Education and the Nervous System," 1884; and many lectures and addresses and contributions to medical journals. He founded and edited for six years the West Riding Asylum Medical Reports, the first British Journal of Neurology, also edited translations from the Danish of Kestal on "Overpressure in Schools," 1885. While at the head of the West Riding Asylum, where he had 1500 insane patients under his professional care, Sir James not only raised that institution into the first rank amongst kindred institutions, and made it famous for good management and successful results, but converted it into a great Medical School, in which important researches were carried on, and in which young medical men were trained for asylum practice. He established a laboratory, in which original investigations were conducted, and in which Ferrier's first discoveries in the functions of the brain were made. He also established a museum and periodical, gave lectures, and brought the moral treatment of the inmates and discipline of the staff to a high pitch of perfection. His report and letters on overpressure in elementary schools led to a number of modifications in the curriculum of such schools, all tending to mitigate the severity of the pressure upon the children, and especially on such children as are dull or delicate. His writings also, by calling attention to the half-starved condition of large numbers of the children in elementary schools, led to the establishment of free breakfasts.

CRISPI, Francesco, an Italian statesman, born at Ribera, in Sicily, Oct. 4, 1819, studied law at Palermo, and became a member of the Bar at Naples, where he took part in the conspiracies which led to the overthrow of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1848. He was one of the chief promoters of the insurrection of Palermo, became a deputy and general secretary of war, and for two years was the heart and soul of the resistance offered by the Sicilian people. After the victory gained by the Swiss regiments, Signor Crispi fled to France. In 1859 and 1860 he organised the new Sicilian revolution; landed at Palermo with Garibaldi and his volunteers, and after fighting as a simple soldier, became a minister, in which capacity he paved the way for the annexation of the Two Sicilies to the Kingdom of Italy. In 1861 he was returned by the city of Palermo to the first Italian Parliament, in which he took a prominent and influential position, becoming in a short time the acknowledged leader of the constitutional opposition. It was the understanding between Signor Crispi and the old Piedmontese "third party," which led to the formation of the New Ratazzi ministry. He was chosen as a Deputy at the elections of Nov., 1876, by several electoral colleges, and "opted" for that of Bari. On the 22nd of that month he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 232 votes against 115.

CRITCHETT, George Anderson, F.R.C.S.E., was born in London on Dec. 18, 1845, and is the eldest son of the late George Critchett, F.R.C.S. He was educated at Harrow, where he gained the prize r English Literature, and at

Caius College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1867, subsequently he studied for some time in Germany and France, and graduated M.A. in 1873. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1872, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1880. He was appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital in 1879, but resigned that office in 1881, when he was appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, and Lecturer on Ophthalmology at the Medical School. He was President of the Ophthalmic Section of the British Medical Association at the meeting held in Leeds in 1889; and delivered the opening address for discussion, the subject being "The Treatment of Immature Cataract." He delivered the Introductory Lectures at St. Mary's Hospital at the opening of the winter session in 1887, and has published numerous Papers and Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, the best known of these being "Eclecticism in Operations for Cataract," 1883; and "Nature's Speculum in Cataract Extraction," 1886.

CROFTON, The Right Hon. Sir Walter Frederic, C.B., P.C., a son of the late Captain Walter Crofton, of the 54th Foot (who when Brigade Major was killed at Waterloo), was educated at Woolwich Academy, entered the Royal Artillery in 1833, became Captain in 1845, and afterwards retired. He held from 1854 to 1862 the chairmanship of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland, was Inspector of Reformatory Schools and Debtors' Prisons, and in reward for the great success of his management, he received the honour of knighthood in 1862, and Companionship of the Bath. He was a Commissioner of Prisons in England from 1866 to 1868, and Special Commissioner in Ireland in 1868 and 1869 for Prisons, Reformatories, and Industrial Schools; was sworn a member of the Irish Privy Council in 1869; and was Chairman of the Prisons Board in Ireland from 1877 to 1878. Sir Walter is a magistrate for Wiltshire, and instituted, and has for many years maintained, a Refuge for Female Convicts and an Industrial School for the Children of Criminals.

CROFTS, Ernest, A.R.A., was born at Leeds, Sept. 15, 1847, being the son of Mr. John Crofts, J.P., of Adel, near that town. He was educated at Rugby School, and after remaining there several years went to Berlin. Thence he removed to London, where he studied for some years as a pupil under the Mr. A. B. Clay. Afterwards he went to Düsseldorf, where he became a pupil of Herr Emil Hünten, the well-known military painter to the late Emperor William of Germany. Mr. Crofts subsequently returned to London, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, June 19, 1878. Among his pictures from time to time exhibited, chiefly at the Royal Academy, are the following:—"The Retreat: an Episode in the German-French War," 1874, now in the Public Gallery, Königsberg Prussia; "One Touch of Nature makes the Whole World Kin," which obtained the Crystal Palace Silver Medal, 1874; "Ligny," 1875, exhibited at the Academy, and afterwards at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876; "On the Morning of the Battle of Waterloo"—Napoleon seated outside a cottage consulting a map—1876, this was exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition, 1878; "Oliver Cromwell at Marston Moor," 1877; "Ironsides Returning from Sacking a Cavalier's House," 1877; "Wellington on his March from Quatre Bras to Waterloo;" 1878; "On the evening of the Battle of Waterloo," 1879, bought by the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool; "Marlborough after the Battle of Ramillies," 1880, exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, 1889, and obtained a medal; "George II. at the Battle of Dettingen," 1881; "A Pause in the Attack: Hougoumont, Waterloo;" "At the Farm of Mont St. Jean, Waterloo," 1882; "At the Sign of the Blue Boar, Holborn;" "Charles I. on his Way to the Scaffold," 1883; "Wallenstein," 1884; "William III. at London," 1885; "Farewell," 1886; "Napoleon Leaving Moscow," 1887; "Marston Moor," 1888; "The Knight's Farewell," 1889; and "Whitehall, Jan. 30th, 1649," 1890.

CROKE, The Most Rev. Thomas W., D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, was born near the town of Mallow, co. Cork, May 19, 1824, and was educated partly at home, but principally at the Chorleville Endowed School, which he left at the age of fourteen. He then went to Paris and entered the Irish College, read there the usual course of philosophy and theology, and left in the year 1844. After spending a year in the College of Menin in Belgium, where he taught English, mathematics and rhetoric, he went in November, 1845, to the Irish College in Rome, where he remained nearly three years, attending lectures in the celebrated Roman University, and reading theology under the Jesuit Fathers Perrone and Passaglia. In 1846 he won the gold and silver medals, and in the following year took his degree as Doctor of Divinity, and was ordained priest, afterwards returning to Ireland. In 1848 he taught rhetoric in Carlow College, and in 1849 theology in the Irish College at Paris. For the next nine years he was engaged in missionary work in the Diocese of Cloyne, co. Cork, and in 1858 was appointed President of St. Colman's College, Fermoy. In 1865 he was appointed parish priest of Doneraile and Chancellor of the Diocese of Cloyne. Five years later he accepted the Bishopric of Auckland, New Zealand, where he remained until 1874. In 1875 he was promoted to the Archiepiscopal See of Cashel. Of late years Dr. Croke's name has been conspicuous by its connection with the Land League and Irish Nationalist movements.

CROLL, James, LL.D., F.R.S., a Scottish physicist, was born at little Whitefield, in Perthshire, in 1821, and is the son of David Croll. His school training was limited to five years, and though at an early date he had been taught to read and write by his parents, most of his education was entirely derived from self-application. Apprenticed to a country millwright, he followed this trade up to the age of twenty-four, when he was compelled to abandon it, owing to the effects resulting from an accident sustained in his left elbow-joint when a boy. When about thirty-two he received an appointment as an insurance agent, and for several years worked at the duties it entailed. In 1859 he accepted the office of Keeper of the Andersonian University and Museum, in Glasgow, and here he remained until 1867, when he was invited to join the Geological Survey of Scotland. Since that date he has continued to pour out, both in separate works and in papers published in the scientific journals and Transactions, the results of a long series of researches, many of them relating to the ocean currents, and the physical aspects of the glacial period. In 1876 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from St. Andrews, and in the same year was elected F.R.S. In 1881 he retired from the Geological Survey. Dr. Croll's chief works are:—"Climate and Time," 1875; "The Philosophy of Theism," 1857; "Discussions on Climate and Cosmology," 1886; and "Stellas Evolution," 1889. A vol. entitled "Determinism, not Force, the Foundation Stone of Evolution," will probably be published in 1891. From 1861 to 1883 may be found in the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *British Association Reports*, the *Reader*, the *Geological Magazine*, the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, and other publications, no fewer than ninety separate memoirs and papers of his, on geological climatology, &c.

CROOKES, Professor William, F.R.S., was born in London in 1832. In 1848 he entered the Royal College of Chemistry as a pupil of the distinguished chemist Dr. Hofmann, and at the age of seventeen he gained the Ashburton Scholarship. After two years' study he became, first junior, then senior assistant to Dr. Hofmann, until 1854, when he was appointed to superintend the meteorological department of the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford. In 1855 he became Professor of Chemistry at the Training College, Chester. In 1859 he founded the *Chemical News*, and is still its proprietor and editor; and in 1864 he became editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*. Mr. Crookes's earliest original researches were begun whilst at the Royal College of Chemistry, and his first paper, "On the Seleno-Cyanides," was published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Chemical Society* in 1851. Since that date he has been much engaged in original research on questions connected with chemistry and physics. In 1861 Mr. Crookes discovered, by means of spectrum observations and chemical reactions, the metal thallium, and he also determined its position among elementary bodies, and produced a series of analytical notes on the new metal. In 1863 Mr. Crookes was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1865 he discovered the sodium amalgamation process for separating gold and silver from their ores. In 1866 he was appointed by the Government to report upon the application of disinfectants in arresting the spread of the cattle plague, which in that year excited much alarm in England. In 1871 he was a member of the English expedition to Oran to report upon the total phase of the solar eclipse which occurred in December of that year. In June, 1872, he laid before the Royal Society laborious researches on the atomic weight of thallium—researches that extended over a period of eight years. In 1872 he began his experiments on "Repulsion resulting from Radiation." His first paper on this subject was read before the Royal Society Dec. 11, 1873, and between that time and 1880 Mr. Crookes sent to the Society other communications on collateral subjects, which are all published in the "Philosophical Transactions." One important result of these investigations is the Radiometer. In 1875 Mr. Crookes received from the Royal Society the award of a Royal Medal for chemical and physical researches. In

1876 he was elected a Vice-President of the Chemical Society, and the next year a member of the Council of the Royal Society. In 1877 he described the Otheoscope—a greatly modified Radiometer, susceptible of an almost endless variety of forms. In 1878 he gave before the Royal Society a "Bakerian Lecture," containing another long series of experiments and observations on "Repulsion resulting from Radiation." In 1879 the Royal Society published in its "Philosophical Transactions" records of Mr. Crookes's experiments on "Molecular Physics in High Vacua." In the same year appeared a further paper on "Repulsion resulting from Radiation;" and he was again appointed Bakerian Lecturer to the Royal Society, his subject the "Illumination of Lines of Molecular Pressure, and the Trajectory of Molecules." In 1880 the French *Académie des Sciences* bestowed on Mr. Crookes an extraordinary prize of 3000 francs and a Gold Medal, in recognition of his discoveries in Molecular Physics and Radiant Matter. In 1881 Mr. Crookes acted as a Juror at the International Exhibiton of Electricity in Paris. In this official position he was not entitled to a medal, but in the official report, his fellow jurors, after discussing the merits of four systems of incandescent lamps, declared—"None of them would have succeeded had it not been for these extreme vacua which Mr. Crookes has taught us to obtain." Mr. Crookes is the author of "Select Methods in Chemical Analysis,"—2nd ed., revised and extended, 1886; of the "Manufacture of Beetroot-Sugar in England;" of a "Handbook of Dyeing and Calico-Printing;" and of a manual of "Dyeing and Tissue Printing," 1882,—one of the "Technological Handbooks" prepared for the examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. He is also joint author of the English adaptation of Kerl's "Treatise on Metallurgy." He has edited the last three editions of Mitchell's "Manual of Practical Assaying," and has translated into English and edited Reimann's "Aniline and its Derivatives," Wagner's "Chemical Technology," Auerbach's "Anthracen and its Derivatives," 2nd ed. 1890, and Ville's "Artificial Manures," 2nd ed. 1882. Mr. Crookes is an authority on sanitary questions, especially the disposal of town-sewage, and his views have been laid before the public in two pamphlets, "A Solution of the Sewage Question" and "The Profitable Disposal of Sewage." Since 1883 Mr. Crookes has been almost exclusively engaged with researches on the nature and constitution of the Rare Earths as interpreted by the "Radiant Matter" test, a new method of spectroscopic examination the outcome of his earlier discoveries on "Radiant Matter," which seems likely to throw a side light on the origin and constitution of the elements. On this subject he has communicated many papers to the Royal and other societies, some of the most important being the following:—"Radiant Matter Spectroscopy; the Detection and wide Distribution of Yttrium," the Bakerian Lecture for 1883; "On Radiant Matter Spectroscopy, Part II., Samarium;" "Notes on the Spectra of Erbia, and the Earth Yα;" "On some New Elements in Gadolinite and Samarskite, detected Spectroscopically;" "On the Crimson Line of Phosphorescent Alumina." In 1882 Mr. Crookes was elected a member of the Athenæum Club, under rule 2. In 1886 Mr. Crookes was elected President of the Chemical Section of the British Association, and at their Birmingham meeting that year he delivered an address in which he propounded some novel speculations on the probable origin of the Chemical Elements, showing that the balance of evidence was in favour of the view that our so-called elements have been formed by a process of evolution from one primordial matter. In 1887 he delivered a Friday evening discourse before the members of the Royal Institution, on the "Genesis of the Elements." In the same year he was elected President of the Chemical Society; he held office for the usual period of two years, and at the anniversary meetings he delivered two addresses, one on "Elements and Meta-Elements," and the other on "The Spectroscopic History of the so-called Rare Earths." In 1888 Mr. Crookes was awarded the Davy Medal of the Royal Society, for his Radiant Matter Researches.

CROSBY, Howard, D.D., LL.D., was born at New York, Feb. 27, 1826. He graduated at the University of New York in 1844, was made Professor of Greek in that institution in 1851, and was appointed to the same chair in Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1859. From 1861 to 1862 he was also pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, N.J. He resigned his professorship in 1863, when he became pastor of his present church (the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian) in New York. From 1870 to 1881, still retaining his pastorate, he was Chancellor of the University of New York. He has been prominent in philanthropic and reformatory measures, especially in the temperance cause. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1873; served on the American Committee of revision of the New Testament; and is now (1890) President of the (N.Y.) Society for the Prevention of Crime. He has published "Lands of the Moslem," 1850; an edition, with notes, of the "Œdipus Tyrannus," 1851; "Notes on the New Testament," 1861; "Social Hints for Young Christians," 1868; "Bible Manual," 1869; "Life of Jesus," 1870; "The Healthy Christian," 1871; "Thoughts on the Decalogue," 1873; "Expository Notes on Joshua," 1875; "Commentary on Nehemiah," 1877; "The Christian Preacher," 1880; "True Humanity of Christ," 1881; "Commentary on the New Testament," 1884; "Bible View of the Jewish Church," 1888; "The Seven Churches of Asia," 1890; besides occasional sermons, addresses and constant contributions to periodical literature.

CROSS (Viscount), The Right Hon. Richard Assheton Cross, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., P.C., was born at Red Scar, near Preston, May 30, 1823, being the third son of the late William Cross, Esq., by Ellen, daughter of the late Edward Chaffers, Esq. He was educated at Rugby School under Dr. Arnold, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1846. In 1849 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and for several years he went the Northern Circuit. He was elected M.P. for Preston in the Conservative interest in March, 1857, and continued to represent that borough till March, 1862. At the general election of Dec., 1868, he was elected Conservative member for South-West Lancashire. At the general election of 1874, Mr. Cross was returned without opposition. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's administration, Mr. Cross was appointed Home Secretary, Feb. 21, 1874, on which day he was sworn of the Privy Council. He was elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple in 1876, received the hon. degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1877, and that of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge, Oct. 24, 1878, and LL.D. St. Andrews. He resigned the seals of the Home Department when the Conservatives went out of office in April, 1880. At that period he was created a G.C.B., and was again returned for South-West Lancashire. He was appointed Home Secretary in Lord Salisbury's short administration of 1885, and at the general election of the same year was returned for the Newton Division of South-West Lancashire. After the general election of 1886, at which he was again returned for Newton, he was made a Viscount, and became Secretary of State for India in Lord Salisbury's administration. Lord Cross was a member of the Council on Education, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England; and is a magistrate for Cheshire and Lancashire, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the latter county, and was formerly Chairman of the Lancashire Quarter Sessions. He is the compiler of two legal works:—"The Acts relating to the Settlement and Removal of the Poor, with notices of cases, indices and forms," 1853; and "The General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace: their jurisdiction and practice in other than criminal matters" (written in conjunction with Mr. H. Leeming), 1858, 2nd edition, 1867. In 1852 he married Georgiana, daughter of the late Thomas Lyon, Esq., of Appleton Hall, Wallington.

CROWE, Eyre, A.R.A., an historical and a genre painter, born in London, in Oct., 1824, studied painting in the atelier of Paul Delaroche at Paris. He went with that distinguished artist and his other pupils to Rome in 1844. Acting as amanuensis to Mr. W. M. Thackeray, he visited the United States in 1852-3. He is an occasional Inspector of the Science and Art Department. Mr. Eyre Crowe was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in April, 1876. Amongst his paintings may be mentioned "Goldsmith's Mourners," 1863; "Friends," 1871; "Blue Coat Subjects," 1872; "French Savants in Egypt," 1875; "The Rehearsal," 1876; "Sanctuary," "Prayer," and "Bridal Procession at St. Maclou, Rouen," 1877; "School Treat," 1878; "Blue Coat Boys returning from their Holiday," "Marat: 13 July, 1793," "The Blind Beggar," and "The Queen of the May," in 1879; "Queen Eleanor's Tomb" and "Forfeits," in 1880; "Sandwiches," and "Sir Roger de Coverley and the Spectator at Westminster Abbey," 1881; "How happy could I be with either!" and "The Defence of London in 1643," exhibited in 1882; "Old Porch, Evesham," in 1884; "School at the Aitre, St. Maclou, Rouen;" and "A Rifle Match at Dunnottar, N.B.," 1890.

CROWE, Mrs. George, *née* **Kate Josephine Bateman**, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in Oct., 1842. Both her parents were actors, and she, and her sister, two years younger than herself, appeared in public as the "Bateman

Children" as early as 1851, at the St. James's Theatre. She afterwards prepared herself assiduously for the stage, and in 1859 played successfully in the leading American theatres, her principal characters being those of Evangeline, founded on Longfellow's poem; Geraldine, in a play written for her by her mother; Julia, in the "Hunchback;" Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons;" and Juliet and Lady Macbeth. She arrived in England in the autumn of 1863, and appeared 210 times in the character of the Jewish maiden Leah, in an adaptation of the German play "Deborah," at the Adelphi Theatre. After a provincial tour, she re-appeared at the Adelphi, playing Julia in the "Hunchback," and other characters. She took a farewell of the English public at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the character of Juliet, in "Romeo and Juliet" Dec. 22, 1865, and was married to Mr. George Crowe, in Oct., 1866. Mrs. Crowe returned to the stage in 1868, retaining her stage name of Kate Bateman. In 1868 she played the part of Mary Warner, in the play of that name written for her by the late Tom Taylor, at the Haymarket Theatre. In 1872, and subsequently, she appeared with great success in London as Medea, in the play of that name. In 1875, on a revival of "Macbeth" at the Lyceum (Mr. Irving as Macbeth), she played the part of Lady Macbeth. She also sustained the title *rôle* in Mr. Tennyson's "Queen Mary," which was produced at the same house in April, 1876.

CROWE, Joseph Archer, C.B., K.C.M.G., brother of Mr. Eyre Crowe, A.R.A., was born in London on Oct. 25, 1825. He was foreign editor of the *Daily News*, a contributor to the *Globe*, and correspondent for the *Illustrated London News* in the Crimean war, and for the *Times* during the Indian Mutiny, and during the Franco-Austrian war, and was at Solferino. He was appointed British Consul-General for Saxony, at Leipzig, in 1860, and Consul-General at Düsseldorf in 1878. From Düsseldorf he went to Berlin as Commercial Attaché to the Embassies in Berlin and Vienna; and whilst at that post was made a Royal Commissioner for the negotiation of a Treaty of Commerce with Russia, May 25, 1881. On the 1st of July, 1882, he was made Commercial Attaché for Europe to reside in Paris; was Secretary and Protocolist to the Danube Conference in London from Feb. 8 to March, 1883; was appointed an Assistant to Sir E. Malet at the West African (Congo) Conference of Berlin, Oct. 24, 1884; and was made a C.B. in 1885. He was appointed British Plenipotentiary to the Samoan Conference in Berlin, April 20, 1889; and was made a K.C.M.G. May 25, 1890; and delegate to the Electric Telegraph Congress of Paris in June, 1890. He is the author, conjointly with Mr. G. Cavalcaselle, of several art works, viz., "Early Flemish Painters," 1857 and 1872; "History of Painting in Italy," 1864; "History of Painting in North Italy," 1871; "Life of Titian," 1877; and "Life of Raphael." He has also revised and edited "Burckardt's Cicerone," and "Waagen's Handbook of Italian Painting."

CROWFIELD, Christopher. *See* STOWE, MR. H. E.

CROWTHER, The Right Rev. Samuel Adjai, D.D., Bishop of Niger Territory, is a native of Africa. His history, extending over seventy years or more, from a state of abject servitude to the episcopate, is a very romantic one. His original name was Adjai, and his family lived at Ochugu, in the Yorubu country, 100 miles inland from the Bight of Benin. In 1821 he was carried off by the Eyo Mahometans, was exchanged for a horse, was again exchanged at Dahdah and cruelly treated, was then again sold as a slave for some tobacco, was captured by an English ship of war, and landed at Sierra Leone 1822. He was baptised in 1825, taking the names of the Evangelical vicar of Christ Church, Newgate Street, Samuel Crowther. In 1829 he married Asano, a native girl, who had been taught in the same school with him. He was then for some years schoolmaster of Regent's Town, and subsequently accompanied the first Niger expedition. Arrived in England, he was sent to the Church Missionary College, Islington, and was ordained by the Bishop of London. In 1854 he accompanied the second Niger expedition, of which he wrote a very able account. He was afterwards an active clergyman at Akessa, translated the Bible into Yorubu, and undertook various other literary works of a religious character for the benefit of his African brethren. He was consecrated first Bishop of Niger Territory, West Africa, June 29, 1864. In May, 1880, the council of the Royal Geographical Society awarded a gold watch to Bishop Crowther "in recognition of the services he has rendered to geography."

CUBITT, The Right Hon. George, P.C., is the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Cubitt. He was born in the year 1828, and graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1854. He was elected M.P. for West Surrey in 1860, and continued to represent it until 1885, when he was elected for the Mid or Epsom division. He filled the unpaid post of Second Church Estates Commissioner from 1874 to 1879, and has served on other Royal Commissions. In 1880 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. Mr. Cubitt, who has taken special interest in church and educational questions, is a member of the "House of Laymen," a Vice-President of the Church Schools Company, and was one of the founders of the large middle-class school at Cranleigh, Surrey. He is one of the Peabody trustees and a Governor of Guy's Hospital, &c. He passed the Act 41 & 42 Vict., c. 42, enabling all clerical impropriators to redeem tithe-rentcharge, and a speech delivered by him in 1872 on "Nonconformist Endowments," is among the publications of the Church Defence Institution.

CUDLIP, Mrs. Annie Hall, was born at Aldborough, in Suffolk, where her father, Lieutenant George Thomas, was in charge of the coast-guard station. Her first novel, "The Cross of Honour," appeared in 1863, and has been followed by "Sir Victor's Choice," and "Denis Donne," 1864; "Theo Leigh," and "Barry O'Byrne," 1865; "Played Out," and "High Stakes," 1866; "Called to Account," 1867; "A Noble Aim," 1868; "Only Herself," "Mrs. Cardigan," "On Guard," "The Dower House," and "False Colours," 1869; "The Dream and the Waking," 1870; "A Passion in Tatters," 1872; "He cometh not, she said," 1873; "No Alternative," 1874; "A Narrow Escape," 1875; "Blotted Out," 1876; "A Laggard in Love," 1877; "A London Season," and "Stray Sheep," 1879; "Fashion's Gay Mart," and "Society's Verdict." 1880; "Eyre of Blendon," 1881; "Allerton Towers," and various other novels. Miss Annie Thomas was married in 1867 to the Rev. Pender Hodge Cudlip.

CULLUM, George Washington, was born in New York, Feb. 25, 1809, graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1833, and was engaged for the next twenty-eight years in engineering labours and in instructing at West Point on practical military engineering. During the civil war he was Chief of Staff to the General-in-Chief from Nov., 1861, to Sept., 1864, and Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, from Sept., 1864, to Aug., 1866. From that time he was a member of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, until he was placed on the retired list in 1874. At the time of his retirement he was Colonel of Engineers and brevet Major-General in the regular army. Besides numerous military memoirs and reports and miscellaneous papers, he has published "Military Bridges with India-rubber Pontons," 1849; "Register of Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy from 1802 to 1850," 1850; a translation of Duparcq's "Elements of Military Art and History with Notes, &c.," 1863; "Systems of Military Bridges," 1863; a "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy," 1868 (revised edition, 1879); "Campaigns of the War of 1812 criticised," 1880; and contributed a number of articles to Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia," 1874-77. Since 1874 he has been Vice-President of the American Geographical Society.

CUMMINGS, William Hayman, F.S.A., Hon. R.A.M., was born at Sidbury, Devon, in 1835. He is Professor of Music at the Royal Academy of Music, at the Royal Normal College, and at the Guildhall School of Music; Hon. Treasurer of the Royal Society of Musicians; Director of the Philharmonic Society; Vice-President of the Musical Association; Member of the Council of the National Society of Professional Musicians; and Vice-President of the Cremona Society. When Mr. Cummings was five his father moved to London, and the boy entered the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral at 6½ years of age. Goss was organist, and the sight-singing test, which he successfully read off, was from an anthem by Jeremiah Clarke. Afterwards the boy was moved to the Temple Church, where he remained till his voice broke, studying the organ meanwhile under Mr. Hopkins, so that he was able when still in his teens to take an appointment as organist at Waltham Abbey. From there he returned to London, and the gradual development of a fine tenor voice fixed his musical path. He studied under Hobbs, a tenor singer and composer well-known in his day, and according to the custom of the times was articled to him for three years, during which he had to deputise for him, both in teaching and singing. Soon he was appointed as tenor singer in the choirs of the Temple, Westminster Abbey, and the Chapels Royal. It was, however, impossible that he should rest satisfied with laurels of this kind. The routine was too quiet, and the public soon found out the purity and ease of his voice, the refinement of his phrasing, and the delicacy of his pronunciation. Mr. Cummings stepped into the front rank of our native singers, and for a long period was in constant demand at oratorios and concerts. As a boy Mr. Cummings sang in the first performance in London of "Elijah." The alto part was too high for the men, and women altos at that time were few. So some of the Temple boys, who were good readers, were put on to the alto part. When the performance was over Mendelssohn in passing the boy patted him on the head and said, "What is your name?" took the programme from the little hand and wrote his own name upon it in pencil as a memento. This power of singing at sight often stood Mr. Cummings in good stead. Once at the Birmingham Festival Mario was unexpectedly absent, and, at half-an-hour's notice, Mr. Cummings sang the tenor part in Sullivan's cantata "Kenilworth," which Mario should have taken. Twice he fulfilled engagements in America, where he was enthusiastically received. Sir Sterndale Bennett composed for him the air "His salvation is nigh them that fear Him," in "The Woman of Samaria," and Mr. Cummings possesses the autograph, which shows how readily the composer consented to some "cuts" which the singer suggested. Mr. Cummings has also done a good deal of useful work as a lecturer on musical subjects, and is rich in a knowledge of antiquarian music. He has composed a good deal of music, a large number of songs, a cantata ("The Fairy Ring"), and some glees. His first glee prize was won as long ago as 1847. Mr. Cummings' primer "The Rudiments of Music," in Novello's series, is well-known. The 81st thousand has recently been issued; also a Spanish edition, for Spain and South America.

CUNLIFFE-OWEN, Sir Philip, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., &c., was born June 8, 1828, and is the third son of the late Captain Charles Cunliffe-Owen, of the Royal Navy, who married, in 1819, the daughter of Sir Henry Blosset, late Chief Justice of Bengal. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen entered the Royal Navy at the age of twelve. He served in the Mediterranean and West Indies; but retired, after five years' service, on account of ill-health. In the year 1854 he was appointed to the Science and Art Department at Marlborough House. In 1855 he was appointed one of the Superintendents of the Paris Exhibition, held during that year. In 1857 he was appointed Deputy General Superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, under the immediate orders of Sir Henry Cole, and in 1860 Assistant Director. During the Exhibition held in London in 1862 Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen undertook the duties of Director of the Foreign Sections, a post which his knowledge of foreign languages rendered him especially suited for; and from that period he devoted himself to the many changes and alterations at South Kensington. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, Sir Philip was appointed Assistant Executive Commissioner. At the Vienna Exhibition, in 1873, he was appointed Secretary of the Royal British Commission, under the immediate commands of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, President of the Commission. That Exhibition, for size and grandeur, was to surpass any of its predecessors, necessarily the duties of the British Commission were increased; but such was the efficient manner in which Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen discharged them, that he was in consequence recommended by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the honour of Companion of the Bath. At the retirement of Sir Henry Cole, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen was appointed Director of the South Kensington and Bethnal Green Museums, which position he now holds. In 1875 he went to the United States as Executive Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition held at Philadelphia, and organised the British Section there, resigning the post before the close of the year. Such was the appreciation by the American nation of his valuable services, that Sir Philip was awarded one of the four Silver Medals presented by the Centennial Commission. In 1877 he was appointed, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Secretary to the Royal British Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, at the close of which, upon the recommendation of the Prince of Wales, he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and for special services rendered to India, a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886, for which services he was made a K.C.B. For various services Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen has received in addition the following Orders:—Grand Cross of the Order of Vasa, Sweden; Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, France; Commander of the Iron Crown of Austria; Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph of Austria; Commander of the St. Michael Order of Merit, Bavaria; Commander of the Royal Order of Charles III., Spain; Commander of the Order of

St. Maurice and St. Lazare, Italy; Commander of the Order of Christ, Portugal; Knight of the Order of Leopold, Belgium; Knight of the Order of St. Olaf, Norway; Knight of the Order of Frederick, Wurtemberg; Osmanieh of Turkey, Second Class; and has received the Emperor of Germany's Gold Medal for Science and Art. In the year 1854 he married the daughter of the late Baron Fritz von Reitzenstein, commanding the Royal Prussian Horse Guards, by whom he has a numerous family.

CUNNINGHAM, Major-General Alexander, C.S.I., of the Bengal Engineers, second son of Allan Cunningham, and brother to the late Captain J. D. Cunningham, author of the "History of the Sikhs," was born in John Street, Westminster, Jan. 23, 1814, and educated at Christ's Hospital, and at the Military College, Addiscombe. He was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Engineers in 1831; Aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India in 1834; sent specially to Cashmere in 1839; Engineer to the King of Oudh in 1840; head of a mission to Thibet, &c., in 1846; chief Engineer of the North Western Provinces in 1858; Archæological Surveyor-General of India in 1870; and Companion of the Star of India in 1871. General Cunningham is the author of many articles on antiquarian subjects in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society, and other periodicals; "The Bhilsa Topes, or Buddhist Monuments of Central India," 1854; "An Essay on the Arian Order of Architecture," 1846; "Ladak, Physical, Statistical, and Historical," 1854; and voluminous official reports on the Antiquities of Northern Hindostan, which have been reprinted by order of the Government of India.

CUNNINGHAM, The Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., was born at Paisley in 1819. He was educated first at a private school, and afterwards at the grammar school there. In 1836 he went to the University of Glasgow, and studied there during four sessions, carrying high honours in most of his classes. Attracted by the great reputation of Sir William Hamilton as a teacher of metaphysics, and of Professor Wilson (Christopher North) as a teacher of moral philosophy, he repaired to Edinburgh in 1840, and gained the first honours in both classes, together with Professor Wilson's prize for the best English Poem. In the session 1841-2, he continued his studies at Edinburgh under Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Walsh, having now entered the Divinity Hall. As the current was then flowing very strongly towards secession from the Established Church, more especially in Edinburgh, and as Mr. Cunningham had no sympathy with the movement, he returned to Glasgow and completed his studies there. At that time he held a Classical Mastership in the Glasgow Collegiate School. In March, 1845, he was licensed as a Preacher of the Gospel, and in August of the same year he was ordained Minister of the parish of Crieff, where he has remained and ministered ever since. In 1859, he published his first important work, "The Church History of Scotland," which is now the recognised standard book on the subject. In 1868, "The Quakers" appeared, and in 1874 "A new Theory of Knowing and Known." In 1885-6 he was the Croale Lecturer, and his Lectures are now published under the title of "The Growth of the Church in its Organisation and Institutions." Besides these works Dr. Cunningham wrote articles for the *Edinburgh Review*, on Napier's Life of Claverhouse, Mill's Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy, Guizot's Life of Calvin, and Kampschulte's Johann Calvin; for the *Westminster Review*, on Hamilton's Doctrines of Perception and Judgment; for the *North British Review*, on Chambers's Domestic Annals of Scotland; and many other articles for *Macmillan's Magazine*, and other magazines and reviews. He is the author of two of the sermons in the well-known volume of "Scotch Sermons," which made a great noise on account of their broad theology; and of three lectures in the St. Giles's series. In 1860 the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1886 the University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In the same year he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly, the highest honour the Church of Scotland has to bestow. In June, 1886, he was appointed by the Crown to be Principal and Primarius Professor of Divinity in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, in succession to the late Principal Tulloch.

CURCI, Carlo Maria, an Italian ecclesiastic, born about 1800, entered the Society of Jesus, of which he soon became a distinguished ornament. Both as a pulpit orator and as a writer on theological subjects he acquired a high reputation throughout Italy. His name drew crowds to hear him when he preached, and he delivered discourses in nearly every city of the peninsula. Three times he was the Lent preacher before the Chapter of San Pietro in Vaticano, where His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., was wont occasionally to be present, privately, at his sermon. Father Curci also founded, and mainly set forward, the *Civiltà Cattolica*. So highly did the late Pope esteem this periodical, that he provided for its permanent continuance, in Rome and elsewhere, under the management of the Jesuits. Father Curci was a contributor to the *Civiltà Cattolica* during a period of sixteen years. In 1871 he was in high repute as the famous preacher in the great church of the Gesù, in Rome, where crowds flocked to listen to his fervent discourses. After that he retired to Florence, and set himself, entirely of his own accord, to preach and publish his lectures on "The Four Gospels." At the same time he likewise published a small volume of "The Four Gospels," with a few short notes. Father Curci gave utterance to opinions which were quite contrary to those generally entertained by his colleagues of the Society of Jesus respecting the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the result was that, in 1877, he was expelled from the Order. His peculiar views are given in a work published at Florence in Dec., 1877, under the title of "Il moderno Dissidio tra la Chiesa e lo Stato, considerato per occasione di un fatto particolare." ("The Modern Dissension between Church and State, examined on the occurrence of a personal matter.") In March, 1878, Father Curci wrote a letter from Florence to His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., describing the unhappy position in which he was placed by his recent conduct, and expressing a desire to offer a retractation of his errors. This was followed by a second letter, making the largest offers of submission, declaring himself ready to make public reparation if necessary, and expressing a desire, as private affairs called him to Rome, to make his atonement in person. He went to Rome, and had interviews with Cardinal Franchi, and Father Pecci, the Pope's brother. The result of the interview with Father Pecci was a letter of retractation which appeared in all the journals; but so many persons regarded this retractation as incomplete, and liable to misinterpretations, that the Holy Father was dissatisfied with it, and refused a private audience to Father Curci until he had written a fresh recantation, in which he declared his sincere intention to submit his opinions and his writings to the judgment of the Pope. Father Curci has for some years been engaged on a translation of the Old Testament, with notes. It has proceeded as far as the Psalms, which were published at Rome in 1883, with an introductory letter by Mgr. Scapaticci, reviser to the Vatican, and with the formal approval of the ecclesiastical authorities.

CURRIE, Sir Donald, K.C.M.G., M.P., is the son of the late Mr. James Currie, and was born in 1825. He is at the head of the firm of Donald Currie & Co., owners of the Castle Line of steamships between London and South Africa. Sir Donald takes an active interest in all questions connected with South Africa, and he has rendered great services to the country and to the Government. For his services in the settlement of the Diamond Fields dispute and the Orange Free State Boundary he was made a C.M.G. in 1877, and in 1881 a K.C.M.G. for further assistance during the Zulu War and especially in connection with the relief of Ekowe. He entered Parliament in 1880 as Liberal Member for Perthshire, and in 1885 and again in 1886 was returned for the new division of West Perthshire. At the last General Election he stood as a Unionist Liberal. Sir Donald Currie, it will be remembered, has on three occasions taken the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone long trips in his ocean steamers when he was in need of a voyage to restore him to health.

CURRIE, Sir Edmund Hay, was born in 1834, and educated at Harrow. He is the grandson of the late Sir James Hay, K.C.B., and has for many years been associated with various philanthropic movements for promoting the education and improving the social condition of the poor in the east end of London. He took an active part in promoting the success of the People's Palace, and is chairman of the trustees of that institution. Sir Edmund was formerly a member of the School Board for London and the Metropolitan Asylums Board. He was knighted in 1876.

CURRIE, Sir Philip Henry Wodehouse, K.C.B., son of the late Raikes Currie, Esq., was born in 1834. He entered the Foreign Office in 1854, and became senior clerk in 1874. In 1876 he accompanied the Marquis of Salisbury as secretary on his Special Embassy to Constantinople, and in 1878 was appointed (jointly with Mr. M. Corry, now Lord Rowton) secretary to the Special Embassy during the Congress at Berlin, and was made a C.B. He was in charge of the correspondence respecting the affairs of Cyprus from August, 1878, to April, 1880, and in 1882 was appointed Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He was Joint Protocolist to the Conference in London on Egyptian Finance, from June 28 to August 2, 1884, was made a K.C.B., December 1, 1885. He was appointed Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, April 2, 1889.

CURTIS, George Ticknor, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, Nov. 28, 1812. He graduated at Harvard College in 1832, was admitted to the Bar in 1836, practised law in Boston till 1862, when he removed to New York. During his residence in Boston he served for several terms in the Massachusetts Legislature. He also held the office of United States Commissioner, and in this capacity, in 1851, returned to his master a fugitive slave, named Thomas Sims, for which he was sharply censured by the abolitionists. He twice delivered the annual Fourth of July oration before the municipal authorities of the city of Boston, the last time in 1862. He has made valuable contributions to legal, historical and biographical literature; among which are:—"Rights and Duties of American Seamen," 1844; "The Law of Copyright," 1847; "The Law of Patents," 1849 (4th edition, 1873); "Commentaries on the Jurisprudence, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States," 2 vols., 1854-58; "Equity Precedents," 1859; a "Life of Daniel Webster," 2 vols., 1855-58; "History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States," 2 vols., 1855-58; "Last Years of Daniel Webster," 1878; a Memoir of his brother, Judge B. R. Curtis, 1879; "Life of James Buchanan," 2 vols., 1883; "Implied Powers of the Constitution," 1885; and "McClellan's Last Service to the Republic," 1886. He is the author of a novel entitled "John Charáxes: a tale of the Civil War in America," 1889. His enlarged work, "Constitutional History" of the United States from their Declaration of Independence to the Close of their Civil War," 2 vols., 8vo., is now in the press (1890). Although so large a part of his life has been devoted to literary pursuits, he has been constantly engaged in the practice of his profession.

CURTIS, George William, LL.D., was born at Providence, Rhode Island, Feb. 24, 1824. After leaving school, he was for a year a clerk in a mercantile house in New York, and in 1842 went, together with an elder brother, to the Brook Farm Socialistic Institution in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where they remained about eighteen months, when they removed to a farm in Concord, and remained there another eighteen months. In 1846 he went to Europe, residing mainly in Berlin, Rome and Paris, subsequently visiting Egypt and Syria. Returning to America in 1850, he published "Nile Notes of a Howadji," being sketches of his observations in Egypt. This was followed in 1852 by "The Howadji in Syria." In the meantime he had connected himself with the *New York Tribune* newspaper, and had become one of the editors of *Putnam's Monthly*. The failure of this magazine (in the ownership of which he was a special partner), in 1857, involved Mr. Curtis in financial difficulties from which he was fifteen years in clearing himself. He lectured on social and æsthetic topics throughout the country, and became a regular contributor to *Harper's Magazine*, to which, besides many occasional articles, he has, since 1858, furnished a monthly paper under the general title of the "Editor's Easy Chair." In 1857 *Harper's Weekly*, an illustrated journal, was established, and Mr. Curtis soon became its principal editor. When the Civil War broke out this journal took a decided political tone, and became an influential organ of the Republican party. He was in 1867 elected a delegate to the Convention for revising the Constitution of the State of New York; and in the same year was appointed one of the Regents of the University of that State —a body which has the general supervision of the higher grades of institutions for public instruction. In the canvas of 1868 he was made a presidential elector on the Republican ticket, and warmly supported the election of President Grant, who in 1871 appointed him a member of the Commission to frame rules for the regulation of the civil service. He, however, opposed the candidature of President Grant for a third term, both in 1876 and in 1880, and has been a prominent leader of that wing of the Republican party which secured the nomination of Mr. Hayes and of Mr. Garfield. President Hayes offered him the missions to England and Germany, which he declined. During the recent agitation for a reform in the civil service, Mr. Curtis vigorously supported the movement, and has been President of the National Reform League since its organization. In 1884 he opposed the nomination of Mr. Blaine as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and was a supporter of the Democratic nominee, Mr. Cleveland. In 1890 he was elected Chancellor of the University. Besides the Howadji volumes of travel, he has published the following works, all made up of previous contributions to various periodicals:

"Lotus Eating," a series of newspaper letters from watering-places, 1852; "The Potiphar Papers," 1853; "Prue and I," 1856; and "Trumps," 1862; besides a number of addresses and orations.

CURTIUS, Ernst, LL.D., a German Hellenist, was born at Lübeck, Sept. 2, 1814, and after a preliminary training in the college of his native town, pursued his studies at the universities of Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, and in 1837 visited Athens in company with Professor Brandis in order to begin at head-quarters his researches into Greek antiquities. Subsequently he accompanied Ottfried Müller in his archæological expedition to the Peloponnesus; and on the decease of that eminent scholar in 1840, he returned to his native country; was created Doctor by the University of Halle; taught for some time in the colleges of Berlin; became Professor Extraordinary there; and was appointed tutor to Prince Frederick William, the father of the present Emperor of Germany; and Secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences. In 1856 he succeeded Hermann as Professor at Göttingen. He went to Athens to undertake excavations at Olympia in April, 1864. Since 1870 he has been director of the Antiquarian Department in the Royal Museum. Professor Curtius's works all relate to Greek antiquities; the best known is his "History of Greece," which has been ably translated into English by A. W. Ward, M.A., 5 vols., 1868-74. Amongst his other works are "Peloponnesos," "Naxos," "Olympia," and "Greek Sculpture by Springs and Streams;" "Attic Studies," 1862, 1865; "Ancient and Present Times," 3 vols.; "Materials for the History and Topography of Asia Minor," 1872; "Atlas of Athens," 1878; and "Maps of Attica."

CUST, The Very Rev. Arthur Percival Purey, D.D., Dean of York, is the only surviving son of the late Hon. William Cust, by Sophia, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Newnham, of Southborough, Kent, and grandson of the first Lord Brownlow. He was born in Feb., 1828, and was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in Easter Term, 1850, and was afterwards Fellow of All Souls', where he graduated M.A. in 1854. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Wilberforce) in 1851, and was admitted into priest's orders by the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Murray) in the following year. He was successively curate of Northchurch, Hertfordshire, and rector of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire, from 1853 to 1862, when he was appointed vicar of St. Mary's, Reading. He was subsequently appointed Rural Dean of Reading, and succeeded the Ven. Edward Bickersteth in the Vicarage of Aylesbury, in 1875, but resigned that living in the following year, on being made Archdeacon of Buckingham. He was also appointed an Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1874. In Feb., 1880, he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, to the Deanery of York, vacant by the death of the Hon. Augustus Duncombe. He married in 1854 Lady Emma Bess Bligh, younger daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Darnley.

CUST, Robert Needham, LL.D. Edinburgh, son of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Cockayne Cust, and Lady Anna Maria Needham, daughter of the Earl Kilmorey, was born in 1821 at Cockayne Hatley, Bedfordshire, and educated at Eton. He entered Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service and took honours in four oriental languages in the College of Fort William, Calcutta. He held the highest judicial and revenue posts in Northern India, and served many years with Lord Lawrence in the Panjáub, being present at the battles of Múdki and Sobraon, and at the taking of Lahore, 1845-46. He took part in the Panjáub War, 1848-49, and in the pacification of the country after the Mutinies in 1858. He was a Member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, 1864-65, and is Barister-at-Law, J.P. for the counties of London and Middlesex, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society. He has published "Modern Languages of East Indies," 1878; "Modern Languages of Africa," 1882; "Modern Languages of Oceania;" "Linguistic and Oriental Essays" (Series I. and II.); "Sketches of Anglo-Indian Life;" "The Shrines of Lourdes, Zaragossa, and Loretto;" "Notes on Missionary Subjects;" "Poems of many Years and Places;" and is a constant contributor to oriental, literary, and religious publications, and an earnest supporter of all Protestant Missionary Societies. Mr. Cust is a Member of Committees of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Church Missionary Society, a Member of the German and French Oriental Societies, and Honorary Member of the Geographical Society of Holland and the American Board of Foreign Missions, Boston, United States.

D.

DAGONET. *See* SIMS, G. R.

DAHN, Professor Geheimrath Felix, German historian, a writer on German law, a novelist, and poet, son of the celebrated actors Friedrich and Constance Dahn of Munich, was born at Hamburg, Feb. 9, 1834, and educated at the Gymnasium and University of Munich. In 1862 he was appointed Professor of Jurisprudence at Würzburg, and in 1872 proceeded to Königsberg where he still resides. He distinguished himself as a volunteer in the war of 1870-71. Amongst his historical works the chief are "The Germanic Kings" (Die Könige der Germanen), 6 vols., 1861-72; "Procopius of Cesarea," 1865; "West Gothic Studies," 1874; "Lombard Studies," 1876; "Reason in Law," 1879; "The Early History of the Germanic and Romance Peoples," I.—IV., 1881-90; "German History," I., 1883, II., 1889. As a poet, Professor Dahn has written a number of ballads which take high rank; "Twelve Ballads," 1875; "Ballads and Songs," 1878, and others. As a novelist he ranks still higher. "Der Kampf um Rom," which appeared in 1876 made a great impression throughout Germany; it was followed in 1878 by "Kämpfende Herzen," and "Odhins Trost," which reached a 6th ed. in 1883. He has written also "Kleine Romane aus der Völkerwanderüng," I.—VII., 6 editions; "Bis zum Tode getreu," 6th ed. 1887; "Weltuntergang," 6th ed. 1889, and several novels on subjects from Northern and Scandinavian history. In 1888 he accepted a vocation to the University of Breslau.

DALE, Robert William, M.A., D.D., LL.D., an independent minister, born in London, Dec. 1, 1829, was educated at Spring Hill College, Birmingham, and graduated M.A. at the University of London in 1853. He began his ministry at Carr's Lane (Congregational) Church, Birmingham, in June, 1853, as co-pastor with the late John Angell James, on whose death he succeeded to the full charge of the church. Dr. Dale was Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1868-9. For seven years he edited the *Congregationalist,* and he is the author of "Discourses on Special Occasions;" "Week-day Sermons;" a "Life of the Rev. J. A. James;" "Discourses on the Epistles to the Hebrews;" "The Ten Commandments;" "The Ultimate Principle of Protestantism;" "The Atonement: a series of lectures prepared at the request of the Congregational Union of England and Wales," which has been translated into French and German; "The Evangelical Revival;" "Lectures on the Epistle to the Ephesians;" "A Manual of Congregational Principles;" "Laws of Christ for Common Life;" "Impressions of Australia;" and articles in the *British Quarterly, Nineteenth Century, Fortnightly,* and *Contemporary Review.* He has also edited a translation of "Reuss on the Theology of the Apostolic Age." In 1877 he delivered, at Yale College, Connecticut, a series of lectures on Preaching, being the first Englishman appointed to the Lyman Beecher Lectureship; and in the same year he received from Yale the degree of D.D. The lectures have since been published both in England and in America. In 1883 he received from Glasgow the degree of LL.D. Dr. Dale has taken an active part in Nonconformist controversies, and liberal political movements. He was formerly Vice-Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, and has been appointed by the Senate of the University of London Governor of King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, and he signed the Minority Report.

DALLINGER, The Rev. W. H., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., son of Joseph S. Dallinger, artist, etcher, and line engraver, was born at Devonport in 1841, and educated privately. He entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1861, and was appointed successively to Faversham, Cardiff, Bristol, and Liverpool, remaining in the last place twelve years. From there he was appointed to the Governorship of Wesley College, Sheffield, which he resigned, in 1888, in order to devote himself wholly to the pursuit of minute biological research; and for that purpose has constructed a microscopical laboratory near London, where the work he is engaged in is still progressing. Fond of nature and science, from early school-days he made himself master of the use of the best and most powerful microscopical lenses; and, being deeply interested in the discussion then rife amongst biologists as to the origin of life, he, without leaning either to biogenesis or abiogenesis, gave himself to the working out, by microscopical research, of the *life-histories* of the minute forms of life the mode of whose origin was in dispute. The best lenses and appliances obtainable were employed; but under the influence of this work the defects and deficiences of lenses of enormous power were disclosed, and all the years since have been employed by opticians and mathematicians in bringing them nearer perfection. The result has been that the life-histories of these minutest organisms have been worked out successfully by Dr. Dallinger; and it has been shown that, so far from their having origin in not-living matter, they actually arise in spores or germs, fertilized by a genetic process like all the higher and more complex forms above them. Dr. Dallinger's latest work (1885-90) has been, by the aid of still more nearly perfect lenses, to demonstrate that the cell-nucleus in these minute organisms (and probably in all simple cells) undergoes profound changes prior to the several changes of the body. Dr. Dallinger's earliest work was rewarded by an unsought grant of £100 from the Royal Society for further research. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1880; gave a series of discourses on his researches at the Royal Institution, London, and was appointed Rede Lecturer to the University of Cambridge. He also discoursed on his researches before the University of Oxford. He was appointed President of the Royal Microscopical Society in 1883; and, at the request of the committee of the British Association, went to Montreal to give the principal results of his work to the British Association assembled there, in 1884, receiving on that occasion the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Victoria University. The work done is recorded in the Proceedings of the Royal and the Royal Microscopical societies, and has been, in connection with other more general biological work, communicated to several of the leading journals. He has also been a lecturer on the Gilchrist staff. As a minister he has ever sought to inculcate the wisdom of a fearless acceptance of scientific truth, and has endeavoured to show that this may comport with a firm hold on the fundamental truths of Christianity.

DALMOCAND. *See* MACDONALD, GEORGE.

DAMALA, Madame, *née* **Rosine Bernhardt,** called **Sarah,** a French actress, was born at Paris, Oct. 22, 1844. She is a Jewess of French and Dutch parentage. She spent the greater part of her early life in Holland, visiting at the house of her grandfather, an Amsterdam optician. In 1858 she entered the Paris Conservatoire, became a pupil of MM. Provost and Samson, professors of elocution, gained a second prize for tragedy in 1861, and a second prize for comedy in 1862. She made her first public appearance on the stage at the Théâtre Français in Racine's "Iphigénie" and the "Valérie" of Scribe. She attracted hardly any notice, and after a brief withdrawal from the stage she reappeared at the Gymnase and the Porte Saint-Martin, in burlesque parts. In Jan., 1867, she returned to high art at the Odéon, playing several minor parts with much applause till she achieved a notable success in that of Marie de Neuborg in "Ruy Blas." She was thereupon recalled, to the Théâtre Français, and first showed her higher power in Andromaque and Junie; but it was as Berthe de Savigne in the play of "Le Sphinx," performed in March, 1874, that she won the greatest applause. In 1879 she visited London with the other members of the Comédie Française, who on June 2 in that year began a series of brilliant performances at the Gaiety Theatre, under the direction of Mr. John Hollingshead. In the following year Mdlle. Bernhardt returned alone to the Gaiety, M. Coquelin, who was expected to accompany her, being prevented from doing so by his tenure at the Théâtre Français. About this time Mdlle. Bernhardt severed her connection with the Comédie Française, and was condemned to pay £4000 costs and damages for the breach of her engagement. In June, 1881, she again appeared in London at the Gaiety Theatre in "La Dame aux Camélias" for a short series of performances, and she afterwards made a successful tour, from a pecuniary point of view, in the United States. She revisited London in 1885 and played "Fédora" for the first time in England, at the Gaiety Theatre. Some of her latest appearances at the Porte Saint-Martin Theatre have been as Shakepearian heroines. She is now (Nov., 1890) playing there "Cleopatra," in the play so called. She is the authoress of a one-act play, "L'Aveu," produced in 1888; and has recently had the Order of the French Academy conferred on her. In April, 1882, she was married, in the Church of St. Andrew, Wells Street, London, to M. Damala, a Greek gentleman, from whom she was divorced shortly afterwards. He died in Aug., 1889.

DANA, Charles Anderson, born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, Aug. 8, 1819, entered Harvard College in 1839, but remained there only two years. In 1842 he became a member of the Brook Farm community, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and remained there till 1844. He edited, in connection with George Ripley, Parke Godwin, and John S. Dwight, *The Harbinger*, a weekly journal, devoted to social reform and general literature, 1844-47. In 1847 he became connected with the *New York Tribune*, and was for four or five years managing editor, until the spring of 1862. In 1855 he projected Appleton's "American Cyclopædia," in 16 vols., and, in conjunction with Mr. George Ripley, was its responsible editor to its completion in 1863, as also of the revised edition, 1873-77. "The Household Book of Poetry" was compiled and published by him in 1858; and revised and enlarged in 1882. From 1862 to 1865 he was in Government service, during the last two years as Assistant-Secretary of War. About the beginning 1866 he became editor of the *Chicago Republican*, a daily paper, published in Chicago, Illinois; but in 1868 became editor and chief proprietor of the *Sun*, a daily political and literary journal of New York.

DANA, Professor James Dwight, LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Utica, New York, Feb. 12, 1813. He graduated at Yale College in 1833, and was a teacher of mathematics in the United States navy from 1833 to 1835. In 1836-37 he was assistant to Professor Silliman in chemistry, geology, &c., at Yale College. In Dec., 1836, he was appointed mineralogist and geologist to the U.S. exploring expedition, under Commodore Wilks, and accompanied it during its whole tour, returning home in 1842. In 1837 he published his work on "Mineralogy," which has since passed through many editions, and to which three appendices in separate volumes have been added, bringing the work down to 1882. Since 1846 he has been one of the editors of the *American Journal of Science*. He prepared three voluminous reports of his observation of the expedition, with their accompanying atlases of figures, describing many new species, and the geological formations which he had observed. These reports were "On the Zoophytes," 1846; "On the Geology of the Pacific," 1849; "On Crustacea," 1852-54. In 1855 he became Professor of Natural History and Geology in Yale College, a position which he still holds. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, London, Member of the French Academy, Paris, and other learned societies in Europe. In 1872 he received the Wollaston gold medal of the Geological Society of London; and in 1877, the Copley medal of the Royal Society. Among his more popular works are: "Manual of Geology," 1862 (3rd edition 1880, 4th edition 1883); "Text Book of Geology," 1864; "Corals and Coral Islands," 1872 (2nd edition 1890); "Geological Story Briefly Told," 1875; "Characteristics of Volcanoes, with facts from the Hawaiian Islands," 1890.

DARLING, (Lord) Moir Tod Stormonth, M.A. Edinburgh, Senator of the College of Justice, was born in Edinburgh, Nov. 3, 1844, and is the youngest son of the late James Stormonth Darling, of Lednathie, Writer to the Signet, and Elizabeth Moir, daughter of James Tod of Deanstoun. He was educated at Kelso Grammar School, under the late Dr. Fergusson, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated 1864, and was called to the Scottish Bar 1867, and made a Q.C. 1888. He unsuccessfully contested the county of Banff at the general election of 1885. He was appointed Lord Rector's Assessor in the University of Edinburgh 1887, and Solicitor-General for Scotland Nov., 1888, whereupon he was elected without opposition member of Parliament for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. This he resigned, of course, on being, in Oct. 1890, raised to the dignity of Senator of the College of Justice, into which office he was installed with the usual ceremonies. He took the title of Lord Stormonth Darling, and was succeeded by Sir Charles Pearson, as Solicitor-General for Scotland.

DARMESTETER, Professor James, of the College of France, was born March 28, 1849, at Château Salins, Meurthe, opted for French nationality in 1871, is of Jewish extraction, and son of Cerf Darmesteter, bookbinder. He was educated at Paris, in the Lycée Bonaparte, received the prix d'honneur au Concours Général in 1866; Licencié en droit, 1870; left the law for Oriental studies in 1872; received the degree of Docteur à Lettres 1877. Has been Assistant Professor for Zend at the École des Hautes Études since 1877. He succeeded Ernest Renan as Secretary to the Société Asiatique de Paris in 1881, and became Professeur des Langues et Littératures de l'Iran, at the Collège de France, 1885; was sent on a philological mission to India, 1886, and elected Fellow of Bombay University, 1887. He is the author of the following and other works:—"Haurvatât et Ameretât, Essai sur la Mythologie de l'Avesta," 1875; "Ormazd et Ahriman, leurs Origines et leur Histoire," 1877;

"The Zend Avesta," translated (in the series of the "Sacred Books of the East"), 2 vols., 1880, 1883; "Etudes iraniennes," 2 vols., 1883; "Essais orientaux," 1883; "Chants Populaires des Afghans," 1888–1890; "Reports on the Progress of Oriental Studies to the Société Asiatique de Paris from 1881." Mr. James Darmesteter married, in 1888, Miss Mary Robinson, the author of "An Italian Garden," "A Book of Songs," &c., and is the brother of Arsène Darmesteter, Professor of the History of the French Language at the Sorbonne (born 1846, died 1888).

DARMESTETER, Madame, *née* **A. Mary F. Robinson,** the elder daughter of Mr. G. F. Robinson, F.S.A., was born at Leamington, Feb. 27, 1857. For seven years she studied at University College, giving especial attention to Greek literature. She has published a volume of verses, "A Handful of Honeysuckles," 1878; "The Crowned Hippolytus," a translation of Euripides, 1880; "Arden," a novel, and "Emily Brontë," and "Marguerite Queen of Navarre" in the "Eminent Women Series," 1883; "The New Arcadia, and other poems," 1884, and "An Italian Garden," 1886. Her younger sister, Frances Mabel Robinson, has lately won praise as a writer. Madame Darmesteter is busily engaged in working up documentary material for her forthcoming history of the Italian campaigns of the French King Charles V., which, until quite recently, have been strangely neglected by historians.

DARWIN, Francis, M.A., M.B., F.R.S., son of the late Charles Robert Darwin, was born at Down, in Kent, Aug. 16, 1848, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards at St. George's Hospital, London. At College he took the Degrees of M.A., 1874, M.B., 1874, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, 1882. He was University Lecturer in Botany, 1884; University Reader in Botany, 1888; and became Fellow of Christ's College, 1888. He acted as his father's assistant from 1874 to 1882; and is the joint author of "The Power of Movement in Plants," 1880, and author of various papers on Physiological Botany, and is editor of "Life and Letters of Charles Darwin," 1887.

DARWIN, Professor, George Howard, M.A., F.R.S., LL.D., Glasgow, is the second son of the late Charles R. Darwin. He was born in 1845, and in Oct., 1864, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and was later elected a scholar. He graduated in 1868 as Second Wrangler, and was awarded the Second Smith's prize. He was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College in Oct., 1868, and afterwards studied for the Bar, and was called at Lincoln's Inn, April 30, 1872, but never pursued the profession of the law, and in 1873 he returned to Cambridge. In 1879 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1885 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Glasgow; and in the same year "a royal medal" was awarded to him by the Royal Society, in recognition of his scientific work. In 1875 he presented two papers to the Statistical Society, on consanguineous marriages, and in 1876 he contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society a paper "On the Influence of Geological Changes on the Earth's Axis of Rotation." This was followed by several other contributions, many of them attracting great notice in the scientific world, especially one read in Dec., 1878, "On the Remote History of the Earth." Since 1875 Mr. Darwin has been principally occupied with mathematical and physical investigations connected with the study of astronomy. He has also been engaged in experimental investigations on the pressure of loose sand (Inst. C.E.), and jointly with his brother, Mr. Horace Darwin, on small changes of level in the earth's surface, and minute earthquakes (Brit. Assoc. Reports). In 1882 he assisted Sir William Thomson in the preparation of the second part of the new edition of "Thomson and Tait's Natural Philosophy." Since 1882, he has been principally occupied with the theory and prediction of the tides, especially with reference to the operations of the tidal department of the survey of India. An account of his work in this branch will be found in Reports to the British Association for 1883–4–5. On Jan. 16, 1883, he was elected to the Plumian Professorship of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Challis, M.A., F.R.S. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the Council of the Meteorological Office. In addition to the works above enumerated, Professor Darwin is a frequent contributor to *Nature* and other scientific periodicals.

DASENT, Sir George Webbe, D.C.L., is the third but eldest surviving son of the late Mr. John Roche Dasent (Attorney-General of the Island of St. Vincent, West Indies, who died in 1832), by Charlotte Martha, daughter of Mr. Alexander Burrowes Irwin, of the Union Estate, St. Vincent, and the Kills, near

Templemore, co. Tipperary. He was born at St. Vincent about the year 1820, and educated at Westminster School, King's College, London, and Magdalen Hall Oxford, where he entered in 1836 and graduated B.A. in 1840, and D.C.L. 1852. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1852. His translation of "The Prose or Younger Edda," from the Norse, dedicated to Thomas Carlyle, appeared in 1842; that of "Theophilus Eutychianus," from the original Greek, "in Icelandic, Low German, and other tongues," in 1845. His essay "The Norsemen in Iceland," appeared in 1858; "Popular Tales from the Norse, with an Introductory Essay on the origin and diffusion of popular Tales," in 1859; the second edition, enlarged, appeared in 1859, a third in 1888, and "Tales from the Fjeld," from the Norse of Asbjörnsen, in 1874. In 1861 he published the Saga of "Burnt Njal;" and in 1866, "The Story of Gisli, the Outlaw," from the Icelandic; and he has translated much from the German, the Norse, and the Icelandic languages. He has written also "Annals of an Eventful Life," a novel, 3 vols., 1870; "Three to One; or, some Passages in the Life of Amicia Lady Sweetapple," 3 vols., 1872. "Half a Life," 3 vols., 1874; the "Vikings of the Baltic," a tale of the North in the Tenth Century, 3 volumes, 1875. In 1874 his name was associated with "An Icelandic-English Dictionary," printed by the Oxford University Press, based on the MS. collections of the late Richard Cleasby, enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfússon, with an Introduction and Life of Richard Cleasby, by Sir G. W. Dasent. Sir George W. Dasent acted for twenty-five years as one of the assistant editors of *The Times* (1845-1870). He has frequently been employed as an examiner in English and modern foreign languages, in connection with the Civil Service appointments, and has been a frequent contributor to *The Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, and the principal Magazines. On Feb. 5, 1870, he was appointed by the Government to the post of Civil Service Commissioner. Sir George W. Dasent received the honour of knighthood "for public services," at Windsor Castle, on June 27, 1876, and he is an original member of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. He is married to a daughter of the late W. F. A. Delane, Esq., editor of *The Times.*

DAUBRÉE, Professor Gabriel Auguste, was born at Metz (Moselle), on June 25, 1815, after passing the École Polytechnique he was admitted into the Corps des Mines in 1834, and in 1838 was appointed Ingénieur des Mines in le Bas-Rhin, and Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at the Faculty of Sciences at Strasbourg, of which he became Dean in 1852. In 1861 he was (almost unanimously) elected Member of the Academy of Sciences, in succession to Professor Cordier, whom he also succeeded as Professor of Geology at the Natural History Museum, Paris; he was nominated Inspecteur-Général des Mines in 1867, and Director of the School of Mines in 1872. Professor Daubrée has written more than 300 memoirs, chiefly on Geological and Mineralogical subjects, but including investigations allied thereto, such as the permeability of rocks to water, and the effects of such infiltration in producing volcanic phenomena, the relation between thermal waters and the rocks whence they flow, the composition of meteoric masses and their classification in accordance therewith. Professor Daubrée is also distinguished for the long continued and sometimes dangerous experiments which he has conducted in order to ascertain to what extent it is possible artificially to imitate the natural production of rocks. Professor Daubrée is President of the National Agricultural Society of France, Honorary President of the French Alpine Club, Past President of the Academy of Sciences, of the Geological, the Geographical, and the Mineralogical Societies of Paris, Honorary D.Phil. of Bologna and of Halle, Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London, of the Geological Society, and of the Mineralogical Society, of the Academy dei Lincei, of the Academies of Bologna, Boston, Brussels, Copenhagen, Göttingen, Munich, Philadelphia, St. Petersburgh, and Turin, of the Scientific Society of Batavia, and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Professor Daubrée is Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross, Grand Officer and Commander of numerous foreign orders.

DAUDET, Alphonse, a French novelist, was born at Nîmes, of poor parents, May 13, 1840. After studying in the lyceum at Lyons, he became an usher in a school at Alais, and did the drudgery of that humble calling for two years. In 1857 he went to Paris with his brother Ernest, in order to try to gain a livelihood by literary pursuits. He first brought out a volume of poetry, entitled "Les Amoureuses," 1858, which immediately gained for him a reputation, and led to his employment on several newspapers. The *Figaro* opened its columns to a description of "Les Gueux de Province," in which he depicted with extreme earnestness and fidelity the miseries and sufferings of the ushers in provincial schools. He next published "La Double Conversion," a poem, 1861, which was followed in 1863 by "Le Roman du Chaperon Rouge," a collection of articles which had appeared originally in the *Figaro*. He also wrote for the stage with success, composing, in conjunction with M. Ernest Lépine, two little pieces "La Dernière Idole" (Odéon theatre, 1862), and "L'Œillet blanc" (Comédie Française, 1865). Since then he has written for the theatre three pieces which were decided failures, viz., "Le Sacrifice" (Vaudeville); "L'Arlésienne" (same theatre), 1872; and "Lise Tavernier" (Ambigu), 1872. For five years he was private secretary to the Duc de Morny, President of the Corps Législatif (1861-65). M. Alphonse Daudet has contributed extensively to a large number of newspapers, particularly to the *Monde Illustré* and to the *Figaro*, in which his rhymed chronicles, signed "Jean Froissart," and his "Lettres de mon Moulin," signed "Gaston-Marie," deserve special mention. Subsequently he became one of the regular contributors to the *Moniteur Universel*, and he has published under the pseudonym of "Baptistet," or under his real name, a number of novels, tales, and collections of articles contributed originally to newspapers. Among these publications are:—"Le Petit Chose," "Tartarin de Tarascon," "Tartarin sur les Alpes," "L'Evangéliste," "Les Rois in Exil," "Robert Helmont," "Lettres de mon Moulin," "Lettres à un Absent," "Contes du Lundi," "Les Femmes d'Artistes," "Jack, Histoire d'un Ouvrier," 1873; "Fromont jeune et Risler aîné," 1874, his best work, to which the French Academy awarded the Jouy prize in June, 1875, and which was successfully dramatised by M. Alphonse Belot in 1876; "Les Contes Choisis," 1877; "Le Nabab Mœurs Parisiennes," 1878, a work in which the private life of the Duc de Morny is minutely described; "Les Rois en Exil," 1879; a dramatic version of "Jack," brought out at the Odéon, Jan. 11, 1881; "L'Evangeliste," 1882; and "Sappho," 1884. M. Alphonse Daudet has been long connected with the *Journal Officiel*, being entrusted with the theatrical department of that paper.

DAVENPORT **Sir Samuel**, K.C.M.G., LL.D., fourth son of the late George Davenport, Esq., of Oxford, and of Great Wigston, Leicestershire, was born in 1818, and settled in South Australia in 1842. He became a successful sheep-farmer, and also occupied himself with the cultivation of the olive and the manufacture of olive-oil as well as vineyards and wine. He was Crown Nominee of Legislative Council in 1846-7, and Member from 1857-66. He has taken a prominent part in the organisation of the various exhibitions that have been held in different parts of the world, being Executive Commissioner at London, 1851, Philadelphia, 1876, Sydney, 1879, Melbourne, 1880, and London, 1886. He was also for many years President of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society and of the Chamber of Manufactures of South Australia. In 1885 he was appointed President of the South Australian Branch of the Geographical Society of Australasia. He was Knighted in 1884; and in June, 1886, he was created a K.C.M.G., and in July, 1886, received the hon. degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge.

DAVEY, Sir Horace, Q.C., of Lincoln's-inn and of Blackdown-house, near Haslemere, is the son of Mr. Peter Davey, of Torquay, and formerly of Horton, Buckinghamshire, by marriage with Caroline Emma, daughter of the late Rev. William Pace, rector of Rampisham and Wraxall, Dorsetshire. He was born in the year 1833, and was educated at Rugby, from which school he was elected to a Scholarship at University College, Oxford. He obtained a double first-class on taking his degree, and was subsequently chosen a Fellow of his college. He was also Senior Mathematical Scholar and Eldon Law Scholar. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn in January, 1861, and soon rose to eminence as an equity lawyer. He obtained a silk gown in 1875. He sat for Christchurch, Hants, from 1880 down to 1885, when he was defeated. He was Solicitor-General for a few months in 1886 under Mr. Gladstone's last Administration, and was elected member for Stockton-on-Tees, Dec. 21, 1888. He is married to Louisa, daughter of the late Mr. John Donkin.

DAVIDS, St., Bishop of. *See* JONES, the RIGHT REV. WILLIAM BASIL.

DAVIDS, Professor Thomas William Rhys, Ph.D., LL.D., was born at Colchester, May 12, 1843, and educated at the Brighton School, and in the University of Breslau. He was appointed a writer in the Ceylon Civil Service in Feb., 1866, and filled various judicial appointments in that island, where he also acted as Archæological Commissioner to the Government of Ceylon. He was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in May,

1877. Professor Rhys Davids is the author of "Buddhism: a sketch of the life and teachings of Gautama, the Buddha," 1877; of "Buddhist Suttas," Oxford University Press, 1881; of "Vinaya Texts," Oxford University Press, 1882-85; of "Buddhist Birth Stories: being tales of the anterior births of Gautama Buddha," and of "The Questions of King Milinda," Oxford University Press, 1890, and has edited in the original Páli various books of the Buddhist Scriptures for the Páli Text Society (1882—1890). He was the Hibbert Lecturer for the year 1881; is an Honorary Ph.D. of the University of Breslau, an honorary LL.D of the University of Edinburgh, Professor of Páli and Buddhist literature at University College, London; Chairman of the "Páli Text Society," and Secretary of the "Royal Asiatic Society."

DAVIDSON, Professor George, A.M., Ph.D., Sc.D., for many years at the head of the field assistants of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is of Scottish descent, and English birth. His father was Thomas Davidson, of Arbroath, his mother Janet Drummond, of Montrose. He was born at Nottingham, May 9, 1825; and his parents came to Philadelphia in 1832. He received the rudiments of his education from his mother, then attended the public schools of Philadelphia, and graduated from the Central High School at twenty years of age. Between 1845 and 1850 he served in field duty as surveyor from Maine to Texas. Before he was 25 years of age he was chosen for special duty on the Pacific Coast. For five years he was there engaged in determining geographical positions, surveying harbours, selecting sites for lighthouses, measuring base lines; and inaugurated the triangulation of Southern California and of Washington Territory. When General Lee's army invaded Pennsylvania (1863) he was appointed assistant engineer of fortifications for the defence of Philadelphia. Under direction of Prof. Peirce, the successor of Prof. Bache, and by arrangement between the Hon. Secretaries of State and the Treasury Department, he undertook in May, 1867, a geographical reconnaissance of the Coasts of Alaska, for the purchase of which the government was then negotiating with Russia. In 1869 he took charge of the astronomical expedition to Alaska to observe the total solar eclipse of August, 1869, and was the first American who went up the Chilkaht River. In 1873 and 1874 he largely influenced Mr. James Lick in the establishment of the Lick Observatory, and in the first-named year he was authorized to announce that "the greatest telescope in the world" would be installed on the Sierra Nevada at an elevation of 10,000 feet. In 1874, in charge of the American Transit of Venus Expedition to Japan, he observed the phenomena and took about sixty photographs at Nagasaki; and determined the telegraphic difference of longitude between that place and Vladivostock and Tokia, the latter at his own cost. In 1874 he computed a field catalogue of 983 transit stars, and in 1883 he finished the computation of a second and enlarged edition of 1278 time and circumpolar stars. In 1874 he had finished the computation of a table of 57,500 transit star factors to three places of decimals; and has in part computed another equally extensive. In 1878 he was sent to the Paris Exposition to examine the instruments of precision applicable to geodesy and astronomy; and was there elected by the French and foreign jurors the president of the important jury of the moving powers of machinery, wherein the jury examined 3,800 pieces of machinery and awarded 850 prizes. For this service he received the large medal and diploma of the French Government. He has written four editions of the "Coast Pilot of California, Oregon and Washington," 1858, '62, '69, '88. The last edition (entirely rewritten) embraces 721 quarto pages and contains 464 illustrations of landfalls, headlands, islands, rocks, &c. He also wrote (1869) the "Coast Pilot of Alaska," Part I. In 1880 he carried his equatorial telescope to the summit of Santa Lucia, 6,000 feet above and overlooking the ocean, and observed the total solar eclipse of January 11. He has devised new forms of instruments, notably the New Meridian instrument for Latitude and Time named after him; break circuit chronometer; new vertical clamp for transit instruments, &c., and the spirit level horizon to sextant; and has shown the obscure mechanical defects of micrometers, &c. In 1874 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. From the inception of the Geographical Society of the Pacific in 1881, he has yearly been elected President, and has published papers upon the ascent of Makushin Volcano, the eruptions of Bogoslov and other volcanoes of the Aleutian Islands. At his own expense he has maintained the first astronomical observatory on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Professor Davidson has held the position of Honorary Professor of Geodesy and Astronomy in the University of California since 1873, and was a Regent of the same institution from 1877 to 1884

During his 45 years of active field service on the Survey his itinerary shows over 382,000 miles travelled—and always with instruments, note-book and sketch-block in hand. In answer to recent inquiries from the Geographical Society of France he has shown that he has written over 2,500 octavo pages of geographical matter, illustrated by 530 views, maps, &c. In Oct., 1858, he married Ellinor, the youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Henry Fauntleroy, of Virginia, and is the father of two sons and one daughter.

DAVIDSON, The Right Rev. Randall Thomas, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, was born in 1848, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1871, and M.A. in 1875. Ordained in 1874, to the curacy of Dartford, in Kent, he was appointed in 1877 chaplain and private secretary to Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury. This position he held until the Archbishop's death in Dec., 1882. On him devolved, in large measure, many of the arrangements connected with the great Lambeth Conference of 100 Bishops in 1878. He has also contributed articles on various historical and ecclesiastical subjects to the *Contemporary Review, Macmillan's Magazine,* and other periodicals. Bishop Lightfoot, of Durham appointed him Examining Chaplain in 1880, and in 1882 he became Sub-almoner and honorary Chaplain to the Queen, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral. Archbishop Benson, on succeeding to the Primacy, retained Mr. Davidson's services as Resident Chaplain and Private Secretary, and after holding that office for six months he was, in June, 1883, appointed by the Queen to the deanery of Windsor, and also Resident Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. In the same year he received from the University of St. Andrews the honorary degree of D.D. In 1884 he became a trustee of the British Museum, in the management of which he takes an active part. In 1887 he was elected by the Masters of Eton College as their representative on the Governing Body of the School. He is also a Member of the Governing Body of Wellington College. In 1888 Dr. Davidson acted as Hon. Secretary to the third Lambeth Conference, attended by 145 Bishops from all parts of the world, and a few months after the conclusion of its Sessions he published, through the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a volume containing an exhaustive History of these Conferences from their commencement, together with all the official and other documents connected with them. He has been for many years engaged, in conjunction with Canon Benham, in writing the Biography of his father-in-law, Archbishop Tait, whose daughter, Miss Edith Tait, he married in 1878. In 1890 Dr. Davidson was appointed Bishop of Rochester.

DAVIDSON, The Rev. Samuel, D.D., LL.D., was born in 1807, near Ballymena, Ireland. In 1825 he entered the Royal College of Belfast, where he eventually distinguished himself in the various branches of philosophy, philology, and Biblical literature. He was appointed to the Presbyterian ministry, and in 1835 was called to the Chair of Biblical Criticism and Literature in his own College. After a few years of successful labour in that capacity, his opinions respecting ecclesiastical government underwent a change in favour of Congregationalism, and he was shortly afterwards (1842) invited to the Professorship of Biblical Literature and Oriental Languages in the newly erected College of the Congregationalists at Manchester, called the Lancashire Independent College. Here Dr. Davidson rapidly rose in reputation as a Biblical scholar. In addition to an important work he had already published on "Biblical Criticism," he produced in 1843 "Sacred Hermeneutics;" in 1846 a translation of Gieseler's Ecclesiastical History (Clark's Library); in 1848 "The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament;" in 1848-51, "An Introduction to the New Testament," 3 vols.; in 1852, a new edit., which was also almost a new work, of his "Biblical Criticism," 2 vols.; in 1855, "The Hebrew Text of the Old Testament revised;" in 1856, a new work on the "Text of the Old Testament, and the Interpretation of the Bible," to replace the second volume in a new edition of "Horne's Introduction to the Sacred Scriptures." He has since that time written an "Introduction to the Old Testament," 3 vols.; a translation of Fürst's Hebrew Lexicon, with a new preface; above all "An Introduction to the New Testament, Critical, Exegetical, and Theological," 2 vols., 1868, in place of the former Introduction in 3 vols. In 1873 he issued "On a fresh revision of the English Old Testament;" and in 1875, "The New Testament translated from the critical text of von Tischendorf." In 1877 he published "The Canon of the Bible," which is the expansion of an article contributed to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His contributions to the "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," first issued by Dr. Kitto, and since by other editors, have been numerous and marked by varied and mature learning. Years ago the university of Halle conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor in theology, a distinction which he alone, among Englishmen, possesses at the present time. On account of his liberal views, and his acquaintance with the works of German theologians, the committee of his college became dissatisfied, and in the end the professor was obliged to resign his post. Dr. Davidson has for several years resided in London, pursuing his favourite studies. His latest work, published in 1883, is on "The Doctrine of Last Things contained in the New Testament."

DAVIES, The Rev. John Llewelyn, M.A. born at Chichester, Feb. 26, 1826, was educated at Repton School and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was elected a fellow of that society in 1850. He was appointed Incumbent of St. Mark's, Whitechapel, in 1852, and Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, in 1856. He was appointed, in Feb., 1881, a Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; and in Oct., 1882, Rural Dean of the deanery of St. Marylebone. In 1889 he became Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, and in 1890 Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge. Mr. Davies has translated (jointly with D. J. Vaughan) "Plato's Republic;" and published several volumes of sermons; an edition of Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon; contributions to "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," and to periodical literature; also "Theology and Morality, Belief and Practice," 1873; "The Christian Calling," 1875; and "Social Questions," 1885. He was a contributor to Dr. William Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and "Dictionary of Christian Biography." For some years he was a member of the London School Board for the Marylebone Division, and Principal of Queen's College in Harley Street. He is a theologian of the school of the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

DAVIES, Mrs. Mary, born in London, of Welsh parents, Feb. 27, 1855, was Welsh scholar at the Royal Academy of Music for three years, studying principally under Signor Randegger, and winning successively bronze and silver medals, as well as the Parepa-Rosa gold medal, and the Christine Nilsson prize. After remaining at the Royal Academy five years, she was elected an associate, and was in 1882 elected a member of the Academy; acted as Honorary Examiner for the vocal competitions of the Academy in 1889; has sung at various festivals in the provinces, including those of Worcester, Gloucester, and Norwich, and in London at the Concerts of the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Philharmonic Society, and at the Richter Concerts, whilst she has been associated with Mr. Boosey's London Ballad Concerts since 1878. Mrs. Mary Davies, in 1880, created the part of Margaret in the English version of Berlioz's "Faust," produced by Sir Charles Hallé, the other artists associated with the work being Mr. Charles Santley and Mr. Edward Lloyd. She was married to Mr. W. Cadwaladr Davies, of the Inner Temple, March 22, 1888.

DAVIES, The Hon. Sir Matthew Henry, K.C.B., M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, was born at Geelong, 1850, and is the son of Ebenezer Davies, Esq., and Ruth, daughter of Mark Bartlett, Esq., Berkshire, and grandson of the Rev. John Davies, of Trevecca College, South Wales. He was educated at Geelong College, matriculated at Melbourne University in 1869, and was admitted as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in 1875. For five years he was Honorary Secretary to the Council of the Law Institute of Victoria. He is a J.P. for the Central Bailiwick, and was Mayor of the City of Prahran, 1881-82, and represented the electoral district of St. Kilda in Parliament from 1883 to 1888. He was member of Royal Commission on the Transfer of Land and Titles to Land in 1885; was sworn an ex-Councillor, Feb., 1886; and joined the Gillies-Deakin Government as Minister without responsible office. He visited England in connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, 1886-87; was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Banking, 1887; elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Oct., 1887; Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Electric Lighting and Ventilation of the Parliament Houses, 1888; Executive Commissioner and a Vice-President of the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888; returned unopposed for the electoral district of Toorak, 1889; and was unanimously re-elected Speaker, 1889. Sir Matthew Davies was created a K.B. in 1890. He married Elizabeth Locke, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Mercer, Presbyterian minister, of Melbourne.

DAVIS, Henry William Banks, R.A., was born at Finchley, Aug. 26, 1833, and educated at home. When a student at the Royal Academy, in 1854, he obtained two silver medals—one for perspective, the other for a model in the Life School. He matriculated at Oxford in 1856, but after residing a few terms at the university, he resumed his art pursuits, and was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in Jan., 1873. In 1861 Mr. Davis painted "Rough Pasturage," exhibited at the Royal Academy; in 1865, "The Strayed Herd;" in 1866, "Spring Ploughing" (engraved); in 1870, "Dewy Eve;" in 1871, "Moonrise," and "The Prætorium at Neufchatel;" in 1872, "A Panic" (engraved), and "Trotting Bull," in bronze, which obtained a medal for sculpture at the Vienna Exhibition; in 1873, "A Summer Afternoon;" in 1874, "A French Lane," "The End of the Day," and "In Picardy;" in 1876, "Early Summer," "A Spring Morning," "The Rustling Leaves," and "Mares and Foals: Picardy;" in 1877, "After Sundown," "Reconnoitring," "Contentment," and "The Approach of Night;" in 1878, "Mid-day Shelter," "Afternoon on the Cliffs," "Evening Light," and "The Lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea;" in 1879, "Cutting Forage on the French Coast," "A Midsummer Night," "Wanderers," "Picardy Sheep," and "Cloud and Sunshine;" in 1880, "Family Affection," and "Returning to the Fold," which was purchased by the president and council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantrey bequest; in 1881, "Mother and Son," "Noon," and "The Evening Star;" in 1882, "In Ross-shire," "Sea and Land Waves," "Broken Weather in the Highlands," and "Showers in June;" in 1883, "Gathering the Flock," "Ben Eay," "At Kinlochewe;" in 1890, "A Placid Morning on the Wye," "The Picardy Dunes," and "A Ford on the Wye." All the above-mentioned pictures, as well as similar Highland scenes painted during the last three years, were exhibited at the Royal Academy. Mr. Davis was elected a full member of the Academy June 18, 1877.

DAVISON, Mrs., *née* **Arabella Goddard**, pianist, daughter of Mr. T. Goddard, of Welbeck Street, born at St. Servan, near St. Malo, in Brittany, in Jan., 1836, almost from infancy showed an extraordinary taste for music, which was fostered by her parents. On her first appearance in public, at a concert given for some charitable purpose in her native village of St. Servan, when she played a fantasia on themes from Mozart's "Don Juan," she was little more than four years of age. At this time the promise of future celebrity in the child was so great that her parents removed with her to Paris, where she received lessons from Kalkbrenner. Returning to London soon after the revolution of Feb., 1848, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard confided the cultivation of their daughter's musical talents to Mrs. Anderson, her Majesty's *pianiste*. She was only eight years of age when she was called upon to perform at Buckingham Palace before her Majesty and the late Prince Albert, who highly complimented her on her playing. The completion of her musical education was intrusted to Thalberg, under whose able tuition she rapidly progressed, and in a short time she could play the most difficult passages at sight; in addition to which her musical memory was surprising. She first appeared in public, at a *matinée* at her father's residence, March 30, 1850: and in Oct. made her *début* at the Grand National Concerts, when she played the "Elisire" fantasia, and the "Tarantella" of Thalberg, with marked success. From that time she appeared frequently in public, and established her fame by her performance of various fantasias by Thalberg, Prudent, &c. The first performances of Miss Goddard at the concerts given at Her Majesty's Theatre were confined principally to works of the modern romantic school. She has since become equally distinguished as a *pianiste* in more classical compositions. Miss Goddard afterwards became the pupil of Mr. G. A. Macfarren, under whom she studied harmony; and left England for a tour on the Continent in 1854, visiting Paris, Leipzig, Berlin, Vienna, Florence, and nearly all the principal cities of France, Germany, and Italy; giving concerts, and meeting with great success. She returned to England in May, 1856, and in 1860 was married to Mr. Davison, a musical critic, though she, in public and private concerts, has retained her maiden name. Miss Goddard took her farewell of the British public at St. James's Hall, Feb. 11, 1873, and soon afterwards went on a professional tour through Australia, the Sandwich Islands, and the United States. She returned to England in April, 1876.

DAVITT, Michael, one of the best known of the Irish leaders, was born in 1846 in the village of Straide, co. Mayo. His parents were of the poorer class of western Irish peasantry, and when Michael was five years old, his father was evicted from the small holding on which the family subsisted. This early experience of landlord power has doubtless largely tended to influence his action in the fierce crusade which he has waged of recent years against Irish landlordism. The family then emigrated to Lancashire, where he was employed in a cotton factory, and at the age of eleven lost his right arm through a machinery accident. He was then sent to the Wesleyan School at Haslingden, and at fifteen obtained work in a printing office, where he remained for seven years. In 1866 he joined the Irish Revolutionary movement initiated by James Stephens, and in 1870 was arrested in London, tried on an indictment of "treason-felony," and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. After undergoing seven years and a half of imprisonment, chiefly in Dartmoor Convict Prison, Mr. Davitt was released on ticket-of-leave. In conjunction with other amnestied Fenian prisoners he was tendered a public reception by the people of Dublin, and after making a tour of the West of Ireland and paying a hurried visit to America, he started the Land Agitation in his native county of Mayo early in 1879. In October of that year he, in conjunction with Mr. Parnell and others, founded the Land League Organization, and became its guiding spirit. He was arrested and prosecuted in November of that year for a seditious speech, but after a week's imprisonment and an abortive trial the prosecution was abandoned. During the partial famine of 1879-80, he had the chief direction of the Land League relief funds. In May, 1880, he proceeded to America to superintend the organization of the American branch of the Land League, and made an organizing tour of the Northern States from New York to San Francisco and back. Recalled to Ireland by the State prosecution of the executive of the Land League, he was again arrested on Feb. 3, 1881, by order of the Government, and consigned to Portland Convict Prison on a revocation of his original ticket-of-leave. After an incarceration of fifteen months, during which, on his own admission, he was exempt from ordinary convict labour, he was again released on ticket-of-leave, Mr. Parnell and other Irish members going down to Portland to receive him on his discharge. On the very day of this release, May 6, 1882, Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were assassinated in the Phœnix Park. In conjunction with Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, he issued a manifesto to the Irish race condemnatory of the murder. After again visiting America and submitting to a meeting of Irish American representatives in New York a plan for the amalgamation of existing national organizations in the United States, he returned to Ireland and succeeded in persuading Mr. Parnell to summon a National Convention in Dublin to effect the revival of the Land League movement. The National League organization was the outcome of this convention—with the restoration of Irish legislative independence as the first plank in its platform. In Feb., 1883, Mr. Davitt was again prosecuted for a violent speech against rent and landlordism, and, refusing to enter into bail to keep the peace, he underwent four months imprisonment in Richmond Bridewell, Dublin. Since then he has been an incessant propagandist of Land League principles and Nationalist aspirations in Ireland and Great Britain. While imprisoned in Portland in 1882 he was elected M.P. for Meath, but was disqualified by a vote of the House of Commons. When legally eligible on the expiration of his ticket-of-leave in 1885, he was solicited to become a candidate by several Irish constituencies, but refused to enter the Imperial Parliament from an objection to take the oath of allegiance. He at the same time refused to accept a national testimonial for his services to the Irish people. In Dec., 1884, Mr. Davitt published "Leaves from a Prison Diary," a work which was written during his imprisonment in Portland, and which has had a very large circulation. Occupied with literary work as a means of livelihood, Mr. Davitt is a constant contributor to American and Colonial newspapers, and an occasional writer in Irish and English journals and reviews. He has a decided leaning towards socialistic doctrines in his writings and speeches, and is far from being in union with the other Irish leaders; his theories of land being more in accordance with those of Mr. Henry George than with those of Mr. Parnell. He has been recently elected a member of the Dublin corporation, and is a delegate from that body to the Port and Docks Board of the city. He is a director of the Dublin North City Milling Co., and a member of the Executive Council of the Irish National League. He has undergone altogether over nine years' imprisonment for his connection with Irish political movements. He was one of those who were implicated in the charges made in the articles on "Parnellism and Crime," and conducted his own case with an ability which called forth commendations even from the presiding Judge.

DAWKINS, Professor William Boyd, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., Assoc. Inst. C.E., geologist and osteologist, was born Dec. 26, 1838, at Buttington Vicarage, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire. He received his education at Rossall school and at the University of Oxford, where he became a scholar of Jesus College, and first Burdett-Coutts geological scholar

He was appointed assistant geologist in Her Majesty's Geological Survey of Great Britain in 1862; geologist in 1867; Curator of the Manchester Museum, 1869; lecturer on geology in Owen's College, Manchester, in 1870; Professor there in 1874; and President of the Manchester Geological Society in 1874. Professor Dawkins is the author of numerous essays in the "Proceedings" of the Geological, Anthropological, and Royal Societies, relating principally to fossil mammalia; "British Pleistocene Mammalia" in the "Proceedings" of the Palæontological Society, 1866-78; and "Cave-Hunting: Researches on the Evidences of Caves respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe," 1874. In 1875 he went round the world, by way of Australia and New Zealand. In 1880 he published a work on "Early Man in Britain, and his place in the Tertiary Period;" and gave a series of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Massachusetts. He was appointed, in 1882, a member of the scientific committee of the Channel Tunnel, and entrusted with the geological survey of the English and French coasts for that enterprise. He presided over the Anthropological section of the British Association at Southampton, in Aug., 1882; and on Oct. 17 in the same year he was elected an honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford. In 1883-4 he was engaged in laying down the line for a tunnel under the Humber, and in 1885 made a preliminary survey of the antiquities of the Isle of Man, in the same year being elected examiner in the University in London. In 1886 he began the search for coal at Dover, which has recently resulted in the discovery of a coal-field in South-Eastern England. He was appointed President of the Geological Section of the British Association in 1888; and, in 1889, Lyell Medallist, and Examiner in the University of Oxford. During the last 15 years he has advised on various engineering works—the water-supply of the metropolis, of Croydon, Cardiff, Bristol and Liverpool, the salt of Northwich, the Manchester ship Canal, and the Kerosene Shales of New South Wales.

DAWSON, George M., LL.D., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., son of Vice-Chancellor Sir John William Dawson, was born at Pictou on Aug. 2, 1849. He is Assistant Director Geological Survey of Canada; Murchison and Edward Forbes Medallist, Royal School of Mines, and was appointed Geologist and Naturalist to H.M. North American Boundary Commission in 1873, and in 1875 he published a detailed report on the country traversed from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, entitled "Geology and Resources of the 49th Parallel." He was appointed to the Geological Survey of Canada in 1875, and has since been principally engaged in the survey and exploration of the North-West Territory and British Columbia, and was placed in charge of the Yukon Expedition, undertaken by the Canadian government in 1887. His geological work includes the first detailed account of the surface geology and glacial phenomena of the northern part of the Continent of America west of the Great Lakes, as well as the investigation of the great coal and lignite deposits of the North-West Territory and of large portions of British Columbia and the Queen Charlotte Islands. He is the author of numerous original scientific papers, principally geological, but including geographical, ethnological and other observations made in the course of his explorations, published in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, *Canadian Naturalist, Canadian Record of Science*, and elsewhere. Amongst these are:—"On the Superficial Geology of the Central Region of North America" (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XXXI.); "On the Superficial Geology of British Columbia" (*Ibid.*, Vol. XXXIV.); "Additional Observations on the Superficial Geology of British Columbia and Adjacent Regions" (*Ibid.*, Vol. XXXVII.); "On a New Species of *Loftusia*" (*Ibid.*, Vol. XXXV.); "Foraminifera from the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence" (*Can. Nat.*, 1870, and *Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist.*); "On the Occurrence of Foraminifera, Coccoliths, &c., in the Cretaceous Rocks of Manitoba" (*Can. Nat.*, 1875.); "On the Microscopic Structure of certain Boulder-Clays and the Organisms contained in them" (*Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci.*, Vol. I.); "Sketch of the Geology of British Columbia" (*Geol. Mag.*, Dec. 2, Vol. VIII.); "On certain Borings in Manitoba and the North-West Territory" (*Trans. Royal Soc. Can.*, Vol. IV.); "On the Kwokiool People of Vancouver Island" (*Ibid.*, Vol. V.); and is the author of fifteen reports published by the Geological Survey of Canada, of which the following may be mentioned:—"On the Queen Charlotte Islands, including as an appendix a Monograph on the Haida Indians," 1878; "On an Exploration from Port Simpson on the Pacific Coast to Edmonton on the Saskatchewan," 1879; "On the Region in the Vicinity of the Bow and Belly Rivers," 1882-4; "On the Physical and Geological Features of part of the Rocky Mountains," 1885;

"Notes to accompany a Geological Map of the Northern Portion of the Dominion of Canada," 1886. He is joint author (with Dr. Selwyn) of "Descriptive Sketch of the Physical Geography and Geology of Canada," 1884; and (with Dr. W. F. Tolmie) of "Comparative Vocabularies of the Indian Tribes of British Columbia, with an Ethnological Map," 1884. Since 1884 he has been occupied with the Geological Survey of British Columbia, on which he has published several reports, the most important of which is that on the Yukon District, on the confines of British Columbia and Alaska, 1888. He is President for 1890 of the Natural Science Section of the Royal Society of Canada; in which capacity he delivered an address on the "Later Physiographical Geology of the Rocky Mountains of Canada." (Trans. R.S.C. 1890.)

DAWSON, Vice-Chancellor Sir John William, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., a geologist and naturalist, was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in Oct., 1820. He studied in the University of Edinburgh, and returning home devoted himself to the study of the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The results of these investigations are embodied in his "Acadian Geology," 3rd edit., 1878. In 1842, and again in 1852, he accompanied Sir Charles Lyell in his explorations in Nova Scotia, aiding him materially in his investigations. Since 1843, he has contributed largely to the "Proceedings" of the London Geological Society, and to scientific periodicals. He has also published numerous monographs on special subjects connected with geology, more especially on the Land Animals and Plants of the Palæozoic Period. His two volumes on the "Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of Eastern North America," published by the Geological Survey of Canada, are among the most important contributions yet made to the palæozoic botany of North America; and he is the discoverer of the Eozoön Canadense, of the Laurentian limestones, the oldest known form of animal life. In 1850 he was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, and in 1855 became Principal of the McGill University at Montreal, of which he is now Vice-Chancellor. He is a member of many learned societies in Europe and America. Among his works not already mentioned are:—"Archaia, or Studies on the Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures," 1858; and "The Story of the Earth and Man," 1872; in which he combats the Darwinian theory of the origin of species. In 1875 he published "The Dawn of Life,"—an account of the oldest known fossil remains, and of their relations to geological time and the development of the animal kingdom. In 1877 appeared "The Origin of the World," and in 1878 "Fossil Men and their Modern Representatives." In 1880 appeared "The Chain of Life in Geological Time,"—a sketch of the origin and succession of animals and plants. He has also contributed largely to the *Canadian Naturalist*, and *Canadian Record of Science*, and to many educational, scientific, and religious publications in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. In 1882 he received the Lyell medal of the Geological Society of London for eminent geological discoveries, was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, was selected by the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, to take the (first) Presidency of the Royal Society of Canada, and was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the following year he attended the meeting of the British Association at Southport, and travelled in Egypt and Syria, on the geography and geology of which he has published several papers and a little popular work, "Egypt and Syria, their Geology and Physical Geography in relation to Bible History." He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, and was knighted by Her Majesty in 1884, and in 1885 was elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for the meeting at Birmingham in 1886, and at that meeting he delivered a remarkable address, taking for his subject the geological history of the Atlantic Ocean. He has been elected an honorary Fellow of the Geological Society of Edinburgh and honorary member of the philosophical societies of Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester and Leeds. Sir W. Dawson's more recent works are: "Modern Science in Bible Lands," London, 1888; "The Geological History of Plants," International Scientific Series, 1888; "Modern Ideas of Evolution," London, 1890.

DAY, The Hon. Sir John Charles, son of Captain John Day, of the 49th Regiment, by Emily, daughter of Jan Caspar Hartsinck, was born at the Hague, June 20, 1826. He was educated at Fribourg, and at the Benedictine College of St. Gregory, at Downside, near Bath, and graduated B.A. at the University of London. He entered the Middle Temple in 1845; was called to the Bar in Jan., 1849; joined the Home (now the South-Eastern) circuit was made a Queen's Counsel in 1872 and elected a Bencher of his inn in 1873. For many years he enjoyed a very extensive practice both in London and on circuit. In June, 1882, he was appointed a judge in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, in succession to Mr. Justice Bowen, who had been elevated to the Court of Appeal; and he received the usual honour of knighthood. Mr. Justice Day is the editor of the "Common Law Procedure Acts," and "Roscoe's Nisi Prius." In 1886 he was made President of the special Commission sent to inquire into the origin and circumstances of the Belfast riots. In 1889 he was one of the Judges on the Royal Commission in the Parnell inquiry.

DAY, The Right Rev. Maurice Fitzgerald, D.D., Protestant Bishop of Cashel, is the youngest son of the late Rev. John Day, rector of Kiltallagh, co. Kerry, by Arabella, daughter of Sir William Godfrey, of Bushfield, in the same county. He was born at Kiltallagh in 1816, and received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1838; M.A. 1858). For several years he was chaplain to St. Matthias, Dublin; was appointed Dean of Limerick, and vicar of St. Mary's, Limerick in 1868; and was chosen to succeed the late Dr. Daly in the united Sees of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, in March, 1872, the consecration ceremony being performed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on April 13.

DEACON, George Frederick, M.I.C.E., the eldest son of Mr. Frederick Deacon, of Maidenhead, was born at Bridgewater in the county of Somerset on July 26, 1843, and was educated at Heversham and Glasgow University. Having given proof of a strong taste for physical science and mathematics he was apprenticed, in 1859, to Messrs. Robert Napier & Sons, the eminent mechanical engineers of the Clyde. Glasgow University had then taken the lead in the establishment of a curriculum of engineering science, and in 1863 Mr. Deacon changed from the workshop to the University, where Macquorn Rankine held the Chair of Civil Engineering and Mechanics, and William Thomson (now Sir William) that of natural philosophy. In the first term, Mr. Deacon took several prizes and his work in the physical laboratories, especially in connection with submarine telegraphy, was of so valuable a kind that Sir William, then scientific referee to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, recommended him at the age of twenty-one to fill a remunerative office in that company. This change prevented the completion of his University course; but Professor Rankine has recorded the fact that he highly distinguished himself. Mr. Deacon now inspected the manufacture, in the contractors' works at Greenwich, of the first successful Atlantic cable, and in the expedition of 1865 accompanied the Great Eastern to lay it. The temporary loss of this cable, its remarkable recovery, repeated loss, its abandonment until the following summer, the subsequent lifting of the broken end, and its completion and success, are now matters of history. In the autumn of 1865 Mr. Deacon's services were again sought for Atlantic work; but a business engagement previously made prevented his further connection with the company, and he commenced practice in Liverpool as a consulting Civil and Mechanical Engineer. His practice related chiefly to hydraulic engineering, to drainage, and to combustion, and he was consulted upon matters connected with the Mersey Estuary of which he subsequently made a special study. In 1869-70 he was lecturer on Civil Engineering and Mechanics at Queen's College, Liverpool. In 1871 Mr. James Newlands, the Borough Engineer, and Mr. Thomas Duncan, the Waterworks Engineer of Liverpool, having died, their offices were amalgamated, and out of a large number of candidates, Mr. Deacon, at the age of twenty-eight, was unanimously appointed to the joint office. Under him the reconstruction of the sewers, of the pavements, and of the tramways of Liverpool was rapidly undertaken. The supply of water, though good in quality, had become insufficient in quantity, and from the year 1865 only an intermittent supply could be afforded. Mr. Deacon's invention, now widely known as the differentiating waste-water meter, and applied to about six millions of persons, showed conclusively that the whole difficulty arose from leakage. By its aid the waste was automatically recorded, its localities separately detected, and, without any additional water, the Liverpool people were, before the end of 1875, in possession of a constant supply under higher pressure than before. Between 1873 when this work was begun and 1890, the population supplied has increased by 218,000 persons, and the value of the water saved from leakage and supplied to this additional population is estimated at considerably over £50,000 per annum. During Mr. Deacon's tenure of the office of Borough Engineer, which he resigned in 1881, the zymotic death-rate of Liverpool decreased about 34 per cent., a result which is still substantially maintained. The rapid growth of population had made it necessary to seek for an additional supply of water, and after investigating, at the instance of the Liverpool Corporation, the lake district of Cumberland and Westmoreland, North Lancashire, and Wales, Mr. Deacon, in the beginning of 1877, projected his great scheme of water supply, involving the restoration of an ancient lake—now known as Lake Vyrnwy—in Montgomeryshire, and the construction of an aqueduct 76 miles in length therefrom to Liverpool. The project received the support of Mr. Bateman and Mr. Hawksley, and from the autumn of 1879 until 1885 Mr. Hawksley was associated with Mr. Deacon in the undertaking, now, 1890, nearly completed under Mr. Deacon. He has been a successful inventor:—apparatus for smoke prevention, mechanical stoking, and grain drying; tramways, air vessels, differentiating meters, mechanical integrators, recording tide gauges, sewage meters, reducing valves and heat engines, have in turn been the subjects of his patents. He has received, among others, the Telford and the Watt medals of the Institution of Civil Engineers; he is the author of many scientific and engineering papers, and is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, of the Iron and Steel Institute and of other scientific societies, and past President of the Association of Municipal and Sanitary Engineers.

DEAKIN, Alfred, was born in Melbourne, 1856, and is the son of William Deakin, a well known coach proprietor in the early days of the colony, and of Sarah Deakin, daughter of a Monmouthshire farmer. He was educated at the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, and at Melbourne University; became a barrister-at-law in 1877; journalist also till 1883; was elected for West Bourke in Feb., 1879, but owing to an informality at one polling place, which occasioned much ill-feeling, resigned and was defeated by 15 votes on a heavy poll in August, 1879; and was again defeated early in 1880; but was returned at the head of the poll six months later and continued to represent that constituency until it was divided in 1889, when he was returned for Essendon and Flemington, a portion of the same district. He joined the Service-Berry Ministry in March, 1883, as Minister of Public Works and Water Supply. In 1884 he exchanged the latter office for that of Solicitor-General. In 1886 was elected leader of the Liberal party, and joined Mr. Duncan Gillies in forming a Government, in which he still holds office as Chief Secretary, Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Health. In 1885 he was appointed President of a Royal Commission on Water Supply, and in that capacity visited the United States, presenting upon his return an elaborate report upon irrigation as practised in the States, upon which Victorian legislation, introduced by himself, has since been largely founded. In 1887 he was the senior representative of the Colony at the Imperial Conference in London, when he was offered and declined the title of K.C.M.G. On the way thither he visited Egypt and Italy, and published a second report upon Irrigation as practised in those countries. He was the second Victorian delegate to the Australian Conference at Sydney on the Chinese question in 1888. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the Federal Council of Australasia, and took an active part in its session at Hobart in the same year. In 1890 he was one of the two representatives of Victoria at the Federation Conference held in Melbourne; and, later in the same year, was appointed one of the seven representatives of the Colony at the forthcoming Convention in the early part of 1891, which is entrusted with the task of framing a constitution for a Federal Australasian State for submission to the several Colonies.

DE AMICIS, Edmondo, a popular Italian writer, born at Oneglia, Oct. 21, 1846, of a Genoese family. He began his studies at Cuneo, and after a preliminary training in the Istituto Candallero at Turin, he entered the military school of Modena, which he quitted in 1865 as sub-lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of the line. In 1866 he took part in the battle of Custozza. The following year he was established at Florence as Director of the *Italia Militare.* After the seizure of Rome by the troops of King Victor Emmanuel, it appeared to him that his career as a volunteer in the army of Italian independence had naturally come to an end. Weary of the monotony of garrison life, he then abandoned the profession of arms, took up his abode at Turin, and devoted his energies exclusively to literature, in which he had already made a mark by his sketches of military life—"La Vita militare: bozzetti" (Milan, 1868). After composing his "Ricordo del 1870-71," he wrote a volume of "Novelle," comprising "Gli Amici di Collegio," "Camilla Furio," "Un gran Giorno," "Alberto," "Fortezza," and "La Casa paterna" (Florence, 1872; 2nd edit. Milan, 1879). A series of tours through Spain, Holland, and Morocco, with visits to London, Paris, and Constantinople, afforded him the material for several works which, written in a lively and attractive style, increased the author's fame, had a wide circulation, and were translated into several European languages. Their titles are:—"La Spagna" (Florence, 1873); "Ricordi di Londra," 1874; "Olanda" (Florence, 1874); "Costantinopoli" 6th edit., 2 vols., Milan, 1877-8); "Marocco" (Milan, 1879); "Ricordi di Parigi" (3rd edit., Milan, 1879). Of these the following have appeared at London in English versions by Caroline Tilton:—"Constantinople," 1878; "Morocco, its people and places," 1879; and "Holland," 1880. Signor De Amicis has also published "Ritratti letterari" (Milan, 1881), and "Poesie" (2nd edit., Milan, 1881).

DE CASSAGNAC, Paul Granier, son of Adolphe Granier de Cassagnac, born about 1840, became at an early age a contributor to the minor Parisian journals, and soon acquired notoriety by the fierceness of his personal attacks on his contemporaries and the numerous duels to which they gave rise. In 1866, under the auspices of his father, he joined the staff of *Le Pays*, of which soon afterwards he became the principal editor. Since then he has been perpetually embroiled in quarrels with his brother journalists and anti-Bonapartist politicans. It would be difficult to enumerate all the "affairs of honour" in which he has been engaged, but his duel with the late M. Gustave Flourens in 1869, may be mentioned as being one of the most desperate fought in recent times. M. Paul de Cassagnac was decorated with the Legion of Honour on the Emperor's fête-day in 1868, and in July, 1869, was elected a member of the Conseil Général for the department of Gers. On the declaration of war against Prussia in Aug., 1870, M. Paul de Cassagnac, who was still suffering from a recent wound in the chest, and who had just been appointed a Major of the Garde Mobile of the department of Gers, preferred to enrole himself as a volunteer in the first regiment Zouaves. Taken prisoner at Sedan, he was imprisoned eight months at Kösel in Silesia. On recovering his liberty he went to Venice for the benefit of his health; and afterwards established in the department of Gers, *L'Appel au Peuple*, a political journal which met with considerable success. Returning to Paris in Jan., 1872, he resumed the editorship of *Le Pays*. In July of that year he was condemned to a week's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 100 francs in consequence of his duel with M. Lockroy. On July 7, 1873, he fought a duel on the Luxemburg frontier with M. Ranc, a Paris journalist, both combatants being wounded, and M. Ranc disabled. He was tried in Paris, July 2, 1874, for the publication in *Le Pays* of articles calculated to disturb the public peace, and to stir up hatred and contempt between citizens. M. Paul de Cassagnac undertook his own defence and obtained a verdict of "Not Guilty," a result which was regarded by the Bonapartists as a signal triumph. In 1874 he published in his journal a series of violent articles in reference to the capitulation of Sédan, the whole responsibility of which was thrown on to General Wimpffen's shoulders. The General accordingly instituted a prosecution for libel in the Assize Court of the Seine, but M. Paul de Cassagnac, was acquitted by the jury (Feb., 1875). On Nov. 24, 1875, he delivered, at a meeting at Belleville, a speech in which he contended that the restoration of the Empire was the essential condition of the welfare of the people. The *Pays* and other newspapers were prosecuted for printing a report of this discourse, but they were all acquitted. M. Paul de Cassagnac was returned to the National Assembly by the arrondissement of Condom in the department of Gers, at the general elections of Feb., 1876, and Oct., 1877. The latter election was annulled by the Chamber, Nov. 11, 1878, but in the following Feb. M. de Cassagnac was elected, as he has been at subsequent general elections. Of late years his fiery zeal has somewhat abated, chiefly on account of the unfortunate dissensions in the Bonaparte family.

DÉFREGGER, Franz, an Austrian painter, born at Stronach, in the Tyrol, April 30, 1835, showed from his infancy a strong inclination for artistic pursuits, and received his first lessons from a sculptor at Innsbrück in 1860. Then he went to Munich, entered the School of Arts there, and continued his artistic studies under the direction of Piloty. In 1863 he proceeded to Paris, where he stayed two years, and then returned to Munich, where he painted a series of genre pictures, representing the life of the people in his native country. Among his works may be mentioned "The Last Return of the Forester;" "The Poachers;" "Joseph Speckbacher and his Son;" and the "Zither Player." In 1882 the King of Bavaria raised this celebrated painter to noble rank, by bestowing on him the Bavarian Order of the Crown.

DE FREYCINET, Charles Louis de Saulces, French senator and engineer, was born at Foix, Nov. 14, 1828. He received his professional training in the

Polytechnic School, was fourth in the examination for the Corps des Mines in 1848, and was employed by the Government in the same year on several important public works. Appointed engineer of the mines at Mont-de-Marsan, he was, in the regular course of promotion, transferred to Chartres in 1854, and to Bordeaux in 1855. In the latter year he was appointed chief engineer to the Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Midi; and during the five years of his tenure of this important post, he gave to the "Compagnie du Midi" a typical organization which the other French railway companies did not fail to imitate. M. de Freycinet was next employed by the Government in various scientific or industrial missions in France and in foreign countries. In 1864 he was nominated ordinary engineer of the first class, and he was likewise a member of the Conseil Général of the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, when the war of 1870 broke out. After the revolution of Sept. 4, he was appointed Prefect of Tarn-et-Garonne. On the 10th of Oct. following, M. Gambetta having taken possession, in the provinces, of the office of Minister of War, chose M. de Freycinet as his delegate, and entrusted him with the supreme control of that department. On the conclusion of peace M. de Freycinet retired for a time from public life. He was elected a senator by the department of the Seine, Jan. 30, 1876, being placed first on the list of successful candidates; his term of office expired in 1882. When the Dufaure Ministry was formed in Dec., 1877, he accepted the portfolio of Public Works. On May 8, 1878, he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences as successor to M. de Bussy. His former studies on water supply, sewage, and engineering won for him this distinction. M. de Freycinet continued in his office of Minister of Public Works in the Cabinet presided over by M. Waddington (Feb. 4, 1879), after M. Grévy had succeeded Marshal MacMahon as president of the Republic. At the close of that year (Dec. 27), he was appointed President of the Council in place of M. Waddington, and he took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He resigned Sept. 19, 1880, in consequence of the difficulties relative to the execution of the decrees against the unauthorized religious Orders; and M. Jules Ferry was then entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. In Jan., 1882, M. Gambetta's Ministry was overthrown on the *Scrutin de Liste* proposal, by a majority in the Chamber of 305 to 110. M. de Freycinet was then recalled to power, and again held, with the Presidency of the Council, the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. His proposals for safeguarding the Suez Canal were rejected by a majority of 416 to 75 (July 29). The Ministry at once resigned, and, as the Chamber had declared in the plainest possible terms against intervention in Egypt, France became a passive spectator of England's action. After M. de Freycinet's resignation, President Grévy, after many difficulties, succeeded in forming a "Ministry of Affairs" under M. Duclerc. Then followed the second Government of M. Ferry, who in his turn was succeeded by M. Brisson; and he, after a short and feeble tenure of office, gave place to M. de Freycinet, who took the Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He went out of office in Dec., 1886, and was succeeded by M. Goblet. He became Premier in March, 1890. M. de Freycinet is the author of "Traité de Mécanique rationelle," 2 vols., 1858; "De l'Analyse infinitésimale," 1860; "Des Pentes économiques en Chemin de Fer," 1861; "Emploi des Eaux d'Égout en Agriculture," 1869; "Principes de l'Assainissement industriel," 1870; and "La Guerre en Province pendant la Siège de Paris," 1871.

DE GIERS, Nicholas Carlovitch, a Russian statesman of Swedish origin, was born May 9 (O.S.), 1820. After passing through the course of science at the Imperial Lyceum of Czarskoe Selo, he entered the Asiatic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, being then 18 years of age. In 1841 he was attached to the Russian Consulate in Moldavia, and in Sept., 1848, he was sent by Imperial order to the head-quarters of the Russian troops in Transylvania during the Hungarian campaign, as a diplomatic official under the Commander-in-Chief, General Lueders. For his untiring industry and the zealous fulfilment of his duties in this capacity, he was made a Court Councillor, and received the Order of St. Stanislas of the fourth class. On his return from Transylvania in 1850, he was sent as First Secretary of Embassy to Constantinople; and thence, in 1853, he was transferred to Roumania as Director of the Chancery of the Commissary-Plenipotentiary in the then Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, where he remained 12 months. On war breaking out with Turkey, he was attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and despatched in 1855, with important instructions, to the Governors-General of New Russia and Bessarabia. In 1856 he was created a Councillor of State and appointed Consul-General to Egypt; and after two years, in the same capacity to Wallachia and Moldavia, receiving the title of Actual Councillor of State. For his many important services at the latter post, during a period of five years, the Emperor decorated him with the Order of St. Anne of the first class. On Aug. 1, 1863, he was made Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran, where he remained till 1869. His residence at the Persian Court is said to have greatly contributed towards the consolidation of its friendly relations with Russia. He was then made Privy Councillor, and decorated with the insignia of St. Vladimir of the second class. M. de Giers was appointed in 1869 Minister at Berne, where he remained three years (being succeeded by the son of Prince Gortchakoff); and was then transferred in the same capacity to Stockholm in the room of M. Daschakoff. While acting as Ambassador in Sweden he received the high Russian Orders of the White Eagle and St. Alexander Nevsky. When the Swedish King went to Russia in 1875, Privy Councillor de Giers was called to St. Petersburg and remained near his Majesty throughout his stay. Soon afterwards, in Dec. 1875, he was appointed Adjunct to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Director of the Asiatic Department, with a seat in the Senate. In this capacity he had to direct his attention to the controversies which periodically arise in Central Asia between Russia and England; and he generally contrived to terminate any negotiations on such subjects to the advantage of the former Power. In 1876 the direction of foreign affairs was altogether confided to him during the absence of Prince Gortchakoff; and again, in 1877, for seven months, during the war with Turkey. The late Emperor, on returning from Bulgaria, expressed his thanks to M. de Giers for his able direction of the Ministry; and created him an Actual Privy Councillor. While Prince Gortchakoff was attending the Berlin Congress, M. de Giers for the third time took his place; and as the Imperial Chancellor was never afterwards able to transact business for any long period, and was almost constantly abroad for the sake of his health, it may be said that from the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin, M. de Giers was, to all intents and purposes, the sole guardian of the foreign affairs of Russia. In April, 1882, on the retirement of Prince Gortchakoff, he was advanced to the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs. As such he has paid frequent visits to Prince Bismarck, and has attended the Czar at his interviews with the German and Austrian Emperors. M. de Giers is married to the Princess Kantakuzene, who is the niece of Prince Gortchakoff.

DE HAAS, Maurits F. H., marine painter, was born at Rotterdam, Dec. 12, 1832. He studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, and was a pupil of Louis Meyer, and of other eminent artists. In 1857 he was made artist to the Dutch navy, and in 1859 he went to New York, where he has since lived. The subjects of his earlier pictures are chiefly from the English Channel and French Coast; and among them are "Storm off the Isle of Jersey," "After the Wreck," "Seashore near Hastings," "Calm off Newport," "Wreck off St. Heliers," "Yacht Henrietta," "Clearing Up," "British Channel," "The Rescue," "The Old Wreck," and "Moonrise at Sunset." His best known American work is "Farragut passing the Forts." He was elected an Associate of the National Academy in 1863, and an Academician in 1867, and was one of the original members of the American Society of Painters in Water-Colours.

DELAND, Margaretta Wade, *née* **Campbell**, an American writer, was born at Alleghany, Pennsylvania, Feb. 23, 1857. She was educated at Pelham Priory, New Rochelle, N.Y., then studied at Cooper Union (N.Y. City) and in 1878-79 taught industrial design in the girls' Normal College, at New York. In 1880 she was married to Lorin F. Deland, of Boston, Massachusetts. She has published "The Old Garden and other Poems," 1886; "John Ward, Preacher," 1888; a novel which has attracted very much attention, and "Florida Days," 1889. Another story by her, entitled "Sidney," is now (1890) running in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

DENISON, The Ven. George Anthony, Archdeacon of Taunton, fourth son of the late John Denison, Esq., M.P., (brother of the late Viscount Ossington, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1857-72, of the Bishop of Salisbury, 1837-54, and of the late Sir William Denison, K.C.B., Governor of Tasmania, Sydney, and Madras), was born in 1805. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, taking a first class in classical honours; in 1828 was elected Fellow of Oriel College; in the same year was University prizeman, gaining the Latin Essay, and the English Essay in 1829. He was curate of Cuddesdon, Oxfordshire, from 1832 to 1838; married in 1838, Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P. for Oxon; and became vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset, whence he was transferred, in 1845, to the vicarage of East Brent, Somerset, and became Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who advanced him in 1851 to the Archdeaconry of Taunton. He has been an active member of the London and Bristol "Church Unions," and a strong opponent of all schemes of Government education. In 1853, in consequence of a charge of unsound doctrine publicly made against him by Bishop Spencer, who was at that time discharging the functions of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Archdeacon resigned his Examining Chaplaincy, and preached in the Cathedral at Wells three sermons on "The Real Presence," which he published as his defence. Proceedings were taken against him on account of matter contained in those sermons, in Jan., 1854. In 1856 the Archdeacon was sentenced to deprivation of all his preferments by judgment of a court held at Bath, and presided over by the then Archbishop of Canterbury. This sentence was set aside, upon appeal to the Court of Arches, on a point of law; and the judgment of the Court of Arches was confirmed, on further appeal, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Feb. 6, 1858. The Archdeacon was editor of the *Church and State Review*, from its establishment in 1862 till Aug., 1865; and, as a member of the Lower House of Convocation in 1861 and 1864, was Chairman of the Committees, the Reports of which issued in the condemnation of "Essays and Reviews," and of Dr. Colenso's published writings. Archdeacon Denison published his autobiography under the title of "Notes of my Life," 1878. After the election of 1885, the Archdeacon published in December a pamphlet, "Mr. Gladstone;" in its seventh thousand, March, 1886.

DENMAN, The Hon. George, is the fourth son of Thomas, first Lord Denman (who was many years Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench), by Theodosia Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Vevers, rector of Kettering, Northamptonshire. He was born at No. 50, Russell Square, London, Dec. 23, 1819, and was educated at Repton Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow. He took his B.A. degree in 1842 as "Captain of the Poll." He was also Senior Classic. As the son of a peer he was exempted from the general rule then in force, which made a place in the mathematical tripos a necessary qualification for competing for classical honours. He proceeded M.A. in 1845, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1846, and went the Home circuit. He held for some years the office of auditor of his former college. In 1857 he was appointed one of the University counsel. Mr. Denman unsuccessfully contested the University of Cambridge in 1856 and the borough of Tiverton in 1865. He was first elected member for Tiverton as Lord Palmerston's colleague in the Liberal interest in May, 1859, and represented the borough from that time until 1872, with the exception of a very brief interval in 1865-66, when he was out of Parliament. He promoted and carried a Bill in 1864 for assimilating the law on criminal trials to that on civil trials in certain matters of evidence and practice; and in 1869 a Bill for further amending the law of evidence by abolishing the disqualification of witnesses for want of religious belief and on other grounds. Mr. Denman was appointed one of the new governing body of the Charterhouse School in 1872. In Oct., 1872, he was chosen to succeed to the vacancy caused in the Court of Common Pleas by the death of Mr. Justice Willes. Being the son of a peer he did not receive the customary honour of knighthood, according to the precedents in such cases. In Nov., 1875, by the operation of the Judicature Act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. He published in 1871 a translation of "Gray's Elegy" into Greek elegiac verse; and in 1873 "The First Book of Pope's Homer's Iliad, translated into Latin elegiacs." He married in 1852 Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Hope, banker of Liverpool, by whom he has a numerous family. His eldest son, George Lewis, born in 1854, was appointed one of the Police Magistrates of the Metropolis in 1890, and sits at the Wandsworth Police Court.

DENMARK, King of. *See* CHRISTIAN IX.

DENNING, William Frederic, F.R.A.S., was born at Braysdown, near Bath, Somerset, on Nov. 25, 1848. His father was Isaac Poyntz Denning (born in the East Indies in Dec., 1819), then manager of the Braysdown Collieries; but who in Jan., 1850, removed to Bristol, and became a public accountant. The son attended several private schools, and early evinced a love for natural history. In Oct., 1865, when acting as clerk to a manufacturing firm at Bristol, he was drawn to the study of astronomy not by any special incident, or by the interest awakened by any celestial event, but by the mere bent of his inclination. He had probably inherited this taste from his mother, who had long been led to "consider the heavens," and had first aroused in him that love for science which developed itself in his after life. Procuring some lenses he soon constructed a small telescope, and commenced that observational work which he pursued with so much diligence in later years. His father encouraged these initiatory efforts by presenting him with a three-inch refracting telescope, and afterwards with one of 4¼ inches. The latter was superseded by a 10-inch reflector by With and Browning in 1871, and this has since formed the chief working instrument of Mr. Denning. He has effected many planetary observations, and obtained some interesting facts with regard to the varieties and motions of the spots on Jupiter. On the morning of Oct. 4, 1881, he discovered a periodical comet of 8¾ years, which is now called by his name. Mr. Chambers in the new edition, 1890, of his large work on "Descriptive Astronomy," states that this is the first comet of short period discovered by an Englishman. Another comet was discovered by Mr. Denning on July 23, 1890. Mr. Denning's chief work has, however, been effected in the field of meteoric astronomy. For many years he watched the fall of meteors and recorded their numbers and directions. A large quantity of materials was accumulated in this way, and in May 1890, a paper by Mr. Denning was published by the Royal Astronomical Society in which he gave the positions of 918 radiant points of meteor showers. No other observer has obtained so extensive results in this branch of astronomy. In 1877 he discovered that the August meteors (called "Perseids") present a radiant which changes its position, from night to night, amongst the fixed stars, and he subsequently detected many showers of long duration. Mr. Denning has written about sixty papers which have been printed in the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, and he has been a very frequent contributor to English and foreign scientific journals. He acted as President of the Liverpool Astronomical Society in 1887-8, and is the author of a work now in the press entitled "Telescopic Work for Starlight Evenings." He became a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in June, 1877, and was elected an honorary member of the Liverpool Astronomical Society in 1882.

DEPEW, Chauncey Mitchell, LL.D., American lawyer, was born at Peekskill, New York, April 23, 1834. He graduated at Yale College in 1856; studied law, and was admitted to the Bar. In 1861-62 he was a member of the New York Assembly, and from 1863-65 was New York Secretary of State, an office to which he declined a re-election. He was also a tax-commissioner for New York city, and for a brief time Minister to Japan. In 1866 he became attorney for the New York and Harlem Raised Railway Co., and on its consolidation, in 1869, with the New York Central Raised Railway Co. he was appointed the general counsel of the united companies. He was the candidate of the Liberal Republican Party in 1872 for the Lieut.-Governorship of the State, but was not elected. The Legislature, in 1874, chose him a Regent of the State University, and he was also placed on the Commission for building the Capitol at Albany. He was a prominent candidate in 1877 for election to the United States Senate, but after a prolonged contest withdrew in favour of Mr. Warner Miller. In 1882 he became Second Vice-President of the New York Central Raised Railway, and since 1885 has been its President. He is also President of the West Shore Raised Railway, and of the Union League Club of New York. Mr. Depew is distinguished not only as an eminently successful railway manager, and as a prominent leader of his political party, but also as one of the most popular speakers of his country, his orations on public occasions and his after-dinner addresses being in great demand. In 1887 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale College. A volume of his "Orations and After-dinner Speeches" was published in 1890.

DERBY, Bishop of. *See* WERE, THE RT. REV. EDWARD ASH.

DERBY (Earl of), The Right Hon. Edward Henry Stanley, eldest son of the fourteenth earl of Derby, born at Knowsley, July 21, 1826, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a First Class in Classics in 1848. His lordship, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Lancaster in March, 1848, was during his absence in America elected Lord G. Bentinck's successor for Lynn Regis, which he continued to represent as Lord Stanley until he succeeded to the peerage. He paid a visit to the East, and, when in India, was nominated, in March, 1852, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his father's first administration. The death of Sir W. Molesworth, in 1855, having created a vacancy in the Colonial Office, Lord Palmerston offered him the seals of that department; but the latter remained true to his party, and declined the tempting proposal. He became Secretary of State for India, with a seat in the Cabinet, under his father's second administration, in 1858-9, and it was under his superintendence that the management of our Indian empire was transferred from the Board of Directors of the East India Company to the responsible advisers of her Majesty. His lordship was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his father's third administration, in July, 1866. He held the seals of the Foreign Office until the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in Dec. 1868. His lordship was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, April, 1, 1869. The death of his father on Oct. 23, 1869, transferred him to the House of Peers, and he has since taken a prominent part in the discussions of that assembly. In Feb. 1874, when Mr. Disraeli formed his cabinet, Lord Derby was again entrusted with the seals of the Foreign Office, which he held until March 28, 1878, when he resigned the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In April, 1879, Lord Derby withdrew from the Lancashire Union of Conservative Associations in consequence of his disapproval of the foreign policy of the Government and his desire to remain aloof for a time from all party obligations; and in Oct. 1879, it became known that he had detached himself definitively from the Conservative organisation. In a letter addressed to the Earl of Sefton, March 12, 1880, Lord Derby wrote:—"I have long been unwilling to separate from the political connection in which I was brought up, and with which, notwithstanding occasional differences on non-political questions, I have in the main acted for many years. But the present situation of parties and the avowed policy of the Conservative leader in reference to foreign relations leave me no choice. I cannot support the present Government, and as neutrality, however much I might from personal feelings prefer it, is at a political crisis an evasion of public duty, I have no choice except to declare myself, though reluctantly, ranked among their opponents." He was sworn in as Secretary of State for the Colonies, in Mr. Gladstone's administration, Dec. 16, 1882, and held that office until July, 1885. In 1886, however, he took the Unionist side in the Irish Question. The Earl of Derby was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh in Nov. 1874. Before his succession to the peerage his lordship served as a member of the Royal Commission on Army Purchase in 1856-7; of the Cambridge University Commission in 1856-60; of the Commission on the Organization of the Indian Army in 1858-9; Chairman of the Commission on the Sanitary State of the Indian Army in 1859-61; of the Commission on Patents in 1863-4; of the Commission on City Guilds in 1881-2; and of the Commission on Market Rights and Tolls, 1888-90.

DERRY and RAPHOE (Bishop of). *See* ALEXANDER, The Right Rev. WILLIAM.

DERVISH PACHA, a Turkish General and diplomatist, was born in the year 1223 of the Hegira (1817), at Eyoub, a suburb of Constantinople, where his father exercised the functions of an Imam and primary school teacher. At the age of twelve he entered the Preparatory School of Engineering which had been recently founded by the Sultan Mahmoud. He was one of the Turkish youths sent to Europe by that monarch to make special studies, in 1837. After spending several years in England, he proceeded to Paris, where he attended from 1839 to 1842 the lectures in the School of Mines. On his return to his native country he was nominated Engineer-in-Chief of the mines of Keban and Argana, in Asia Minor, and afterwards Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the Military School of Constantinople. At a somewhat later date he became Director of the same school, with the rank of General of Brigade. He was advanced to the grade of General of Division in 1849, and was appointed Ottoman Commissioner for settling the frontier line between Turkey and Persia. On his return from this mission, which lasted nearly four years, Dervish was sent to the Danubian Principalities (1854) in the capacity of Plenipotentiary, in order to reinstate the Hospodars, Hirbey and Ghika. The following year he was appointed Chief Commander of all the military schools of the Turkish Empire; and at the beginning of the year 1856 he was delegated by the Porte to attend the great council of war which had been summoned to assemble in Paris. After the treaty of March 30, he was nominated Commissioner of the Porte for the rectification of the frontiers of Bessarabia. When the new Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz created in Turkey a Special Administration of Mines and Forests, he entrusted the direction of it to Dervish Pacha, Aug., 1861. The following year Dervish Pacha was engaged in the military operations which took place in Montenegro, and in concert with Husein Pacha, he compelled, by a series of successful encounters in the field, the Prince Nicholas and his father Miako to sign the peace of Scutari in Aug., 1862. In Feb., 1866, he was sent to Syria as special commissioner charged with the pacification of the Lebanon. In the Russian war of 1878 Dervish Pacha was engaged in the military defence of Batoum, then besieged by the Russians, under Prince Mirsky. The siege was effectually repulsed; but it was finally stipulated by the treaty of peace concluded at Constantinople that Batoum should be ceded to Russia. The civil governor of Batoum, however, incited by the Lazis, 10,000 of whom were in arms, to defend the place, refused to surrender it to the enemy; and it became the task of Dervish Pacha to put down the Lazis, and to deliver Batoum over to the Russians. Two years later, in 1880, he was called upon to perform a very similar act in the case of Dulcigno. The Albanian League were in arms to prevent the delivery of that Adriatic seaport to Montenegro in accordance with the decision of the European Conference. The repugnance of Turkey to execute this promise was at last overcome either by the naval demonstration in the Adriatic, or by a menace of the seizure of the Customs' revenues at Smyrna; and Dervish Pacha was then sent with a large Turkish force to put down the Albanian League. On April 20, 1881, the opposition of the Albanians was completely crushed by the decisive victory he gained over 10,000 troops of the League; and the rebellious Beys of Albania were mulcted in heavy sums of money, with which the Porte was content. At the beginning of June, 1882, a week before the deplorable riot and massacre at Alexandria, the Sultan of Turkey sent Dervish Pacha as special commissioner to Egypt to settle the dispute between the Khedive, Tewfik Pacha, and Arabi Pacha, leader of the military party, who had again forced himself on the Khedive as Minister of War.

DESCHANEL, Émile Martin, was born at Paris, Nov. 14, 1819, and, after a brilliant course of study at the Collège Louis-le-Grand, was appointed Professor of Rhetoric at the College of Bourges; shortly afterwards he returned in the same capacity to Paris. He wrote successively for the *Revue Indépendante*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and the *National*, and several articles on literary criticism for *La Liberté de Penser*. To this last-named journal he contributed also a series of essays on politics and social philosophy, entitled "Catholicisme et Socialisme," and in consequence was cited to appear before the Council of Public Instruction, and, in spite of an eloquent appeal, was suspended from all his offices. He then gave his entire energies to the republican press. On Dec. 2, 1851, he was arrested, imprisoned for some time, and subsequently banished. Until 1859 he resided in Brussels, when he returned to France and became one of the editors of the *Journal des Débats*. In 1869 he joined the staff of the *National*. At the general elections of Feb., 1876, M. Deschanel was returned for the Seine, and after the Act of May 16, 1877, he was one of the 363 deputies who refused a vote of confidence in the Broglie Ministry. He is the author of "Les Courtisanes de la Grèce," 1854; "Histoire de la Conversation," 1858; "La Vie des Comédiens," 1860; "Physiologie des Ecrivains et des Artistes," 1864; "Études sur Aristophane," 1867; "A Bâtons Rompus," 1868; "Les Conférences à Paris et en France," 1870; "La Question des Femmes et la Morale laïque," 1876; "Le Peuple et la Bourgeoisie," 1881; "Le Romantisme des Classiques," 1883. He contributes to the *Indépendance Belge* under the signature of ΔΕΣ. In June, 1881, he was elected a Life Senator and Honorary Professor of French Literature at the Collège de France.

DE STAAL, Georges, entered the diplomatic service as Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople. He subsequently became Minister to the Court of Würtemberg, and was thence transferred to London as Russian Ambassador in July, 1884. He, with M. Lessar as special coadjutor, had the management of the delicate diplomatic negotiations that attended the despatch of the Afghan Frontier Commission, the "unfortunate incident" of Penjdeh, &c.; and those also which followed the various crises in Bulgarian Affairs, 1885-6.

DE VERE, Aubrey Thomas, a poet and political writer, third son of the late Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., of Curragh Chase, co. Limerick, was born in 1814, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He has published "The Waldenses; or the Fall of Rora; a lyrical tale," 1842; "The Search after Proserpine, and other Poems," 1843; "Poems, Miscellaneous and Sacred," 1853; "May Carols," 1857 and 1881; "The Sisters; Inisfail; and other Poems," 1861; "The Infant Bridal, and other Poems," a selection from his poetry, 1864; "Irish Odes and other Poems," 1869; "The Legends of St. Patrick," 1872; "Alexander the Great, a Dramatic Poem," 1874; "St. Thomas of Canterbury, a Dramatic Poem," 1876; "Legends of the Saxon Saints," 1879; "The Foray of Queen Meane, and other Legends of Ireland's Heroic Age," 1882; "Legends and Records of the Church and the Empire," 1887; "St. Peter's Chains," 1888. His prose works are: "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds," 1848; "Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey," 2 vols., 1850; "Ireland's Church Property and the right use of it," 1867; "Pleas for Secularization," 1867; "The Church Establishment of Ireland," 1867; "The Church Settlement of Ireland, or Hibernia Pacanda," 1868; "Constitutional and Unconstitutional Political Action," 1881; "Essays chiefly on Poetry," 2 vols., 1887; "Essays chiefly Literary and Ethical," 1889. He edited in 1878 a correspondence on religious and philosophical subjects, under the title of "Proteus and Amadeus."

DEVONSHIRE (Duke of), William Cavendish, K.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., grandson of the late Earl of Burlington, was born April 27, 1808, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1829, in which year he was returned as one of the members for the University of Cambridge. Rejected by this constituency in 1830, Lord Cavendish was returned for Maldon, and represented North Derbyshire from 1832 till he succeeded to the title of Earl of Burlington in May, 1834. Lord Burlington, who was Chancellor of the University of London from 1836 to 1856, succeeded his cousin in the dukedom, Jan. 17, 1858. His grace was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire in 1858, and succeeded the late Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1862. The duke has done much to improve and develop his property at Eastbourne and Barrow-in-Furness; and, like his predecessor, he is a great patron of the fine arts and of literature. He has taken little part in politics, but he recently accepted the position of chairman of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union. His eldest son is the Marquis of Hartington.

DEWAR, Professor James, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., was born in 1842 at Kincardine-on-Forth, Scotland, and was educated at Dollar Academy and the University of Edinburgh. He was assistant to Sir Lyon Playfair, when Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, from whom he received his chemical training. Subsequently he studied at Ghent, under the celebrated Professor Auguste Kekulie. He was Lecturer on Chemistry at the Dick Veterinary College, Chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society, and Examiner in the Universities of London and Edinburgh. At present he is Jacksonian Professor of "Natural Experimental Philosophy" in the University of Cambridge, and Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. He is M.A., and Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, Vice-President of the Chemical Society, &c. Professor Dewar is the author of papers on organic and physical chemistry, viz., on "The Oxidation Products of Picoline," "Transformation of Chinoline into Aniline," "Physical Constants of Hydrogenium," "Specific Heat of Carbon at High Temperatures," "The Physiological Action of Light," "Spectroscopic Investigations," &c. The Professor has taken an active part in the conduct of the recent Exhibitions, having occupied the respective positions of Chairman of the Heating and Lighting Jury of the Health Exhibition, and a member of the Executive Council of the Inventions Exhibition. During 1886 and 1887 he gave demonstrations at the Royal Institution to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the formation of Liquid Oxygen and Air and the production of temperatures approaching that of the absolute zero. He is a member of the Government Committee on Explosives, and, in association with Sir Frederick Abel, has made inventions with regard to Smokeless Powders, and their application to Military Purposes.

DHULEEP SINGH, The Maharajah, G.C.S.I., son of the famous Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of the Punjaub, was born in 1838. Dhuleep was an infant when his father died, and the demoralized state of the regency and army induced the British ministry to annex the principality under certain conditions; one being that the young Maharajah should receive four lacs of rupees, equivalent to £40,000 sterling, per annum. Afterwards the Maharajah became a Christian, took up his abode in England, and was naturalized. His mother, the notorious Ranee, also resided in this country until her death in 1863, but resisted steadfastly all persuasion to become a convert to Christianity. It was at one time supposed that the Maharajah would take for a wife the Princess Victoria of Coorg; but in 1864 he was married at the British Consulate at Alexandria, to a young Protestant lady, a British subject. She died in Sept. 1887; and in May, 1889, he married in Paris, Miss Ada Douglas Wetherill. The Maharajah purchased an estate near Thetford, where he resided for some years. In 1885 he presented to the British government a claim for increase of pension, payment of personal debts, and other things to which he considered himself entitled. This claim being disallowed, he left England for India, but was not permitted to land. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, having recently expressed deep regret for the course of hostility which he has pursued towards this country since 1886, her Majesty, by the advice of her Ministers, has been graciously pleased to accord her pardon to him. The Maharajah, who is recovering from a paralytic attack, will, it is believed, shortly return to England.

DIAZ, General Porfirio, Mexican soldier and statesman, was born at Oaxaca, Sept. 15, 1830. He was educated in his native city and began the study of law but abandoned it to enter the National Guards when the Americans invaded Mexico in 1847. In 1854 he joined in the insurrection against Santa Anna, and from that time until his election to the Presidency in 1876 was actively engaged in the many attempts against the various Governments, which in rapid succession tried to rule Mexico. During this period he displayed great abilities as a leader and military commander; and as early as 1861, at the request of Gen. Ortega, his superior officer, was made a General. Twice (1863 and 1865) he was taken prisoner, but each time effected his escape. His first administration as President was a stormy one, and much of his time was occupied in quelling revolts. At the end of his term (1880) he secured the election of Gen. Gonzalez (his Secretary of War) as his successor; and he himself took charge of one of the departments of the Government, and was also appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but never took his seat. When Gonzalez's term expired in 1884, Diaz was elected for a second term; and in 1888 was re-elected for a third term, which he is now (1890) filling. His administration on the whole has been a successful one. The country has become pacified, its trade increased, its resources developed, its education advanced, and its railroads and telegraphs extended.

DICEY, Edward, C.B., second son of the late T. E. Dicey, Esq., of Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took honours both in the mathematical and in the classical tripos. He has frequently contributed to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Fortnightly Review*, *St. Paul's*, and *Macmillan's Magazine*, and other periodicals, and was for some years a leader writer on the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, for which he has acted as special correspondent in different parts of the continent. While travelling in the East, Mr. Dicey was asked to undertake the editorship of the *Daily News*. He held this post for about three months in 1870. Immediately on quitting the *Daily News*, Mr. Dicey was offered and accepted, the editorship of the *Observer*, a position which he held up to 1889. He is the author of "A memoir of Cavour;" "Rome in 1860;" "The Schleswig-Holstein War," 1864; "The Battlefields of 1866," published in 1866: "A Month in Russia during the Marriage of the Czarewich," 1867; "The Morning Land," an account of three months' tour in the East, 1870; and "Victor Emmanuel" in the "New Plutarch Series," 1882. Mr. Dicey is an authority on Egypt, and has been a strong advocate of a British annexation of that country. He was made a C.B. in 1885. Of late he has taken much interest in South African affairs, and has recently paid a long visit to the Transvaal. His brother, Mr. Albert Dicey, is Vinerian Professor of English Law at Oxford, and is the author of a remarkable book on the British Constitution (1886).

DICKINSON, William Howship, M.D., was born June 9, 1832, at Brighton, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and St. George's Hospital, London. He is an Honorary Fellow of Caius College. After holding the offices of medical registrar and curator of the museum he became assistant physician to St. George's, then physician and lecturer on medicine. He was also in succession assistant physician, physician, and consulting physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. Dr. Dickinson held at different times the offices of Examiner in medicine to the Universities of Cambridge, London, and Durham, and the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. He was appointed in 1869 Secretary to the Pathological Society, and in 1889, President. In 1885, he became Censor to the College of Physicians. He has made researches in connection with pathology and other branches of medicine, of which the following are the more important:—On the Action of Digitalis upon the Uterus, describing for the first time its contractile effect upon that organ (1855); on the Pathology of the Kidney, distinguishing disease of the intertubular structures from that of the tubes, and asserting the intertubular origin of granular degeneration (1859, 1860, 1861); on the Function of the Cerebellum, assigning to that organ an especial effect upon the lower limbs (1865); on the Nature of the so-called Amyloid or Lardaceous Degeneration, pointing out its connection with Suppuration (1867); on the Nature of the enlargement of the Viscera, which occurs in rickets, showing the affection of those organs to be analogous to that of the bones (1869); on the Futility of Counter-irritation as a Method of Treatment; on the Changes produced in the Nervous System by the Amputation of Limbs; on Chronic Hydrocephalus, pointing out the frequent origin of the disease in cranial relaxation; on Diabetes, showing the general presence of structural changes in the nervous system, and referring the symptoms to organic change, instead of, as hitherto, to functional derangement; on the Pathology of Tetanus and of Chorea, with reference to structural alterations in the nervous centres; on the Pathological Results of Alcohol; and on the Presystolic murmur falsely so-called. Most of the preceding papers are published in the Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. Dr. Dickinson is also the author of works on Albuminuria, Diabetes, and Renal and Urinary Affections, and of a course of Lumleian Lectures on "The Tongue as an indication in disease."

DICKSEE, Frank, A.R.A., son of Thomas Francis Dicksee, was born Nov. 27, 1853, and received his first artistic instructions from his father. In 1870 he became a student of the Royal Academy, and in 1872 obtained a silver medal for a drawing from the antique. In 1875 he gained the gold medal for an historical painting, "Elijah confronting Ahab and Jezebel in Naboth's Vineyard," and in the following year exhibited the picture. At that time he worked also at drawings for book illustrations and made some designs for stained glass. In 1877 he exhibited "Harmony," which was purchased by the trustees of the Chantry Bequest Fund; this was followed in 1879 by "Evangeline." He has since exhibited "The House Builders," 1880; "Portraits of Sir William and the Hon. Lady Welby-Gregory," "The Symbol," 1881; "The Love Story," 1881; "The Foolish Virgins," 1883; "Romeo and Juliet," 1884; "Chivalry," 1885, and "Memories," 1886. In 1887 "Hesperia;" in 1888 "Within the shadow of the Church;" in 1889 "The Passing of Arthur," and in 1890 "The Redemption of Tannhäuser." In 1881 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

DICKSON, General Sir Collingwood, R.A., V.C., G.C.B., entered the army, and became Second Lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1835; First Lieutenant, Nov. 29, 1837; Captain, April 1, 1846; Brevet Major, May 22, 1846; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, June 20, 1854; Lieut.-Colonel, Feb. 23, 1856; Brevet Colonel, June 29, 1855; Colonel, April 5, 1866; Colonel-Commander, Nov. 17, 1875; Major-General, Aug. 24, 1866; Lieut.-General, June 8, 1876; General, Oct. 1, 1877. Sir Collingwood Dickson served on the staff of Lord Raglan during the Eastern Campaign, 1854-55, and was present at the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the charge at Balaklava, the Expedition to Kertch, and the siege of Sebastopol (wounded Feb. 4, 1855). He commanded the right siege train, and was present at the bombardments of Oct. 17, April 9, and June 17 (medal with four clasps, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Colonel, Victoria Cross, Officer of the Legion of Honour, 2nd Class of the Medjidieh, and Turkish Medal). He was awarded the V.C., "for having, on Oct. 17, 1854, when the batteries of the Right Attack had run short of powder, displayed the greatest coolness and contempt of danger in directing the unloading of several wagons of the field battery which were brought up from the trenches to supply the want, and having personally assisted in carrying the powder barrels under a severe fire from the enemy." Sir Collingwood is also a Knight of Charles the Third; 1st class St. Fernando; and Knight of Isabella the Catholic.

DILKE, The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart., was born at Chelsea, Sept. 4, 1843, being the son of the late Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, and grandson of Charles Wentworth Dilke, the critic, who both were noticed in previous editions of this work. He received his academical education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated as senior legalist in Jan. 1866. In the same year he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and soon afterwards he proceeded to Canada and the United States, where he travelled alone for some months. At the end of Aug. 1866, he met at St. Louis Mr. Hepworth Dixon, with whom he crossed the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains, and visited the Mormon cities. Parting at Salt Lake City from Mr. Dixon, who returned to England, and shortly afterwards dedicated to him "New America," Mr. Dilke passed on to Nevada and California, and after a considerable stay at San Francisco, sailed for Panama, and thence to New Zealand, Tasmania, and Australia, where he visited all the colonies, and gathered much information as to their political present and their prospects of a great commercial future. Visiting Ceylon on his way, Mr. Dilke passed from West Australia to Madras and Calcutta, whence he crossed Upper India to Lahore, and returned to England by the Indus, Kurrachee, Bombay, and Egypt; thus completing the circuit of the globe. The result of these journeyings was the publication of "Greater Britain: a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries during 1866-67," 2 vols., 1868—a work which, treating the new subject of the influence of race on government and of climatic conditions upon race, had perhaps the greatest success that ever attended the publication of an author's first work. It passed through four editions in a single year in England, and, having been republished by two firms in America, has also passed through a still larger number of editions there. One of its results was the election, in 1868, of its author, who is in politics a Radical, to represent the new borough of Chelsea. He was returned at the head of the poll, and by a majority of nearly two to one over Dr. W. H. Russell, and was at that time the youngest man who ever represented a metropolitan constituency. In Parliament he chiefly spoke upon foreign, Indian, and colonial affairs. Sir Charles Dilke has succeeded his father and grandfather in the proprietorship of the *Athenæum*, and is understood to have at one time followed his grandfather's example in assuming the editorship himself. He is also the proprietor of *Notes and Queries*, and one of the proprietors of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. Having in 1871 been attacked for holding Republican opinions, he admitted publicly that he had always preferred a Republican form of Government to a Constitutional Monarchy. His re-election at Chelsea was in consequence violently opposed in Feb. 1874, but he was again returned at the head of the poll. Also in 1874 he published an anonymous satire, the authorship of which remained a secret for four months. It was called "The Fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco," and passed through three editions, and was translated into French. In 1875 he published the works of his grandfather, with a memoir, under the title of "Papers of a Critic." In the same year he again went round the world, and wrote on China and Japan in the monthly magazines. His chief legislative achievements before 1880 were the creation of School Boards, directly elected by the ratepayers (in place of committees of boards of guardians, as proposed by Mr. W. E. Forster), by an amendment of the Education Bill; the conferring of the municipal franchise on women; the abolition of the barbarous penalty of drawing and quartering; and, in 1878, the extension of the hours of polling at parliamentary elections in the metropolis by the measure known as "Dilke's Act." On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in May, 1880, Sir Charles Dilke was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1881-82 he was chairman of the Royal Commission for the Negotiation of a Commercial Treaty with France, which sat for many months in conference with the French Government High Commissioners both in London and in Paris. In Dec. 1882, he was made President of the Local Government Board (with a seat in the Cabinet), in succession to Mr. Dodson, who had been transferred to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1883 Sir Charles Dilke had charge of the unreformed Corporation Bill, which he carried. In 1884 he was appointed chairman of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes, of which the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, and Cardinal Manning were other members. In 1885 he had charge of the Bill for the Redistribution of Seats. In the same year he carried the Diseases Prevention Metropolis Act. At the general election of 1885, he was again returned for Chelsea (reduced borough), but in 1886 was defeated by Mr. Whitmore, the Conservative candidate. In 1885 Sir Charles Dilke married Mrs. Mark Pattison, widow of the late rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. In 1887 he published, through Chapman & Hall, "The Present Position of European Politics," which was translated into French under the title of "L'Europe en 1887," and published by Quantin of Paris. In 1888 he published, through Chapman & Hall, "The British Army;" and at the beginning of 1890, through Macmillan & Co., "Problems of Greater Britain," which has passed through several editions in England, the United States, and the colonies.

DILKE, Lady Emilia Frances, daughter of the late Colonel Strong, of the Madras army, married 1st, in 1862, the Rev.

Mark Pattison (who died on July 30, 1884), Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; and 2nd, in 1885, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart. Lady Dilke was long a writer in the *Saturday* and *Westminster* Reviews, and afterwards became, for some time, fine-art critic of the *Academy*. In 1879 Lady Dilke published, through Kegan, Paul, Trench & Co., a work in two volumes, illustrated by herself, and entitled "The Renaissance of Art in France." In 1884 she published, in French, through the Librairie de l'Art, a monograph on Claude. In 1886 she published, through Routledge & Sons, "The Shrine of Death," a volume of stories. In 1888 she published, through Chapman & Hall, "Art in the Modern State." In 1888, '89, '90 she contributed several archaic stories to the *Universal Review*, and wrote in the *Fortnightly Review* and the *New Review* on Trades Unions for women, in which she takes a deep interest. For many years Lady Dilke wrote the articles on Italy and France in the *Annual Register*.

DILKE, Mrs. Margaret Mary, born in 1857, is the eldest daughter of Mr. T. Eustace Smith, late M.P. for Tynemouth. She lived, when a child, at Gosforth House, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was educated at Orleans, and passed the public examination for French school-mistresses. In 1878 Mrs. Ashton Dilke became an active member of the Women's Suffrage Society; and has delivered speeches and lectures on the subject all over England. She wrote, in 1885, a book on the subject as part of the "Imperial Parliament Series," edited by Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P. Mrs. Dilke became, in 1883, trustee for the *Weekly Dispatch* newspaper, over the policy and arrangements of which she has since then kept a general control. She has been active in the promotion of many schemes for the improvement of the position of women; and has served on the councils of many Working Men's and Radical Clubs. She was elected in November, 1888, member of the London School Board for the West Lambeth division, and as such is a strong advocate of Free Education and a progressive educational policy. She married, in 1876, Ashton W. Dilke (second son of the late Sir C. Wentworth Dilke), who became M.P. for Newcastle in 1880, and died in 1883 at Algiers.

DILLMANN, Christian Friedrich August, Ph.D., D.D., was born April 25, 1823, at Illingen, in the district of Maulbronn, in Würtemberg, and educated in the gymnasium at Stuttgart, and the Lower Evangelical Theological Seminary at Schönthal. From 1840 to 1844, he studied philosophy, Oriental philology, and theology, in the University and in the Higher Theological Seminary at Tübingen. In the autumn of 1844 he passed the first theological official examination, and then devoted another year to the study of the Oriental languages. In 1845 he became a parish vicar in Tersheim, in the district of Vaihingen in Würtemberg. From 1846 to 1848 he made a scientific tour, visiting the libraries in Paris, in London, and at Oxford, where he received from the authorities of the libraries the proposal that he should draw up catalogues of their Æthiopic MSS. In April, 1848, having returned to Würtemberg he became Repetent in the Theological Seminary at Tübingen, and discharged at the same time as such the professorate of Old Testament Exegesis in the university for the four years, during which, through the departure of Ewald, the office was vacant. In 1852 he became Private Docent in the Theological Faculty of the University of Tübingen; and in 1853 was nominated by the King a Professor Extraordinary in the same Faculty. After filling various posts at Kiel and Giessen, he became Professor in Ordinary of Old Testament Exegesis, in the Theological Faculty of the Metropolitical University of Berlin, which office he still holds. In May, 1846, he graduated as M.A. and Ph.D. in the University of Tübingen. In Oct. 1862, Professor Dillmann received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Leipsic. The learned Professor has written or edited: "Catalogus Codicum MSS. Orientalium qui in Museo Britannico asservantur. Pars III. Codices Æthiopicos continens," 1847; "Catalogus Codicum MSS. Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ Oxoniensis, Pars VII., Codices Æthiopici," 1848; "The Book of Enoch translated and explained," 1853; "The Book of the Jubilees or the little Genesis translated from the Æthiopic and elucidated by Observations," and "The Christian Adam-book of the Orient translated from the Æthiopic," both in Ewald's *Jahrbuch der biblischen Wissenschaft*. Dr. Dillmann has also undertaken to edit the Old Testament in Æthiopic. Of this splendid work several portions have already been issued. In 1859 Professor Dillmann edited the Book of Jubilees in Æthiopic. Already in 1857 this indefatigable Orientalist had published his "Grammar of the Æthiopic Language"; and in 1865 followed his great work, the "Lexicon Linguæ Æthiopicæ cum Indice Latino" (Leipsic), in large quarto size with 1522 columns of letterpress. In 1866 came his "Chrestomathia Æthiopica edita et glossario explanata," and in 1869 his commentary on the Book of Job, or "Job newly Explained," for the third edition of the "Brief Exegetical Handbook." He is a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Sciences in Göttingen, and a Chevalier of the first class of the Order of Merit of Philip the Magnanimous of Hesse.

DILLON, John, M.P., second son of the late Mr. John Blake Dillon (M.P. for Tipperary, and one of the rebels of '48), was born in 1851, and educated at the Roman Catholic University of Dublin, where he was distinguished for his proficiency in mathematics. He afterwards studied medicine, and became licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. In 1880 he was returned as member for Tipperary, but in March, 1883, was obliged to resign his seat on account of ill-health. During his parliamentary career he was one of Mr. Parnell's most active supporters, and on Feb. 2, 1881, was the first member "suspended" on the occasion of the suspension of the whole Parnellite party. He was twice imprisoned as a "suspect" under Mr. Forster. In 1885 he was returned unopposed for East Mayo; and in 1886 was re-elected. Mr. Dillon is an eloquent enthusiast, whose sincerity has never been questioned. Mr. Dillon, in company with Mr. W. O'Brien, having been liberated on bail, pending a political trial in Nov., 1890, forfeited the bail and escaped to the United States to fulfil a lecturing engagement there.

DITTMAR, Professor William, LL.D., F.R.S. and F.R.S.E., an eminent chemist, born April 14, 1833, at Umstadt, near Darmstadt, was educated at the Polytechnic School of Darmstadt. He passed his examination there as apothecary (pharmaceutist) in 1856. Subsequently he studied at Heidelberg under Bunsen, who appointed him to an assistantship in his laboratory. Afterwards he became assistant to Dr. H. E. Roscoe in Owens College, Manchester. From 1861 to 1869 he was Chief Assistant in the chemical laboratory of the University of Edinburgh. In March, 1873, he was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Owens College; and in Sept. 1874, Professor in Anderson's University, Glasgow, which institution was, in 1887, incorporated with the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College. Professor Dittmar has published numerous chemical papers on original researches. He is also the author of articles in Watt's Dictionary, and in Liebig's "Handwörterbuch," and of part of *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Chemie* for 1870. On the return home of the "Challenger" Expedition he was appointed Analyst to the Expedition, and in that capacity carried out an extensive investigation on the Composition of Ocean Water; the results of which are embodied in a memoir forming part of the volume "Physics and Chemistry" in the series of the "Challenger Memoirs." Professor Dittmar is the author also of two handbooks of Chemical Analysis and of one on "Chemical Arithmetic." He is a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and of Edinburgh, and an hon. Doctor of Laws of the Edinburgh University.

DIXON, Professor Harold Baily, F.R.S., second son of the late William Hepworth Dixon, was born in London Aug. 11, 1852. He was educated at Westminster School, where he was elected on the Foundation in 1867. In 1871 he obtained a junior studentship at Christ Church, Oxford. At Oxford he studied Chemistry under Mr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt in the Christ Church Laboratory. In 1874 he accompanied his father through the United States and Canada, visiting the mines of Nevada and California. At the end of 1875 he took a first class in the Natural Science School, and became assistant to Mr. Vernon Harcourt. In 1876 he began the researches on the reactions of pure gases to which he has since devoted himself. In 1879 he was appointed Millard Lecturer at Trinity College, and in 1881 Bedford Lecturer at Balliol College, Oxford, of which College he was afterwards elected Fellow. In 1880-81, Mr. Dixon experimented for the Board of Trade on Standards of Light to be used in Photometry, and in 1884-85 he made photometric determinations of various illuminants at the experimental lighthouses erected at the South Foreland by the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. In 1886 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the same year was chosen to succeed Sir Henry Roscoe as Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Chemical Laboratories of the Owens College, Manchester. At the meeting of the British Association at Manchester in 1887 Professor Dixon gave, in a lecture in the Free Trade Hall, a popular account of his researches on the explosions of gases. His chief papers are "The Conditions of Chemical Change in Gases;" Philos. Trans. of Royal Society, 1884: "On the Combustion of Cyanogen," "On the Decomposition of Carbonic Acid by the Electric Spark," and "On the

Combustion of Carbonic Oxide and Hydrogen," in the Journal of the Chemical Society; "On the Oxidation of Sulphurous Acid," and "On the Rate of Explosions in Gases."

DIXON, The Rev. Canon Richard Watson, was born in London, 1833, and educated at King Edward's School, and at Pembroke College, Oxford. After being ordained he became Curate of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, in 1858, and Second Master of the High School, Carlisle, 1863; he was made hon. Canon of Carlisle in 1874, accepted the Vicarage of Hayton 1875, and the Vicarage of Warkworth in 1883. While at Oxford he started the *Oxford and Cambridge Magazine* in conjunction with Mr. Burne-Jones and Mr. William Morris, advocating pre-Raphaelite principles. In 1861 he published "Christ's Company and other Poems," followed in 1863 by "Historical Odes." In 1873 he gained the second Peek Prize for an essay on the "Maintenance of the Church of England as an Established Church." In 1875 he published the "Life of James Dixon, D.D.," his father. He has since been occupied in writing a "History of the Church of England," vol. i., 1877, vol. ii., 1880, vol. iii., 1885, vol. iv., 1890. In 1883 he published "Mano, a Poetical History," in 1884 "Odes and Eclogues," in 1886 "Lyrical Poems," and in 1888 "The Story of Eudocia and her Brothers," the latter being printed at the private press of the Rev. Henry Daniel, of Oxford. In 1885 Canon Dixon was invited to stand for the Poetry Professorship at Oxford, but withdrew his candidature before the election.

DOBSON, George Edward, F.R.S., born 4th Sept. 1844, at Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford, Ireland, is the son of Dr. Parke Dobson, and was educated at the Royal School of Enniskillen, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. 1866, and was First Senior Moderator, and First Gold Medallist in Experimental and Natural Science; Gold Medallist Pathological Society, M.B., M.Ch. 1867; M.A. and member of the Senate of the University of Dublin, 1875; F.R.S., 1883; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and of the Biological Society of Washington, 1884, etc. He entered the Army Medical Department in 1868, and retired in 1888; and is the author of the following original works: "Monograph of the Asiatic Chiroptera," 1876; "Catalogue of the Chiroptera in the Collection of the British Museum," 1878 (a complete natural history of the order, the first published work of the kind on any of the orders of Mammalia); "Monograph of the Insectivora, Systematic and Anatomical," 1883. (In this work the systematic zoology and anatomical structure of the species are, for the first time, concurrently investigated.) He is also the author of sections "Insectivora," "Chiroptera," and "Rodentia," in art. "Mammalia," and of the articles "Mole," "Shrew," and "Vampire," in the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "On the Respiration of Indian Fresh Water Fishes," 1874; "On the Digastric Muscle, its Modifications and Functions," 1882; "On the Homologies of the Long Flexor Muscles of the Feet of Mammalia," 1883; and of numerous other papers on Zoology and Comparative Anatomy contributed to various British and foreign scientific journals.

DOBSON, Henry Austin, son of Mr. George Clarisse Dobson, civil engineer, was born at Plymouth, Jan. 18, 1840. At the age of eight or nine he was taken by his parents to Holyhead, in the island of Anglesea; he was educated at Beaumaris, at Coventry, and finally at Strasburg, whence he returned, at the age of sixteen, with the intention of becoming a civil engineer. It was decided, however, that he should enter the Civil Service, and accordingly, in Dec. 1856, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Board of Trade, where he has remained ever since. When Mr. Anthony Trollope first started his magazine, *St. Paul's*, in 1868, Mr. Dobson was one of the authors whom he first introduced to the public. In 1873 Mr. Dobson first collected his scattered lyrics into a volume dedicated to Mr. Trollope, and entitled "Vignettes in Rhyme, and Vers de Société." It was followed by "Proverbs in Porcelain" in 1877. A selection from these two volumes was published at New York in 1880, and dedicated to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. This was reprinted in England in 1883, under the title of "Old-World Idylls," which has since been succeeded by a companion volume, "At the Sign of the Lyre," 1885. Mr. Dobson is also the author of a "Life of Hogarth," in the "Biographies of Great Artists," 1879; and of a chapter on "Illustrated Books," in the "Library" by Andrew Lang ("Art at Home Series"), 1881. For the "Parchment Library," he has edited "Eighteenth Century Essays," 1882; "Gay's Fables," 1882; and "The Vicar of Wakefield," 1883; for the Clarendon Press he has edited Beaumarchais' "Le Barbier de Séville," 1884; and "Selections from Steele," 1885. He was also one of the contributors to Ward's "English Poets," 1880; to which he supplied the critical sketches of Prior, Praed, Gay, and Hood. Mr. Dobson has also contributed to the *Cornhill, Blackwood, Century, Gentleman's, Good Words*, and other magazines. He was one of the first to introduce the French forms of verse now so popular in England and America—*i.e.*, rondeau, ballade, villanelle, and so forth, and he contributed a chapter on these forms to Mr. Davenport Adams' "Latter Day Lyrics." Mr. Dobson also wrote the "Life of Fielding" for Macmillan's "English Men of Letters," the series edited by Mr. John Morley; and he has written a long study of Bewick, the artist and wood-engraver, for the *Century Magazine* which has since been republished under the title of "Thomas Bewick and his Pupils," 1884. He has written also the "Life of Steele," 1886, and a "Life of Goldsmith," 1888.

DOBSON, William Charles Thomas, R.A., was born at Hamburg in 1817, where his father was an English merchant. He soon showed a great taste for drawing, and began his studies from the antique in the British Museum about 1831, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1836. In 1843 he was appointed head master of the Government School of Design at Birmingham. In 1845 he resigned this office and paid a visit to Italy and Germany. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1860, and became an Academician in Jan., 1872. In 1870 he was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and in 1875 a member of the same society. His principal pictures are:—"Tobias, with Raphael, his guardian angel; on their journey to Media," 1883; "The Charity of Dorcas," 1854; "The Alms Deeds of Dorcas," 1855, painted by command of the Queen; "The Parable of the Children in the Market-place" and "The Prosperous Days of Job," 1856; "Reading the Psalms" and "The Child Jesus going down with his parents to Nazareth," 1857, both in the possession of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts; "Fairy Tales," "The Holy Innocents," and "Hagar and Ishmael sent away," 1858; "Die Heimkehr," "The Plough," "Bethlehem," and "Emilie aus Görwitz," 1860; "Drinking Fountain," "Flower-Girl," and "Bauer Mädchen," 1861; "Mamma's Birthday," "The Picture-Book," and "A Fancy Portrait," 1862; "Frühling," "At the Well," and "The Holy Family returned from Egypt," 1863; "Girl with Ferns" and "Morning," 1864; "The Good Shepherd," 1865; "In Memoriam," and "The Child Jesus in the Temple," 1866; "Stragglers," 1867; "Happy Thoughts," "Trespassing," and "Too Tired," 1868; "Autumn's Wreck supplies the winter store," "A Picture-Book," and "Summer," 1869; "Nunc Dimittis," "The Cottage Garden," 1870; "Alms," and "Schwesterliebe," 1871; "The Crown to the Husband," and "Faith," 1872; "St. Paul at Philippi," deposited in the Academy on his election as an Academician, "Pyrrha," and "Kate Kearney," 1873; "Father's Welcome Home," 1874; and "The Young Bather," 1875; "The Offering," and "At the Well," 1876; "The Fern-Gatherer," "Una Fascina di Olive," and "Waiting," 1877; "At the Masquerade," "Mother and Child," and "Ligeia," 1878; "A Venetian Girl," 1879; "Mignon" and "Ione," 1880; "Ada with the Golden Hair" and "Kezia," 1881; "The Golden Age" and "Christmas Carols," 1882; "Morning," and "Bianca Capella," 1883. Many of the above have been engraved. Amongst his water-colour drawings may be mentioned "The Young Nurse;" "The Camellia," 1873; and "Nursery Tales," 1874.

DODGE, Mary, *née* **Mapes**, American authoress, was born at New York in 1838. Early in life she married Mr. William Dodge, a lawyer in New York, and on his death was left a widow with two sons to support. She took up literature, and for a number of years was one of the editors of *Hearth and Home*. When in 1873 *St. Nicholas*, an illustrated monthly for children, was started by the owners of *The Century Magazine*, it was placed in charge of Mrs. Dodge, and under her able direction it has met with very great success. In addition to her editorial labours she has contributed to a number of English and American periodicals, and has published: "Irvington Stories," 1864; "Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates," 1865; which has been translated into French, German, Dutch and other European languages; "A Few Friends and How They Amused Themselves," 1869; "Rhymes and Jingles," 1874; "Theophilus and Others," 1876; "Along the Way," 1879, poems; and "Donald and Dorothy," 1883. An amusing sketch by her called "Miss Malony on the Chinese Question," which appeared in "Scribner's Monthly" (now *The Century*) in 1870, attracted many readers at the time and is included in "Theophilus and Others."

DODGE, Mary Abigail, (known by her pseudonym of "Gail Hamilton,") was born at Hamilton, Massachusetts, about

1830. In 1851, and for two or three years thereafter, she was a teacher of physical science in the public High School of Hartford, Connecticut. She was at that time a contributor to several periodicals, and became a frequent writer for the *Atlantic Monthly* soon after its establishment, and has continued to write for that and other magazines and papers to the present time. She has published: "Country Living and Country Thinking," 1862; "Gala Days," 1863; "Stumbling Blocks," 1864; "A New Atmosphere," 1865; "Skirmishes and Sketches," 1865; "Red-Letter Days in Applethorpe," 1866; "Summer Rest," 1866; "Wool Gathering," 1867; "Woman's Wrongs," 1868; "Battle of the Books," 1870; "Little Folk Life," 1872; "Woman's Worth and Worthlessness," 1872; "Child World," (2 vols.) 1872-73; "Twelve Miles from a Lemon," 1874; "Nursery Noonings," 1874; "Sermons to the Clergy," 1875; "What think ye of Christ?" 1877; "First Love is Best," 1877; "Our Common School System," 1880; "Divine Guidance, Memorial of Allen W. Dodge," 1881; and "The Insuppressible Book," 1885.

DODS, Professor The Rev. Marcus, D.D., was born in 1834 at Belford, Northumberland, and is the youngest son of the Rev. Marcus Dods of the Scotch Church, Belford. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and University, where he took his M.A. degree in 1854. He entered the Theological Training College of the Free Church in Edinburgh (New College), and after four years curriculum was licensed in 1858. He was ordained in 1864 as minister of Renfield Free Church, Glasgow, where he remained until appointed Professor of New Testament Exegesis in New College, Edinburgh, in 1889. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University in 1871. The following is a list of his published works: "The Prayer that Teaches to Pray," 1st edit. 1863, 6th edit. 1889; "The Epistles to the Seven Churches," 1865; "Israel's Iron Age," "Mohammed, Buddha, and Christ," "The Parables of Our Lord," 2 vols., "The Book of Genesis," in the Expositors' Bible, "The First Epistle to Corinthians," Expositors' Bible, 1889; and 2 vols. in Clark's handbooks for Bible classes, as well as articles in the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and in the "Expositor," &c.

DOLGOROUKOW, Prince Vladimir Andreievitch, was born in 1810, and entered the Guards in 1829. He served in the Polish war, and distinguished himself at the assault of Warsaw. He also served in the Hungarian campaign and in the Crimea. In 1865 he was nominated Governor of Moscow, which post he has held ever since. His family ranks among the first in Russia. His ancestor, Prince Michael Vsevolodovitch, of Tchernigow, was executed by the Golden Horde in 1246, and is regarded as a martyr. Another ancestor, Prince Gregory Borissovitch Rostcha Dolgoroukow, fought the False Demetrius under the walls of Kursk, and defended, in 1609, Troitsky Sergiuevo for six months against the Poles. Prince Vladimir Dolgoroukow was father-in-law of the Czar Michael Romanow. Prince Youry Alexeievitch defeated the Poles, put down the revolt of Steuka Razine, and was slain by the Stultsi. Prince Basil conquered the Taurus for the Empress Catherine II., and was Governor of Moscow.

DOM CARLOS, King of Portugal and the Algarves, was born in Lisbon on Sept. 28, 1863, married in Lisbon, May 22, 1886, Amélie, Princess of Orléans-Bourbon, and has two children. He succeeded to the throne on Oct. 19, 1889.

DOM PEDRO II., De Alcantara, Ex-Emperor of Brazil, born at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 2, 1825, is the son of Dom Pedro I., of Braganza and Bourbon, and of Leopoldina, arch-duchess of Austria and is the legitimate descendant of the three great royal houses in Europe —Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsburg— and was proclaimed Emperor upon the abdication of his father, in April, 1831, at the age of five years and some months. The government was at first administered by a Council of Regency, and afterwards by one regent. In July, 1840, he was declared of age by the Chambers, and assumed the Sovereign power when not quite fifteen. He was crowned in July, 1841, and in 1843 was married to the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., late King of Naples; from which union were born two princes, who died young, and two princesses. Dom Pedro is very courteous in his manners, and writes and speaks fluently English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. In 1868 he was elected a Corresponding Member of the French Geographical Society, and since 1877, has been a member of the French Academy of Sciences. He is also a member of many other European Societies. He is strongly attached to literature, and liberally patronized industrial enterprises by encouraging public works and perfecting the navigation of rivers. He succeeded in substituting free labour for slaves, by encouraging European colonization. The aid which he afforded to General Urquiza contributed greatly to the overthrow of Rosas, and the fruits of that intervention were an aggrandisement of territory, and the free navigation of the Plate River, which have contributed greatly to the prosperity of the Brazils. The firm and judicious attitude he assumed in 1862, in the quarrel which broke out between his Government and that of Great Britain, which was settled in his favour by the arbitration of the King of the Belgians tended greatly to consolidate his power. In 1865 Dom Pedro entered into an alliance with Uruguay and the Argentine Republic against the Paraguayans under Lopez, The war began in 1866, and raged with varying fortunes down to March 1, 1870, when it was brought to a close by the death of Lopez. In 1871 Dom Pedro made the tour of Europe, visiting London, Paris, Florence, Rome, Brussels, and other capitals, and in 1876 he visited the United States, visiting also Europe again and the East before he returned to Brazil. The most important event in his reign was undoubtedly the freeing of the slaves. As early as 1850 he issued a decree stopping the slave trade, and in 1871 he issued another decree for the gradual but total abolition of slavery throughout Brazil, and this was finally accomplished in 1889. This excited considerable dissatisfaction among the planters and was probably one of the causes of his overthrow. In 1886 he once more came to Europe for medical treatment, his health being much broken, and he remained here for some time. During his absence the government was in the hands of his daughter Isabel (heir-apparent), the Countess d'Eu, who was personally unpopular. Shortly after his return to his own country he was deposed by the military commanders around Rio Janeiro, and a Republic proclaimed. The Emperor with his wife, daughter and her husband and children sailed (Nov. 19, 1889) for Portugal, where the Empress soon after died. Since her death Dom Pedro has lived in retirement in France.

DONALDSON, Professor James, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., born April 26, 1831, at Aberdeen, was educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College and University in Aberdeen, New College in London, and the University of Berlin. He was appointed Greek Tutor in Edinburgh University in 1852, Rector of the High School of Stirling in 1854, Classical Master in the High School of Edinburgh in 1856, Rector of the same school in 1866, and Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen in 1881, and Principal of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard in St. Andrews University in 1886, and in 1890 by the Universities (Scotland) Act, he became Principal of the University of St. Andrews. He has published a "Modern Greek Grammar for the use of Classical Students," 1853; "Lyra Græca: Specimens of the Greek Lyric Poets from Callinus to Soutsos," with Critical Notes and a Biographical Introduction, 1854; "Critical History of Christian Literature and Doctrine from the death of the Apostles to the Nicene Council," 3 vols., 1864-66; "The Ante-Nicene Christian Library," edited by him in conjunction with the Rev. Alexander Roberts, D.D., 24 vols., 1867-72; the article "Greek Language" in Kitto's "Cyclopædia," 3rd edit.; "Lectures on the History of Education in Prussia and England, and on kindred topics," 1874; the article "Education" in Chambers' "Information for the People," 1874; a paper "On the Expiatory and Substitutionary Sacrifices of the Greeks," read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, May 17, 1875; and articles on the Characters of Plautus, on the Position of Women in Ancient Greece, Rome, and early Christianity, and, in the *Contemporary Review*, on University Reform. Besides these, he edited the *Museum, or English Journal of Education*, for several years; and he has contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and *Edinburgh Review*, *Scottish Review*, and other periodicals.

D'ORSEY, Professor The Rev. Alexander J. D., B.D. Camb., Chancellor's English Medallist, Knight Commander of the Order of Christ in Portugal, was born at Haunchwood House, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, on March 28, 1812; his father being an American, and his mother a Scotch lady, the daughter of Alexander Donald. He was educated at Kennington School, Cambuslang School, and under private tutors, including Sheridan Knowles; and entered the University of Glasgow in 1830, where he gained a first place in Latin, and prizes for English prose. He was originally intended for the law, but family circumstances induced him to turn to the profession of schoolmaster; and, in 1834, he was elected to the newly-founded English Mastership in the High School of Glasgow. In 1842 he was one of those who founded Queen's College, Glasgow. In 1846 Mr. D'Orsey was ordained by the Bishop of Glasgow. His health failing in 1850 he was ordered to

Madeira, where he remained, with intervals, until 1859. On his recovery he established at Funchal the English Collegiate School, with the Rt. Hon. Lord Lyttelton as patron, and as vice-patron, Lord John Manners. During Mr. D'Orsey's stay in Madeira he founded the Mission to Seamen in Funchal (one of the earliest of such missions), preaching on board the ships, and distributing Bibles and Prayer-books in various languages, also lecturing to the natives. In 1856, whilst absent a short time from Madeira, he raised a subscription in London, amounting in money and Government grants to over £12,000, for the islanders, suffering greatly at the time from cholera and famine, for which excellent service he was made Knight Commander of the Order of Christ, by the King of Portugal. In 1860 he took his degree of B.D., and obtained the Chancellor's Medal for English Poetry, a distinction gained by Macaulay, Bulwer, and Tennyson, and was appointed Chaplain to his College of Corpus Christi, and soon afterwards was made Lecturer in English History there, holding thus the first office of the kind ever instituted in the University of Cambridge. In 1861, on the nomination of Lord Ashburton, Mr. D'Orsey delivered a series of lectures at the Royal Institution, London, on the Study of the English Language. He has lectured also at Oxford, Cambridge, Harrow, Rugby, Uppingham, &c. In 1864 Mr. D'Orsey was appointed Lecturer, and in 1887 Professor, in Public Reading at King's College, London, which office he resigned in 1890. As an author he has published various educational works, a Cambridge prize poem, and a poem on Calderon, for which he received a Commemoration Medal from the Spanish Royal Academy. He is well-known as a Linguist, and was elected a Member of the Philological Society in 1860.

DOUCET, Camille, Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, was born in Paris, May 16, 1812, studied law, and, for some time, practised as a notary. His earlier dramas were produced at the Odéon with considerable success. "Un Jeune Homme," 1841; "L'Avocat de sa Cause," 1842; "Le Dernier Banquet," 1847. "Ennemis de la Maison," 1850, was reproduced at the Théâtre Français in 1854, "Le Fruit Défendu," 1857. These were, in 1858, published under the title of "Comédies en Vers." In 1853 M. Doucet was named Divisional Chief of Theatres, and in this capacity was charged with supreme direction of the Imperial Theatres of Paris and the Departments. He was elected a member of the French Academy, April 7, 1865, in the place of Alfred de Vigny, and on March 30, 1876, succeeded M. Patin as perpetual secretary. He has been several times elected Member of the Council-General of Yonne for the district of Villeneuve-l'Archevêque, and he is a commander of the Legion of Honour.

DOUDNEY, David Alfred, D.D., son of John Doudney, was born on March 8, 1811, at Mile End, Portsmouth, where his father had for many years carried on business as a manufacturer. At 13 years of age he was articled to a printer at Southampton, and towards the completion of his term, joined the staff of the *Hampshire Advertizer*. In 1832 he went to London and was engaged by the printing firm of Jowett and Mills, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, until 1835, when he commenced business for himself, first at Holloway, and then in Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, where he originated the *City Press*, upon the site now occupied as the station of the Metropolitan Railway. In 1840 he became editor of the *Gospel Magazine*, and, in 1846, relinquished business in favour of Mr. W. H. Collingridge, in Aldersgate Street. After editing the aforenamed magazine for seven years, Mr. Doudney was ordained in Waterford Cathedral as a literate, by Dr. Robert Daly, Bishop of Cashel, and was appointed to the sole charge of Monstead, Bonmahan, on the sea-coast of Waterford. Here he established printing, agricultural, and other industrial schools for the Irish boys and girls. In the former he reprinted Dr. Gill's voluminous Commentary, consisting of six thick 8vo. volumes, containing nearly 1000 pages each, as well as various other works. For seven years the *Gospel Magazine* was issued from these industrial schools. Here he originated the *Old Jonathan* a monthly illustrated publication, which he still edits, now in its thirty-fifth year, as well as the *Gospel Magazine*, which he has conducted for upwards of half-a-century. Upon the completion of Dr. Gill's Commentary, Mr. Doudney was presented with a complimentary certificate by the principals of Trinity College, Dublin, and the late Earl of Carlisle, (then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) appointed him to the sinecure of Kilcash, near Clonmel. In 1858 Mr. Doudney left Ireland, and, upon his return to England, was soon after appointed to St. Luke's, an off-cut from the original parish of Bedminster, a suburb of Bristol. Here he commenced his labours by building a wooden church, which was at once filled to overflowing by nearly a thousand persons. Then followed the permanent building, a beautiful structure, accommodating nearly thirteen hundred persons. The schools were then erected for twelve hundred children, to which were attached industrial, printing, and binding offices; a suitable Mission Hall, Ragged School, and Soup-Kitchen, have since been erected, and, finally a beautifully-situated Vicarage. In recognition of his varied services on behalf of the Church, Mr. Doudney was presented with a Foreign Diploma of Doctor of Divinity. He is now far advanced in his eightieth year. His eldest son was ordained by the late Dr. Waldegrave, and soon after appointed to the new church of St. James, Carlisle; he was appointed likewise private chaplain to the Bishop, and Rural Dean; for some ten years he has been Rector of the parish of Ore, Hastings. Dr. Doudney, in addition to his editorship of the two publications aforenamed, has written many works; among them may be mentioned: "Sympathy," first and second series; "Bible Lives and Bible Lessons;" "Try and Try Again;" "Retracings and Renewings;" "Credentials;" "Call and Charms of the Christian Ministry;" "Led and Fed, an Old Pastor's Testimony for God and Truth;" "Walks and Talks with Jesus;" "Mornings and Evenings with Jesus;" "For Ever with Jesus;" "Walks and Talks with Fellow Travellers;" "Jet;" "Talks with the Troubled;" "Kept;" "Looking to and from Jesus;" and about forty different booklets. A testimonial, consisting of an address and a purse containing upwards of £800, was presented to the Rev. David A. Doudney, D.D., Vicar of St. Luke's, Bedminster, Bristol, on the completion of his jubilee as editor of the *Gospel Magazine*. Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk made the presentation, which, as was stated by Mr. W. H. Collingridge (hon. secretary of the fund) had been subscribed by 1,050 friends at Portsmouth, Southampton, Waterford, London, and other places.

DOUDNEY, Sarah, was born in a suburb of Portsmouth, Hants, in 1842. A great portion of her childhood, and nearly the whole of her girlhood were spent in a remote village in a little frequented part of Hampshire, far removed from any town. She studied with Mrs. Kendall, of Southsea; and also at Madame Dowell's College at Southsea, a small establishment, chiefly for French girls, which was broken up many years ago. Sarah Doudney began to write verses and stories at an early age, while living alone with her parents in her country home. At eighteen she wrote two poems, which Charles Dickens commended, and published in *All the Year Round*. Some of her earliest verses, which attracted notice, appeared in *The Churchman's Family Magazine*, conducted by the Rev. F. Arnold. For this serial she wrote a story in verse, entitled, "Sister Margaret," and in 1864 "The Lesson of the Water-Mill," which has since become one of the National songs of America. But it is as a writer of tales for girls that she is most widely known. Speaking of her in a paper in *The Nineteenth Century*, 1888, Mr. Edward Salmon has said: "She seems to occupy, as a writer for girls, a position in some respects analogous to that of Miss Austen among novelists." Her latest book, "Where the Dew Falls in London," is a story connected with the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and was written in conjunction with the late Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy, and Chaplain to the House of Commons. The following is a list of her publications:—"Under Grey Walls," 1871; "Monksbury College," 1872; "Faith Harrowby," 1872; "Wave upon Wave," 1873; "The Pilot's Daughters," 1874; "Miss Irving's Bible;" "Marion's Three Crowns;" "Loser and Gainer;" "Oliver's Oath," 1877; "Archie's Old Desk," 1877; "The Great Salterns;" "Old Anthony's Secret;" "Janet Darney's Story;" "Strangers Yet," 1880; "Stepping Stones," 1880; "Thy Heart's Desire," 1880; "When We Two Parted," 1880; "Michaelmas Daisy," 1882; "Stories of Girlhood," 1882; "Nothing but Leaves," 1882; "Anna Cavaye," 1882; "Nelly Channell," 1883; "What's in a Name?" 1883; "A Woman's Glory," 1883; "When We Were Girls Together," 1884; "A Long Lane with a Turning," 1884; "The Strength of Her Youth," 1884; "Prudence Winterburn," 1886; "A Son of the Morning," 1887; "The Missing Rubies," 1888; "Miss Willowburn's Offer," 1888; "Under False Colours," 1889; "Where the Dew Falls in London," 1889; and "Gatty Fenning," 1890; also the following volumes of verses:—"Psalms of Life," 1871; "Drifting Leaves," 1889; "Thistle Down," 1890.

DOUGLAS, The Hon. and Right Rev. Arthur Gascoigne, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, is the youngest son of George Sholto, late Earl of Morton, by Frances Theodora, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, G.C.B., of Sandhills, Hants. He was born in January, 1827, and graduated at University College, Durham, taking his B.A. degree in 1849, and proceeding M.A. in 1850, in which year he was ordained deacon by Dr. Maltby, Bishop of Durham. He was admitted into priest's orders by the Bishop of Worcester in 1851. Having held for a short time the curacy of Kidderminster, Mr. Douglas was appointed in 1855 to the rectory of St. Olave, Southwark, and in the following year was collated to the Rectory of Scaldwell, Northamptonshire, which living he held till 1872, when he accepted the vicarage of Shapwick, in the diocese of Salisbury. On May 1, 1883, he was consecrated, in the church of St. Andrew, Aberdeen, to the Scottish Bishopric of Aberdeen and Orkney, in succession to the late Bishop Suther. He married, in 1855, Anna Maria Harriett, youngest daughter of the late Richard Richards, Esq., of Caerynwch, M.P. for Merionethshire.

DOUGLAS, Robert Kennaway, was born Aug. 23, 1838, at Larkbear House, near Ottery St. Mary, Devon, and educated at a private school at Bath, and at the Blandford Grammar School. He was appointed, by the Foreign Office, Student Interpreter in the China Consular Service in 1858; in 1860 he became Secretary to the Allied Commission for the Government of the City of Canton; was temporarily attached to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Pekin in 1861; was the same year appointed Interpreter on the staff of General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B.; and was appointed Acting Vice-Consul at Taku in 1862, which post he held until his return to England on leave in 1864. In the following year he resigned his appointment in the Consular Service in order to take up the post of Assistant of the Upper Section of the 1st class in the Library of the British Museum, with special charge of the Chinese and Japanese Libraries; he was promoted to the office of Assistant Keeper in 1880, with the additional charge of the Sub-Department of Maps; and was appointed Professor of Chinese at King's College, London, in 1873. Professor Douglas is the author of "Two Lectures on the Language and Literature of China," 1875; "The Life of Jenghiz Khan," 1877; "Confucianism and Taouism," 1879; "China," 1882. He was honorary Secretary to the International Congress of Orientalists during the session in London in 1874, and edited the "Proceedings;" he also represented England at the session held at St. Petersburg in 1876. He compiled and edited a catalogue of the Chinese books and manuscripts in the British Museum, which was printed by order of the Trustees in 1876; and he further edited a catalogue of the Printed Maps, Plans, and Charts in the British Museum, which was published in 1885. He is the author of several articles on China and the Far East, in the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" he has also contributed linguistic and other articles relating to the same subjects in the periodicals of the day. Professor Douglas is a governor of Dulwich College.

DOUGLAS, Sir William Fettes, P.R.S.A., son of Mr. James Douglas, banker, of Edinburgh, by Martha Brook, grandniece of Sir William Fettes, Bart. (founder of the Fettes College), was born in Edinburgh, March 29, 1822. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh. At the age of twenty-one he first exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy, and since that period he has continued regularly to send his works to the annual exhibitions. In 1877 he was appointed principal Curator of the National Gallery of Scotland, which post he resigned on being elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy, Jan. 30, 1882. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, May 17, 1882.

DOUGLASS, Frederick, American orator, was born a slave (of a white father) at Tuckahoe, Maryland, in Feb., 1817. He learned to read and write through the kindness of a relative of his owner, and when about fifteen years of age began to hire his own time from his master, paying the latter three dollars a week and retaining for himself the balance of his earnings. After working in this way for some years, he made his escape in Sept., 1838, and reached New Bedford, Massachusetts. Encouraged by William Lloyd Garrison in his efforts at self-education, he soon developed such power as an orator, that he was employed, 1841, by the American Anti-Slavery Society as one of their lecturers, and soon drew crowds to hear his portraitures of slavery. In 1845 he came to England, where his eloquence attracted great attention. His friends here raised, in 1846, £150, which was sent to his former master, and his legal emancipation thereby secured. He returned to America in 1847 and began the publication at Rochester, N.Y., of *Frederick Douglass's Paper*, afterwards *The North Star*, a weekly journal which he continued for some years. During the Civil War he was often consulted by President Lincoln on questions affecting the coloured race, and at its close he resumed his place on the lecture platform. In 1870 he started, at Washington, a journal entitled *The New National Era*, the publication of which was continued by his sons. In 1871 he was appointed Secretary of the Commission to San Domingo, and upon his return was made a member of the Territorial Council of the District of Columbia. In 1872 he was chosen a Presidential Elector for the State of New York; and from 1877 to 1881 was U.S. Marshal for the District of Columbia. He then became Commissioner of Deeds for the District of Columbia, and on his retirement from that office in 1886, paid a third visit to England. In June, 1889, he was made U.S. Minister to Hayti, and he at present, 1890, fills that position. His published works are "Narrative of my Experience in Slavery," 1844; "My Bondage and my Freedom," 1855; and "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass," 1881.

DOUGLASS, Sir James Nicholas, Civil Engineer, F.R.S., was born at Bow, Middlesex, Oct. 16, 1826. After a regular training in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, his first important employment was in 1847, as assistant engineer to his father, who was superintending engineer to the Hon. Corporation of the Trinity House, and then engaged in the erection of the Lighthouse on the Bishop (the westernmost of the rocks of Scilly), probably the most exposed of these sea structures. On the completion of this work he was appointed resident engineer in sole charge at the erection of the lighthouse on the chief rock of the dangerous group of the Smalls, situated about eighteen and a half miles off Milford Haven. This work he completed at a cost of £50,125, being about £15,800 under the lowest amount at which it had been ascertained that it could be executed by contract. In 1862, on the death of the late Engineer-in-Chief to the Trinity House, Mr. James Walker, F.R.S., he was appointed to that office, and has since carried out many important engineering works, both at home and abroad; such as the Wolf, Longships, Great and Little Basses, Eddystone, and Muricoy Lighthouses, &c., and has effected numerous improvements in the construction of lanterns, optical apparatus, electrical apparatus, oil and gas illuminating apparatus, and the machinery in general connected with lighthouses, also iron and steel buoys, beacons, &c. On the completion of the present lighthouse on the Eddystone, he received the honour of knighthood. This work was executed at a cost of £59,255, being £24,000 below that at which it had been ascertained that it could be executed by contract. He is a Member of the Institutions of Civil Engineers, Mechanical Engineers, and Electrical Engineers, and in 1887 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

DOVER, Bishop of. *See* EDEN, THE RT. REV. G. R.

DOW, Neal, an ardent advocate of total abstinence and prohibition, was born at Portland, Maine, March 20, 1804, of Quaker parentage. While Mayor of Portland in 1851 he drafted a bill to prohibit the liquor traffic, known the world over as the Maine Law, and on his personal application to the legislature of that year it was passed through all its stages in one day, without change even of a word, and took effect upon its approval by the governor. Under this law, liquors intended for unlawful sale are confiscated and destroyed, and those who sell or keep them for sale are fined and imprisoned; and the places where they are sold or kept are declared to be nuisances. In 1884 prohibition was put into the Constitution of the State by a majority of 47,075, the affirmative vote being three times larger than the negative. By special invitation of the United Kingdom Alliance he made three visits to England in aid of the agitation for prohibition in this country, and spent nearly four years here and on the Continent in gratuitous labour in that movement. Mr. Dow has been twice Mayor of his native city, and twice a member of the Maine Legislature. He served in the Civil War as Brigadier-General, commanding in the department of the Gulf, holding at different times three separate commands. He was twice wounded and once taken prisoner, when he was confined for eight months before an exchange could be effected.

DOWDEN, Professor Edward, LL.D., was born in Cork in 1843. He was educated by private teachers, and at Queen's College, Cork, and Trinity College, Dublin. He obtained in Trinity College the Vice-Chancellor's prizes in English Verse and English Prose; was elected President of the Philosophical Society; and gained the first Senior Moderatorship in Logic and Ethics, 1863. In 1867 he was elected to the Professorship of English Literature. He has published the following works:—"Shakspere: a Study of his Mind and Art," which has been translated into German and

Russian; "Poems;" "Shakspere's Primer;" "Studies in Literature;" "Transcripts and Studies;" "Southey" (in "English Men of Letters"); "Southey's Correspondence with Caroline Bowles;" "The Correspondence of Sir Henry Taylor;" an edition of "Shakspere's Sonnets," with notes; an edition of "The Passionate Pilgrim;" an edition of "Lyrical Ballads, 1798;" "The Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley," 2 vols., founded on the papers in the possession of the Shelley family, &c.; this last, his most important work, will probably remain the standard Life of Shelley. He has also written articles in *The Contemporary Review, The Fortnightly Review, The Nineteenth Century,* and other periodicals. He has received the Cunningham Gold Medal of the Royal Irish Academy, and is an honorary LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh. He was elected President of the English Goethe Society in 1888, in succession to Professor Müller. In 1889 he was appointed the first "Taylorian Lecturer," in the Taylor Institution, University of Oxford. He is Secretary to the Liberal Union of Ireland, and has taken an active part in opposing Home Rule.

DOWDEN, The Right Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh, was born in Cork, June 29, 1840 (elder brother of Professor Edward Dowden), and was educated at Queen's College, Cork, and Trinity College, Dublin. He graduated as B.A. (obtaining a Senior Moderatorship and Gold Medal in Logic and Ethics) in 1861. After studying for two years in the Divinity School of the University of Dublin, and taking a First Class at the final examination, he was ordained deacon in 1864 and priest in 1868 by the Bishop of Kilmore. He served as curate at St. John's, Sligo, till 1867, when he became perpetual curate of Calvy, in the same town. In 1870 he was appointed one of the chaplains to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Spencer), and the following year became assistant at St. Stephen's Chapel of Ease, Dublin. In 1874 he accepted an invitation of the Scottish Bishops to become Pantonian Professor of Theology and Bell Lecturer at the Theological College of the Scottish Church, then situated at Trinity College, Glenalmond, in Perthshire. After two years the theological department of Trinity College was removed to Edinburgh, and there he served as Head of the Theological College and Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral, till he was elected in 1886, to the Bishopric of Edinburgh. Dr. Dowden was Donellan Lecturer in the University of Dublin in 1885, and Select Preacher in the University of Cambridge, 1888. Besides several separate sermons and articles in magazines, Dr. Dowden published, in 1884, "The Annotated Scottish Communion Office," a copious historical and liturgical account of the Scottish and American liturgies.

DOWIE, Miss Ménie Muriel, is the granddaughter of the celebrated Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh, from whom she doubtless inherits her enterprising disposition. Her father was the late Mr. Muir Dowie, a well-known and much respected merchant of Liverpool. It was there that his daughter was born; but, a year or two later, the family migrated into Cheshire, where Mr. Dowie had bought a place near the mouth of the Dee. There the children lived together until school-days came. Miss Ménie Dowie went to school first in Liverpool, then spent three years in Stuttgart, and another year in France. Upon her return from abroad, the house in Cheshire was abandoned in favour of various shootings in the Highlands. For a time Miss Dowie continued her education by means of correspondence and other teaching, but, not finding herself adapted for a student's life, gave it up. She preferred the free life of the open air, and delighted in the "struggle for existence" as it presents itself in the Highland fastnesses. She thus qualified herself for her late adventures. She had a great fancy to be a surgeon, but that department of the medical profession being closed against women, she was obliged to turn her attention elsewhere. She elected to become a reciter, and at eighteen years of age left her home to seek fame and fortune on the platform. She was fairly successful in both quests, for she had studied the necessary technique of the art, and had plenty of natural aptitude for it. Her youth, her charming manner, and her musical voice, all promised success; and in Scarborough, where she lived until recently, as well as in other places, she used to delight large audiences. Miss Dowie then took up her pen, and for several years past her occupations have been chiefly literary. She has been a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers. But, however busy she may be, Miss Dowie never lets the hunting season go by without contriving to get a few days with the hounds. Visits to friends in the country and trips to Paris serve further to diversify an existence which is never in danger of being dull. For the rest, she makes her home in South Kensington, finding that London must necessarily be the headquarters of a journalist. Miss Dowie is an admirable traveller; for she is extremely observant both of the political and of the social condition of the people whom she meets. She takes mishaps with serenity, and, judging by her lighthearted accounts of her perils by mountain and river, almost with enjoyment. Many nights, when in the Carpathian Mountains, she slept in the open air protected only by a peasant attendant; and her twenty-third birthday, she tells us, found her engaged in revolver practice, for she was in a land where wild cats, bears and wolves might be encountered at any moment. She conformed to the simple habits of the people, eating no meat and drinking neither wine nor beer. Her costume was at once novel and practical, consisting of knickerbockers and leggings worn beneath a lady's ordinary skirt. The latter was so contrived as to be easily detached to permit of Miss Dowie riding *en cavalier* when it was necessary to go long distances. A full account of the journey with all its picturesque and entertaining adventures has appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* under the title of "In Ruthenia." Miss Dowie is now engaged in writing a book, to be ready in the spring of 1891.

DOWN and CONNOR, Bishop of. *See* REEVES, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM.

DOWNER, Sir John William, K.C.M.G., Q.C., was born in Adelaide, South Australia, July 6, 1844, and educated at St. Peter's College, Adelaide, and was a Scholar and Prize Essayist there. In 1862 he obtained the First Prize at the Government Public Competition examinations, open to all the Colony of South Australia, and, at the same examination, special prizes for Greek, political economy, physiology, and zoology. He became Practitioner of the Supreme Court of South Australia in 1867; was made Queen's Counsel in 1878; and in the same year was elected member of the House of Assembly. From 1881 till 1884 he was Attorney-General, during which time he caused some important law reforms to be effected; amongst others, persons accused of criminal offences were made competent witnesses on their own behalf. In 1883 he was one of the members of the Federal Convention held in Sydney, New South Wales. From 1885 till 1887 he was Premier and Attorney-General of South Australia. In 1887 he was a member of the Colonial Conference in London, and was made a K.C.M.G. Since then he has introduced a bill for the amendment of the law of divorce, on lines similar to the bill since carried in Victoria. In 1890 he was elected by the Parliament of South Australia to be a member of the Federal Convention to be held in 1891.

DOWNING, Arthur Matthew Weld, born April 13, 1850, at Bagnalstown, co. Carlow, Ireland, is the younger son of Arthur Matthew Downing, of The Lodge, Bagnalstown, and 22, Waterloo Road, Dublin. He was educated at Nutgrove School, Rothfarnham, co. Dublin, and Trinity College, Dublin, where he won a Mathematical Scholarship in 1871, B.A., 1871, M.A., 1881. He was appointed Second-Class Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in Jan., 1873; promoted to be First-Class Assistant in August, 1881. He is the author of 30 papers contributed to the "Monthly Notices" of the Royal Astronomical Society from May, 1877, to June, 1890; and was elected a member of the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society in Feb., 1882; Honorary Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society in Feb., 1889; and a member of the "Astronomische Gesellschaft," of Leipzig, in 1884.

DOYLE, Henry Edward, C.B., is the third son of the late Mr. John Doyle (author of the "H. B." political sketches), by Marianne, daughter of Mr. James Conan, of Dublin. He was born in 1827, and educated as an artist. On the recommendation of Cardinal Wiseman he was appointed Commissioner for Rome at the International Exhibition of 1862 in London, and for his services in that capacity was created a Knight of the Order of Pius IX. He was Art Superintendent of the International Exhibition of 1865, in Dublin; and honorary secretary of the National Portrait Gallery in connection with that of 1872, in the same city. He was elected, by the Board of Governors, Director of the National Gallery of Ireland, in 1869, on the death of Mr. George Mulvany, R.H.A., the first holder of that office, and, with a small endowment, has raised the collection to a very important place among the minor galleries of Europe. He was also a member of the Committee of Advice for the three special exhibitions of national portraits from 1866 to 1868, and he is a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy. In 1880 he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath; and in 1884 was appointed a Magistrate for the County Wicklow. He married, in 1866, Jane, daughter of the Right Hon. Nicholas Ball, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

DRAGOUMIROW, General, one of the most distinguished generals in the Russian Army during the Russo-Turkish war, and the author of a well-known manual on the preparation of troops for battle. He commanded the advance guard at the passage of the Danube in 1877.

DREYER, John Louis Emil, M.A. and Ph.D., Copenhagen University, born Feb. 13, 1852, at Copenhagen, is the third son of Lieut.-General Dreyer, late Inspector-General, Royal Danish Engineers. He was Astronomer at the Earl of Rosse's Observatory, Birr Castle, 1874; Assistant Astronomer at the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin, 1878; Director of Armagh Observatory, 1882; and was Joint Editor of *Copernicus: an International Journal of Astronomy*, Vols. I.-III., 1881-84. He is the author of "Second Armagh Catalogue of 3300 Stars for 1875, from Observations made in the Years 1859-83 under the Direction of T. R. Robinson," 8vo., 1886; "A new General Catalogue of Nebulæ and Clusters of Stars," 4to., 1888 (Mem. R. Astr. Soc.); "Tycho Brahe: a Picture of Scientific Life and Work in the Sixteenth Century," 8vo., 1890; and various papers in *Proc. R. Irish Acad.*, Monthly Notices *R. Astr. Soc.*, *Copernicus*, and in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th edit.

DRIVER, Professor, The Rev. Samuel Rolles, D.D., born in 1846, was educated at Winchester College and New College, Oxford, of which he was elected Scholar in 1865, and graduated with First Class honours in *Literæ Humaniores* in 1869, was Fellow of New College from 1870 to 1882, and Tutor from 1875 to 1882. He applied himself early to the study of Hebrew and of other Semitic languages, and obtained the two University Hebrew Scholarships in 1866 and 1870 respectively, and was appointed, in 1875, member of the Old Testament Revision Company. In 1882 he was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew at Oxford (with a Canonry of Christchurch attached), a position which he still holds. Since 1884 he has also been Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Southwell. He is the author of "A Treatise on the Use of the Tenses in Hebrew, and some other syntactical questions," 1874, 2nd edit., 1880; of "Isaiah: his Life and Times, and the Writings which Bear his Name," 1888 (in the series known as "Men of the Bible"); of "Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Books of Samuel, with an Introduction on Hebrew Paleography, &c.," 1890; and of various articles relating to the Old Testament and Hebrew Philology, in the *Philological Journal*, the *Expositor*, the *Contemporary Review*, &c. He is also the joint editor (with Professors Cheyne and Sanday) of "The Holy Bible (authorised version), with Various Renderings and Readings from the best Authorities," published by the Queen's Printers, 3rd edit., 1889; and joint translator (with Dr. A. Neubauer) of a catena of Jewish commentaries on the 53rd chapter of Isaiah called "The 53rd Chapter of Isaiah according to the Jewish Interpreters." As a Hebraist and student of the Old Testament, he enjoys a reputation upon the Continent and in America.

DROYSEN, Johann Gustav, Professor of History at Berlin, was born July 6, 1808, at Treptow, in Pomerania, and in 1835 became Professor in the University of Berlin, in 1840 in Kiel, in 1848 was intrusted with a commission from the provisional government of the Elbe Duchies to Frankfort, and became at a later date member of the Parliament at Frankfort, and Secretary of the Constitutional Committee. In 1851, Dr. Droysen was nominated a Professor in the University of Jena, and in 1859 returned to Berlin, where he still remains. He is a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and of the Order of the House of Ernest of Saxony. He has written a "History of Alexander the Great," 1837; "History of Hellenism," 2 vols., 1836-43; "Lectures on the Wars of Freedom," 2 vols., 1846; "Life of Field-Marshal York of Wartenburg," 2 vols., 4th edit., 1863; "History of Danish Politics from Acts and Documents," conjointly with Samwer, 1850; and a "History of Prussian Politics," vols., i.-x., 1855-70; "Characteristics of History," 1875; "Essays on Modern History," 1876. Dr. Droysen has published also "A Translation of Æschylus," 3rd edit., 1868; and a "Translation of Aristophanes," 2nd edit., 1869.

DROZ, Antoine Gustave, son of a well-known French sculptor, was born in Paris in 1832. A series of brilliant sketches which had previously appeared in *La Vie Parisienne*, published in 1868 under the title of "Monsieur, Madame et Bébé," secured for him a literary reputation which was well sustained in "Entre Nous," 1867; "Le Cahier bleu de Mademoiselle Cibot," 1868; "Autour d'une Source," 1869; "Un Paquet de Lettres," 1870 (the two last mentioned first appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*); "Babolein," 1872; "Les

Etangs," 1875; "Tristesses et Sourires," 1884.

DRUMMOND, Professor Henry, the son of Mr. Henry Drummond, J.P., of Stirling, was born at Stirling in 1851, and educated at the Universities of Edinburgh, and Tübingen in Germany. He subsequently passed through the Free Church Divinity Hall, and, after his ordination, was appointed to a Mission Station at Malta. On his return to Scotland, he was appointed a Lecturer in Science at the Free Church College, Glasgow, 1877, and Professor in 1884. He also took charge of a Working Men's Mission in that city. He subsequently travelled with Professor Geikie in the Rocky Mountains and South Africa. He is the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," 1883, a work of original thought, which has elicited much criticism, and is now in the 29th edition, and has been translated into French, German, Dutch and Norwegian. Professor Drummond has also written some interesting accounts of his travels, one of the most noticeable of which is "Tropical Africa," 1888, 3rd edit., 20th thousand, 1890. He is at present, 1890, in Australia. One of his most recent works is "The Greatest Thing in the World—Love;" a sermon based on the text "The greatest of these is Charity." This is now (1890) in the 15th edit., 220th thousand. His latest work is "Pax Vobiscum"—(Peace be with you) —the second of the series, of which "The Greatest Thing in the World" is the first.

DRUMMOND, Professor James, M.A., LL.D., was born in Dublin on May 14, 1835, and was the son of the Rev. William Hamilton Drummond, D.D., M.R.I.A. He went to school at the Rev. D. Flynn's, Dublin, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1851, passing the examination for the degree of B.A. in 1855, and obtaining the first gold medal in classics. Subsequently, in 1882, the University conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and in 1889 he incorporated at Oxford University, and became an M.A. In 1856 he went to Manchester New College, London, where he studied under the Rev. J. J. Tayler and the Rev. James Martineau, and in 1859 he settled at Cross Street Chapel, Manchester, as colleague to the late Rev. William Gaskell. In 1869 he was appointed Professor of Theology at Manchester New College, London, and in 1885 succeeded Dr. Martineau as Principal; a position which he retained on the removal of the College to Oxford in 1889. His principal works are "Spiritual Religion: Sermons on Christian Faith and Life," 1870; "The Jewish Messiah: a Critical History of the Messianic Idea among the Jews from the Rise of the Maccabees to the Closing of the Talmud," 1877; "Introduction to the Study of Theology," 1884; and "Philo Judæus; or, the Jewish-Alexandrian Philosophy in its Development and Completion," in 2 vols., 1888.

DUBLIN, Archbishop of. *See* PLUNKET, THE HON. AND MOST REV. LORD WILLIAM CONYNGHAM.

DU BOISGOBEY, Fortuné, born at Granville (Manche) in 1824, was paymaster to the Army of Africa, and in that capacity made several campaigns from 1844 onwards. His first literary work was a novel entitled "Deux Comédiens," which appeared in the *Petit Journal* in 1868, and was very successful. His reputation was increased by the publication of "L'Homme sans Nom," and "Le Forçat Colonel," 1872, both published in the *Petit Moniteur*. He produced successively, in the journals under the management of M. Paul Dalloz, "Les Gredins," 1873; "La Tresse Blonde," and "Les Collets Noirs," 1874; "L'As de Cœur," and "Le Coup de Pouce," 1875; "Les Mystères du Nouveau Paris," 1876; "Le Demi-monde sous la Terreur," 1877; "La Peau d'un Autre," 1878; "Du Rhin au Nil," "La Main Coupée," "Le Crime de l'Opéra," 1880; "Le Crime de l'Omnibus," "La Revanche de Fernande," "Les Suites d'un Duel," 1882; "Mérindol," 1883; "Le Mari de la Diva," "Le Secret de Berthe," 1884; "Le Pouce Crochu," 1885. M. du Boisgobey is the chief of the followers of Gaboriau, and the principal living writer of French "police novels." M. du Boisgobey has for some years been a prolific author—having written nearly 100 volumes, chiefly novels, dealing with Parisian life. In 1885 and 1886 M. du Boisgobey was President of the Committee of the Society of Gens de Lettres.

DUBOIS-PIGALLE, Paul, one of the greatest of living sculptors, was born at Nogent-sur-Seine, July 18, 1829. He was destined by his father for the legal profession, but his artistic tastes constrained him to devote himself to sculpture, and he went to Paris to become the pupil of the sculptor Toussaint, with whom he remained three years. In 1859 he went to Italy, and in 1860 executed at Florence the model for "St. John a Child," which was finished at Rome, exhibited at the Salon of 1863, and is now at the Luxembourg, together with "A Florentine Singer of the Fifteenth

Century." This last is in silvered bronze, and through its many reproductions in smaller size has become very popular. M. Dubois has also studied painting, and has executed fine portraits and beautiful copies of old masters, but has been a very irregular contributor to the Salon exhibitions. In 1873 he was appointed keeper of the Luxembourg Museum, and director of the École des Beaux-Arts, May 30, 1878. Elected a member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts in 1876, he was one of the Jury of Admission for the selection of sculpture at the Exposition of 1878. He is an officer of the Legion of Honour.

DU BOIS-REYMOND, Professor Emil Heinrich, M.D., F.R.S., Member and Perpetual Secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, Professor in Ordinary of Physiology in the University of Berlin, and Director of the Physiological Institute, was born in Berlin, Nov. 7, 1818. In 1851 Dr. du Bois-Reymond, who by his researches in the department of Animal Electricity has rendered the most important services to science, was elected a member of the Academy. In 1858, after John Müller's death, he was nominated Professor of Physiology in the University, and in 1867 was made a Perpetual Secretary of the Academy. He has written "Investigations on Animal Electricity" (vol. I., 1848, vol. II., Pt. I., 1849, Pt. II., 1860-84). Most of his scientific papers are collected under the title "Gesammelte Abhandlungen zur allgemeinen Muskel und Nervenphysik" (2 vols., Leipsic, 1875 and 1877), and his discourses and speeches on several subjects under the title "Reden" (2 vols., Leipsic, 1886 and 1887).

DU CAMP, Maxime, son of a distinguished French surgeon, Théodore Joseph Du Camp (who died in 1824), was born at Paris, Feb. 8, 1822. On leaving college he travelled extensively in the East in 1844-45, and again in 1849-51. During his last journey, he made a large collection of photographic negatives of scenes in Egypt, Nubia, Palestine, and Asia Minor, which he has since published, in connection with descriptive texts, in several volumes. In 1851 he was one of the five founders of the *Revue de Paris*, and he contributed to it, both in prose and verse, until its suspension in 1858. Besides his works of travel in the East, he has published "Les Chants modernes," poems, 1855; "Mes Convictions," poems, 1858; "En Hollande, lettres à un ami," 1859; "Expédition des Deux Siciles," 1861; "Paris, ses organes, ses fonctions et sa vie," 6 vols., 1869-75, his most important work, and "L'Attentat Fieschi," 1877, being an account of the attempt, which as a school-boy of twelve he chanced to witness, that was made by Fieschi in the Boulevard du Temple on the life of Louis Philippe, July 28, 1835. "Histoire et Critique.—Etudes sur la Révolution Française," 1877; "Les Convulsions de Paris," 1878-80; "Souvenirs littéraires," 1882; "La Charité privée à Paris," 1885. M. Du Camp has been an officer of the Legion of Honour since 1853. He was elected a member of the French Academy Feb. 26, 1880, in the room of M. St. René Taillandier, partly as a mark of gratitude on the part of the Conservatives for his crushing history of the Commune, called "Les Convulsions de Paris."

DUCANE, Major-General Sir Edmund Frederick, K.C.B., son of Major Richard Du Cane, by Eliza, daughter of Thomas Ware, Esq., of Woodfort, near Mallow, co. Cork, was born at Colchester, in 1830. He was educated at the Military Academy, Woolwich, and obtained his commission as second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers Dec. 19, 1848. In 1850 he was appointed to assist in preparing for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and he appears in the list of the Staff as assistant secretary to the jurors and assistant superintendent of the foreign side. At that time Lord Grey was forming a convict establishment in Western Australia to carry out a system embodying all the improvements which nearly a century of experience had suggested, and a company of sappers, to which Lieutenant Du Cane was appointed, was sent out to assist in the operation. He was made a magistrate of the colony and a visiting magistrate of convict dépôts, and directed the labour of the convicts, who were employed in developing the communications of the colony. In July, 1856, he was attached to the War Department for special service, and after being engaged for some time in connexion with the design and sanitary arrangement of barracks, was employed on the design of the large works of defence undertaken under the auspices of Lord Palmerston. Among other works, the fortification of the western heights at Dover and the long line of works miles in extent which protect the dockyard at Plymouth on the land side between the Tamar and the east side of Plymouth Sound have been carried out on plans submitted by him to the Defence Committee. In Feb., 1854, he had been promoted to be first lieutenant, and on April 16, 1858, he became second captain. In July, 1863, he was appointed by Sir George Grey a director of Convict Prisons when the Board was reconstructed after the death of Sir Joshua Jebb, and when the report of the Royal Commission on Penal Servitude suggested considerable modifications in the convict system. He was at the same time appointed by Lord Ripon to be Inspector of Military Prisons. In 1869, Captain Du Cane was made Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons, Surveyor-General of Prisons, and Inspector-General of Military Prisons. In July, 1872, he was promoted to be Major, and on Dec. 11, 1873, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, having also in the same year been made a Companion of the Bath. The Emperor of Brazil has conferred on him the Order of the Rose. In Dec., 1878, he was promoted to be Colonel. In July, 1877, he was created a K.C.B., and made Chairman of the Prison Commissioners, appointed by Royal Warrant under the Prisons Act, 1877, to undertake the difficult task of reorganising and administering the county and borough prisons, which from April 1, 1878, came under the control of the Government. In pursuance of this object the number of prisons has been reduced from 113 to 58, the rules have been made uniform, many important improvements introduced and the cost has been very largely diminished. In Dec., 1886, Colonel Du Cane retired from the effective list and was made a Major-General. He is the author of various articles in magazines, and also of a book on the "Punishment and Prevention of Crime." In July, 1855, he married Mary Dorothea, daughter of Lt.-Col. J. Molloy, formerly of the Rifle Brigade. She died in 1881, and in 1883 he married Florence Victoria, daughter of Col. and Lady Marie Saunderson and widow of M. J. Grimston, Esq., of Kilnwick and Grimston Gaeltor, Yorkshire.

DU CHAILLU, Paul Belloni, was born in Paris, July 31, 1835. His father was a trader on the west coast of Africa, whither Paul went at an early age, and where he acquired a knowledge of the languages and modes of life of the neighbouring tribes, also devoting much attention to natural history. In 1852 he went to the United States with a cargo of ebony, and published a series of papers on the Gaboon country. In 1855 he returned to Africa, and spent about four years exploring the then unknown region lying two degrees on each side of the equator, penetrating to about longitude 14° 15′ E. During this time he shot and stuffed a great number of birds and quadrupeds, among which were several gorillas, a species probably never before seen by any European. He returned to New York in 1859, taking with him a large collection of native arms and implements, and numerous specimens in natural history, which were publicly exhibited, and many of which were afterwards purchased by the British Museum. The history of this expedition was published under the title "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa," 1861; revised edition, 1871. A sharp controversy arose concerning the truthfulness of this book, and to vindicate himself Du Chaillu again visited Africa in 1863, where he remained until 1865. He published an account of this expedition under the title "A Journey to Ashango Land," 1867. He then spent several years in the United States, where he lectured frequently, publishing in the meanwhile a series of books for the young, comprising:—"Stories of the Gorilla Country," 1868; "Wild Life under the Equator," 1869, "Lost in the Jungle," 1869; "My Apingi Kingdom," 1870; and "The Country of the Dwarfs," 1871. More recently he has made an extended visit to Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Finland, which he described in "The Land of the Midnight Sun," 1881, and "The Viking Age," 2 vols., 1889. Two of his earlier works he has lately, 1890, reissued in a condensed form under the title of "Adventures in the Great Forest of Equatorial Africa and the Country of the Dwarfs."

DUCKETT, Sir George Floyd, Bart., F.S.A., son of the late Sir George Duckett, Bart., F.R.S. (the translator from the German of Michaëlis's "Burial and Resurrection of our Saviour," of Herder on the "Revelation of St. John," of "Luther's Preface to St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans," &c.); born March 27, 1811, was educated at Harrow, and Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded to the title on his father's death, June 15, 1856. He is the author of a "Technological Military Dictionary in German, English, and French," for which he has received the "Great Gold Medal of Science" from the Emperor of Austria; the gold medal of literary merit from the Emperor of the French; and another, "The Great Gold Medal of Science and Art," from the late King of Prussia. Sir George is the author of a genealogical work entitled "Duchetiana," which forms a valuable and important addition to the county histories of Westmorland, Wiltshire, and Cambridgeshire. He has also edited the "Test Act and Penal Law Returns in 1687-8" for the entire counties of England and Wales; the "Monasticon

Cluniacense Anglicanum; Visitations of English Cluniac Foundations in 1262, 1275, 1279, 1298, 1390, 1405;" "Naval Commissioners from the Restoration to Geo. III;" "Charters relating to John, King of France, and the Treaty of Brétigny in 1360;" besides numerous contributions to the Antiquarian Societies of Westmorland, Yorkshire, Sussex, and Wilts. Sir Floyd Duckett obtained the highest literary honour which the French Government has to bestow, the *Palmes d'or*, as an officer of Public Instruction in France. He is also a corresponding member of the *Société d'Antiquaires de Normandie;* and received a grant of £200 in 1890 from the Royal Bounty Fund for special literary services. Sir George Floyd Duckett has (1890) just been made a Knight of the Gold Cross of Merit of Saxe Coburg-Gotha.

DUCKHAM, Thomas, was born Sept. 26, 1816, at Shirehampton, near Bristol, and was educated at the village school, and afterwards at Hereford and Bristol. He began his agricultural career at Warham in 1849, when, on the severe depression following the Repeal of the Corn Laws, he agreed for his farm upon a corn-rent regulated by the corn averages under the Tithe Commutation Act. Five years later he removed to Baysham Court, near Ross. Here he took an active interest in the game question, and frequently drew attention to the evils arising from excessive preservation. In 1857 he purchased the copyright of the "Hereford Herd Book," and was its editor for 20 years, at the end of which time he gave it up on account of ill-health. In 1866 he presided at the first two meetings in London for the formation of the Central and Associated Chambers of Argiculture; has been a member of Council since their formation, and was President in 1884, and devoted so much time and labour to the interests of the agricultural classes that he was invited to stand for Herefordshire in 1880, when he was elected without any canvassing expenses, and again returned for North Herefordshire in 1885. Many of the reforms for which Mr. Duckham had long agitated became law in the parliament of 1880, such as a better system for obtaining Corn Returns, the Ground Game Act, the Repeal of the Malt Tax, the amending of the Agricultural Holdings Act, the Law of Distress, the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, and Relief of Local Taxation. Mr. Duckham has been a member of the Council of the Bath and West of England Association since 1863, is a member of the Council of the Smithfield Club, and of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution. At the general election of 1886 he was defeated by Mr. Biddulph, Unionist-Liberal. He long agitated for a County Government Act, and repeatedly pressed upon the late Government his views thereon. Upon the Act coming into operation he was elected a senior Alderman. He is a J.P. for the county.

DUCKWORTH, Sir Dyce, M.D., brother of the Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D., and youngest son of the late Robinson Duckworth, Esq., of Liverpool. He was born in that city in 1840, and educated at the Royal Institution School there, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. (Gold Medallist) in 1863, also at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He served as Assistant-Surgeon in the Royal Navy 1864-65; was elected Medical Tutor at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, subsequently Assistant-Physician there in 1869, and full Physician and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in 1883. He was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1870; is hon. M.D. of the Medical College of Ohio, U.S.A., and M.D., *honoris causâ*, of the Royal University of Ireland. He was elected hon. Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland in 1887; and was the Representative of the Royal College of Physicians of London in the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, and at the International Colonial Medical Congress at Amsterdam, 1883. He has been an Examiner in the Universities of Edinburgh and Durham, and on the Conjoint Board for England; and is Examiner in Medicine in the Victoria University. He is the author of a "Treatise on Gout," 8vo., 1889, and editor of Warburton Begbie's Works, and is the author also of numerous contributions to clinical medicine. He received the honour of Knighthood in 1886; was appointed treasurer of the Royal College of Physicians in 1884; and made an hon. member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh in 1887; and is in practice as a Consulting Physican in London.

DUCKWORTH, The Rev. Canon Robinson, D.D., second son of the late Robinson Duckworth, Esq., of Liverpool. He was born in 1834, elected to an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, in 1853, and graduated B.A. in first-class classical honours in 1857; he was afterwards elected a Fellow of Trinity, and was Assistant-Master at Marlborough College from 1858 to 1860, and Tutor of Trinity College from 1860 to 1866. In 1864 he was appointed Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of Peterborough and in 1866 was selected by her Majesty as instructor to his Royal Highness the late Prince Leopold. In 1867 he was appointed Governor to his Royal Highness, and held that post for three years. On his retirement in 1870 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and presented to the crown living of St. Mark's, Hamilton Terrace, N.W. He was appointed a Canon of Westminster in succession to the late Rev. Charles Kingsley in March, 1875. In the same year he was appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and in that capacity accompanied his Royal Highness on his visit to India.

DUFF, The Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant, G.C.S.I., F.R.S., P.R.G.S., son of the late James Cuninghame Grant Duff, Esq., of Eden, Aberdeenshire (formerly Resident at Sattara, and author of "The History of the Mahrattas"), by Jane Catherine, only child of the late Sir Whitelaw Ainslie, M.D. Mr. M. E. Grant Duff was born in 1829, and educated at Edinburgh, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, and proceeded M.A. in 1853. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, having obtained a certificate of honour and a studentship in the preceding year. He entered the House of Commons in Dec., 1857, as member for the Elgin district of burghs, and he continued to represent that constituency in the Liberal interest till July, 1881. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for India in Dec., 1868, and he held that office till the downfall of Mr. Gladstone's administration in Feb., 1874. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's second administration in May, 1880, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. This office he resigned, together with his seat in Parliament, in July, 1881, on being appointed Governor of Madras in the place of the late Mr. William Patrick Adam. During his successful administration of this great province, Sir M. E. Grant Duff made several tours from end to end of the Presidency in order to see with his own eyes what required to be done. In 1886 he resigned the Governorship, and was succeeded by Mr. Bourke. Sir M. E. Grant Duff was Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen from 1866 to 1872. He is the author of "Studies in European Politics;" "Elgin Speeches;" "A Political Survey;" and other works. He married, in 1859, Anna Julia, only child of Mr. Edward Webster, of Ealing, Middlesex.

DUFFERIN and AVA (Marquis of), The Right Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., British Ambassador at Rome, is the only son of Price, fourth Baron Dufferin, by Helen Selina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq. (she re-married in 1862 the Earl of Gifford, and died in 1867). From Eton School his lordship was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree. He succeeded to his father's title, July 21, 1841, while still in his minority; and for some years he was a lord-in-waiting on the Queen under Lord John Russell's first administration, and again in 1854–58. Accompanied by a friend he went from Oxford to Ireland at the time of the famine in 1846–47, and on his return published an account of his experiences under the title of "Narrative of a Journey from Oxford to Skibbereen, during the year of the Irish Famine." In Feb., 1855, he was specially attached to the mission undertaken by Lord John Russell to Vienna. In 1859 he made a yacht voyage to Iceland, a well-known narrative of which expedition he published in the following year under the title of "Letters from High Latitudes." He was sent to the East by Lord Palmerston in 1860, as British Commissioner in Syria, for the purpose of prosecuting inquiries into the massacre of the Christians there. For his services on that occasion he was nominated on his return a K.C.B. (civil division). He was Under-Secretary of State for India from 1864 to the early part of 1866, and Under-Secretary for War from the latter date to the following June. On the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power in Dec., 1878, he was nominated Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Paymaster-General, and he held that office till April, 1872, when he was appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. In the summer of 1876 his lordship, who was accompanied by Lady Dufferin, made a very successful tour through British Columbia, where much discontent had prevailed in consequence of a belief that the conditions had been broken on which that remote province had joined the Dominion of Canada. He held the post of Governor-General of Canada till Oct., 1878, when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Lorne. In May, 1878, he was elected President of the Royal Geographical Society, and in the following month he attended the Harvard University Commemoration, when the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Dublin also, Jan. 22, 1879, and that of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in the following June. In Feb., 1879, he was appointed ambassador at St. Petersburg in succession to Lord Augustus Loftus. He was transferred to Constantinople as ambassador to the Ottoman Porte in May, 1881. On Oct. 30, 1882, he was directed by Her Majesty's Government to proceed from Constantinople to Cairo, there to assume the control of the whole body of our relations with Egypt, and the settlement of all questions growing out of Arabi's rebellion. He left Egypt in April, 1883, and in Nov., 1884, proceeded to India as Viceroy. In 1888 he was appointed British Ambassador at Rome. His lordship was created an English baron in 1850; nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1863; appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Down in 1864; sworn a Privy Councillor Dec. 12, 1868; was made an Earl of the United Kingdom in Nov., 1871; and created a G.C.B. in 1883. In the same year he became Vice-Admiral of Ulster, and G.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E. in 1884. In 1888 he was created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. In addition to the works already mentioned, the Earl of Dufferin is the author of "Irish Emigration and the Tenure of Land in Ireland;" "Mr. Mill's Plan for the Pacification of Ireland examined;" and "Contributions to an Inquiry into the State of Ireland." A collection of his "Speeches and Addresses" was published in 1882 under the editorship of Mr. Henry Milton, and his "Speeches in India," edited by Sir Donald Wallace, in 1890. The marquis married, in 1862, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Captain Archibald Rowan Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, county Down.

DUFFY, The Hon. Sir Charles Gavan, K.C.M.G., was born in Monaghan in 1816, descended of a native family which produced eminent scholars and ecclesiastics. In his twentieth year Mr. Duffy became sub-editor of the *Dublin Morning Register*, and a little later editor of an influential journal in Belfast. He returned to Dublin in 1842, and established the *Nation* in conjunction with Thomas Davis and John Dillon. A remarkable literature sprang up in connection with the *Nation*, one of Mr. Duffy's contributions to which, the "Ballad Poetry of Ireland," has run through forty editions. In 1844 Mr. Duffy was tried and convicted of sedition along with O'Connell; the conviction, however, was set aside, on appeal, by the House of Lords. In 1846 O'Connell quarrelled with the Young Ireland Party, and they established the Irish Confederation, of which Mr. Duffy was one of the founders. He was tried with the other leaders of that body for treason-felony in 1848, but after four indictments it was found impossible to procure a conviction. He then revived the *Nation*, which had been suppressed, and opposed Sir Thomas Redington, Under-Secretary for Ireland in the Government which had prosecuted him, and defeated that gentleman at New Ross, for which borough Mr. Duffy was elected member in July, 1852. It should be mentioned that Mr. Duffy had been called to the Bar in 1846; but he practised for only a short period. He was one of the founders of the Tenant League; and, in connection with Frederick Lucas and George Henry Moore, founder of the Independent Irish Party in the House of Commons, which sprang out of the League. The defection of a large section of that party induced him to resign his seat in Parliament in 1856, when he emigrated to Australia. He practised for some time at the Bar in Melbourne, but was finally drawn back to politics, and in 1857 became Minister of Public Works in the first administration under responsible government in Victoria. In the same year he was Chairman of a Select Committee in the Legislature to procure the federation of the Australian Colonies, and at a later period Chairman of a Royal Commission for the same purpose, and author of the Reports of these bodies, on which the plan of federation has since been advocated. In 1858 he became Minister of Lands, which office he again accepted in a third administration in 1862. After a visit of two years to Europe, he re-entered Parliament in Victoria, and became Prime Minister in 1871. While he held this office he was Chairman of a Conference of all the Australian Governments to procure certain enlargement of their powers, which has since been conceded by the Imperial Parliament. In the following year he resigned office, and in 1873 was knighted. On his return to the colony in 1876, after two years' absence in Europe, he was chosen a member of the Legislative Assembly on the first vacancy occurring; and on the meeting of a new Parliament in May, 1877, he was unanimously elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. In the same year he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George. Sir Gavan Duffy was Chairman of the Trustees of the National Gallery of Victoria, and has taken an active share in projects for encouraging art, literature, and industrial enterprise in that new country. He returned to Europe in 1880, and has since published "Young Ireland: a Fragment of Irish

History, 1840-50," London, 1880; and "Four Years of Irish History, 1845-49," published in 1883, being a sequel to "Young Ireland;" and written on Colonial and Irish questions in the *Contemporary Review, Nineteenth Century,* and *National Review.*

DUMAS, Alexandre, the younger, son of the late M. Alexandre Davy Dumas, novelist and dramatic writer, was born in Paris, July 28, 1824, and received his education in the Collège Bourbon. At the age of seventeen he published a collection of poems, "Les Péchés de Jeunesse," a work of small literary merit. He travelled with his father in Spain and in Africa, and on his return wrote "Les Aventures de Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet," published in 1846-7. He may be said to belong to the sensuous school of French literature. His principal work of fiction, "La Dame aux Camélias," became one of the best-known productions of the day. A dramatic version was played in 1852, after having been interdicted by M. Léon Faucher, and, reproduced in Verdi's opera, "La Traviata," created a still greater sensation. M. Dumas, who has written many dramatic pieces, is considered by the public the greatest living dramatist of the *Demi-monde.* A comedy from his pen, entitled "Les Idées de Madame Aubray," was produced at Paris early in 1867. His "Visite de Noces" and "La Princesse Georges" were brought out at the Gymnase Dramatique in 1871. In 1872 he published a pamphlet entitled "L'Homme-Femme." It repeated the thesis of his novel "L'Affaire Clémenceau," and a dramatic version of it was produced at the Gymnase, in 1873, under the title of "La Femme de Claude." M. Dumas was installed as a member of the French Academy, Feb. 11, 1875. His drama, "Joseph Balsamo," based on his father's romance of "Cagliostro," was represented for the first time at the Odéon, March 18, 1878. He published in 1880, "Les Femmes qui tuent et les Femmes qui votent;" in 1881, "La Princesse de Bagdad;" in 1885, "Denise;" and in 1887, "Francillon."

DU MAURIER, George Louis Palmella Busson, artist, was born March 6, 1834, and educated in Paris, but is a British subject. His grandparents on his father's side were émigrés from France during the Reign of Terror. He came over to England at the age of seventeen, and studied chemistry under Dr. Williamson at University College, London. Afterwards he studied painting in Paris under the famous M. Gleyre, also in Antwerp and Düsseldorf. He first began to draw on wood in England for *Once a Week,* afterwards for *Punch* and the *Cornhill Magazine,* and subsequently he joined the *Punch* staff. Since that time his weekly drawings have made him one of the best known and most admired of contemporary artists. Mr. Du Maurier has illustrated "Esmond," "The Story of a Feather," Thackeray's "Ballads," and many other books. He is also an Associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. A special exhibition of his works was held at the rooms of the Fine Art Society in 1885.

DÜMICHEN, Johannes, Egyptologist, born Oct. 15, 1833, at Wissholz, near Grossglogau, in Silesia, is the son of a clergyman. Having studied the Egyptian language and antiquities under Professor Lepsius, in Oct., 1862, he went upon an archæological expedition to Egypt, under the auspices of the Prussian Government. When there, he extended his travels to Nubia and the Soudan, and spent several years altogether in the Nile Valley. In 1868 he went to Egypt a second time at the command of the King of Prussia, and added considerably to the number of his photographs of the monuments. The results of these travels appeared in a splendid work, published at Berlin, in 2 vols., 1869-70. The opening of the Suez Canal afforded him a third opportunity of visiting the Nile countries at the special invitation of the Khedive. On this occasion he acted as the *cicerone* of the Prussian Crown Prince on his travels through Egypt. Besides the work already referred to should be mentioned his "Baukunde der Tempelanlagen von Dendera," 1865; "Geographische Inschriften," 2 vols., 1865-66, and a volume of text; "Altägypt. Kalendarinschriften," 120 plates, 1866; "Altägypt. Tempelinschriften," 2 vols., 1867; "Die Flotte einer ägypt. Königin," 33 plates, with text, 1868; and simultaneously in English, having been translated by the author's wife, who is an Englishwoman, "Historische Inschriften altägypt. Denkmäler," 2 vols., folio, 1867-69; "Eine altägypt. Getreiderechnung," 1870; besides numerous contributions to Lepsius and Brugsch's "Journal for the Egyptian Language and Antiquities," and his epitome of Egyptian history, "Geschichte des alten Ægyptens," 1879. Herr Dümichen is now Professor of Egyptology at Strasburg.

DUMMLER, Ernst Ludwig, a German historian, was born at Berlin, Jan. 2, 1830, studied at Bonn and Berlin, and settled in 1855 at Halle, where he was appointed Extraordinary Professor of History in 1858, and ordinary Professor in 1866. He is a member of the Academy of Munich, and since 1871 he has been an ordinary member of the Historical Commission of Munich. He was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences, March 30, 1882. Among his works we may mention: "The Pilgrim of Passau, and the Archbishopric of Lorch," 1854; "On the Early History of the Slavs in Dalmatia," 1856; "The Formulary of Bishop Salomo III. of Constance," 1857; "History of the Kingdom of the Eastern Franks," 2 vols., 1862-65, his principal work, which was "crowned" with two prizes; "Auxilius and Bulgarius," 1866; "Anselm the Peripatetic," 1872; and "The Emperor Otho the Great," 1876.

DUNCKLEY, **Henry**, M.A., LL.D., J.P., was born at Warwick, Dec. 24, 1823, and educated at the Baptist College, Accrington, and the University of Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. in 1848. In the same year he became minister of the Baptist Church, Great George Street, Salford, retiring from that position in 1855, to undertake the editorship of the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, of which he became a co-proprietor a few years later. In 1850 a First Prize, offered by the Religious Tract Society, was awarded to his essay on the condition of the working classes, entitled, "The Glory and the Shame of Britain." In 1853 a First Prize, offered by the Council of the Anti-Corn Law League for the best work, "showing the results of the repeal of the Corn-Laws, and the Free Trade Policy, on the moral, the social, the commercial, and the political interests of the United Kingdom," was awarded to his essay, entitled, "The Charter of the Nations." In 1877 he began, in the *Manchester Weekly Times*, the publication of a series of weekly letters on current topics of the day, with the signature of "Verax," a pseudonym but slightly veiling the authorship. Five of these letters, suggested by the third volume of Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," and entitled, "The Crown and the Cabinet," were published separately, and reached a very wide circulation. A volume of "Letters" was published in 1878; and smaller selections have been published from time to time. In 1878 Mr. Dunckley was elected a member of the Reform Club, as a recognition of services rendered to the Liberal party. He has recently been a contributor to some of the leading periodicals. In 1883 the University of Glasgow conferred on Mr. Dunckley the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1886 he was put on the Commission of the Peace for the city of Manchester. His connexion with the *Examiner and Times* ceased on the 25th of January, 1889, when the paper was transferred to new proprietors.

DUNKIN, **Edwin**, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., is the third son of the late Mr. William Dunkin, of the "Nautical Almanac" office, by his wife, Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. David Wise, surgeon, of Redruth, Cornwall. He was born at Truro on Aug. 19, 1821, and educated at private schools, first at Truro, and afterwards in London and at Guines, near Calais. In Aug., 1838, he joined the staff at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. In July, 1856, he was appointed a First-class Assistant, and in Aug., 1881, Chief Assistant, from which post he retired in Aug., 1884, after forty-six years' service. During this period he was the representative of the Astronomer-Royal in several important astronomical expeditions, including the observations at Christiana, of the total solar eclipse of July 28, 1851; the determination of the telegraphic difference of longitude between the Royal Observatory and the observatory at Brussels in 1853, of Paris in 1854, and of the island of Valencia, Ireland, in 1862. In the autumn of 1854, Mr. Dunkin had the sole charge of the Astronomer-Royal's elaborate series of pendulum experiments in the Harton coal-pit, near South Shields, undertaken to determine the mean density of the earth, a work of considerable responsibility and delicacy. Besides taking a prominent part in the duties belonging to his official position, Mr. Dunkin is the author of several memoirs and papers on astronomical questions, published in the "Memoirs" and "Monthly Notices" of the Royal Astronomical Society, the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, the "Companion to the British Almanac," and in various periodicals. In 1860 he re-arranged and rewrote a large portion of Dr. Lardner's "Handbook of Astronomy" for a second edition, which rendered the work of more practical use to students. Some of his most popular articles, originally published in the *Leisure Hour*, were in 1869 collected into a volume under the title of "The Midnight Sky," and in 1879 appeared a series of short biographical sketches entitled "Obituary Notices of Astronomers." Mr. Dunkin was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society on March 13, 1845. From 1871 to 1877 he served as Honorary Secretary, and subsequently as Vice-President on several occasions. On Feb. 8, 1884, he was elected President of the Society, and has since delivered special addresses on the presentation of the Gold Medal to Dr. Huggins in 1885, and to Profs. Pickering and Pritchard in 1886. On June 1, 1876, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1879-81 had a seat in the Council. In Nov., 1889, Mr. Dunkin was elected President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall for two years, and has delivered the Annual Address at its spring meetings.

DUNRAVEN, Wyndham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, fourth Earl of, K.P., the only son of the third earl by his first wife, Augusta, daughter of Thomas Goold, Esq., was born at Adare Abbey, Feb. 12, 1841. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the 1st Life Guards in 1865. Whilst an officer in the Household Brigade he won popularity as a steeple-chase rider. He left the army in 1867, and went to Abyssinia as correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. He followed the Franco-German war again as a special correspondent for the same journal, and in 1871 succeeded to the title and estates. In 1875 he was appointed lord-lieutenant and sheriff principal of the county of Stirling. He was under-secretary for the Colonies in Lord Salisbury's two administrations, but resigned in Feb., 1887. Lord Dunraven is an authority on hunting. In economical matters he is a believer in the doctrine of what is called "Fair Trade." He is the author of "The Great Divide," "Notes on Irish Architecture," "The Soudan, its History, Geography, and Characteristics," and various papers on hunting which have appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*.

DUPRÉ, August, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C., &c., born at Mainz (Mayence), on Sept. 6, 1835, where his father, although a citizen of the then free city of Frankfort, at that time resided. Both father and mother were descendants of Huguenot families who, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, had immigrated into the Bavarian Palatinate. After passing through the polytechnic schools of Giessen and Darmstadt, he studied for three years at the Universities of Giessen and Heidelberg, under Bunsen, taking his degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. in 1855 at the latter university. Soon afterwards he came to London, where he has remained ever since. In 1863 he was elected Lecturer on Chemistry to the Westminster Hospital Medical School (a post which he still occupies). He has since that time been actively engaged as a scientific and consulting chemist. He has published many original papers on subjects connected with Chemistry, Physiology, Toxicology, Food Analysis, and Water, in the "Philosophical Transactions," "Proceedings of the Royal Society," "Journal of the Chemical Society," *Analyst*, and in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, &c. In 1871 he was appointed Chemical Referee to the Medical Department of the Local Government Board; in 1872, Chemical Adviser to the Explosives Department of the Home Office; in 1873, Public Analyst for the Westminster District; and in 1888 he was appointed a member of the War Office Committee on Explosives, under the presidency of Sir F. Abel, C.B. (which post he now holds). In his connexion with the Home Office, his name came prominently before the public in relation to the various dynamite outrages. He has frequently been consulted by various Government Departments, viz., the Treasury, the Board of Trade, the Wreck Commissioners Court, &c.; and also by the late Metropolitan Board of Works, especially with regard to the treatment and disposal of the metropolitan sewage. He has, in conjunction with Dr. Thudicum, published a book on "The Nature, Origin, and Use of Wine," 1872; and, in conjunction with Dr. H. Wilson Hake, "A Short Manual of Chemistry," 1886. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1875, and was President of the Society of Public Analysts in the years 1877-78; was one of the chief scientific witnesses on behalf of the Crown in the famous Dr. Lamson's poisoning case; was President of Section III. of the British Sanitary Congress held at Bolton in 1887. In 1870 he was for some time attached to a field-hospital, established by the English Red Cross Society, for the treatment of both German and French wounded in the late Franco-Prussian War. He married, in 1876, Florence M. Robberds, daughter of H. T. Robberds, of Manchester, by whom he has a family of four sons and one daughter.

DURAN, CAROLUS. *See* CAROLUS-DURAN.

DURAND, Alice Marie Céleste, French authoress (who writes under the name of Henry Gréville), was born in Paris. She was carefully educated at home, and when, at the age of fourteen, she accompanied her father, Prof. Fleury, to St.

Petersburg, she was familiar with several modern languages. She soon began to publish novels and stories on Russian life and character, and continued writing after her marriage with M. Durand, a French professor of law. In 1872 she returned to France, and began to write for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, *Figaro*, *Le Temps*, and other periodicals and papers. Under the name of Henry Gréville she has published a large number of novels, amongst which may be mentioned, "Dosia," "L'Expiation de Savéli," 1876; "Nouvelles Russes," "Sonia," "La Maison de Maurèze," "Autour d'un Phare," 1877; "Bonne Marie," "L'Amie," "Un Violon Russe," "Lucie Rodey," 1879; "Croquis," "Cité Menard," 1880; "Mme. de Dreux," "Perdue," 1881; "Le Fiancé de Sylve," "Rose Rozier," 1882; "Une Trahison," "Le Vœu de Nadier," "Louis Breuil," 1883; "Le Mors aux Dents," 1885.

DURNFORD, The Right Rev. Richard, D.D., Bishop of Chichester, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Durnford, rector of Goodworth Clatford, Hampshire, by Louisa, daughter of Mr. William Mount, of Wasing Place, Berkshire, was born at Sandleford, Berkshire, in 1802. He received his education at Eton, where he was a contributor to the celebrated *Etonian*, of which the late Mr. Winthrop Mackworth Praed was editor; and many of his Latin verses appear in the "Musæ Etonenses." He passed in due course from Eton to Oxford, and was elected successively a Demy and a Fellow of Magdalen College, where he took his B.A. degree in 1826, obtaining a first class in classical honours, and proceeded M.A. in 1829. In 1835 he was appointed rector of Middleton, Lancashire. He was preferred to the archdeaconry of Manchester in 1867, and made a Canon of Manchester Cathedral in 1868. He was chosen to be one of the Proctors in Convocation. In 1870, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was nominated by the Crown to the bishopric of Chichester, being consecrated at Whitehall on May 8. Bishop Durnford has devoted himself earnestly to the prominent movements of the time within the Established Church, especially temperance, middle-class education, and the organized work of women. He has published some sermons and charges. He married in 1830, Emma, daughter of the late Rev. John Keate, D.D., head-master of Eton and Canon of Windsor.

DURUY, Professor Jean Victor, born in Paris in 1811, began his classical studies in 1823 at the Collège Rollin, then called Collège Sainte-Barbe; was admitted into the Normal School in 1830, was appointed to the class of history at the College of Rheims in 1833, and in the same year to a similar position in the College of Henry IV., in Paris, afterwards called the Collège Napoléon. About this time he published anonymously various elementary historical works. In 1853 he took the degree of Doctor "ès lettres," afterwards became Inspector of the Academy of Paris, Master of the Conferences at the École Normale, Professor of History at the École Polytechnique, and by decree, June 23, 1863, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, in which Department he introduced many changes, chiefly in the direction of secularizing instruction, and rendering it gratuitous. On resigning the office of Minister of Public Instruction in July, 1869, he was appointed a Senator, and remained a member of the Senate until the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870. His principal works are: "Géographie Politique de la République Romaine et de l'Empire," 1838; "Géographie Historique du Moyen Age," 1839; "Géographie de la France," 1840; "Atlas de Géographie Historique," 1841; "Histoire de la République Romaine," 1843-4; "Histoire de France," 1852; "Histoire de la Grèce Ancienne," 1852—a work "crowned" by the French Academy; "Histoire Moderne," 1863; "Histoire Populaire de la France," 1863; "Introduction Générale à l'Histoire de France," 1865; "Histoire des Romains depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à la mort de Théodose," 7 vols. grand in 8vo., illustrés de 3,000 gravures d'après l'antique, 1879-88; "Histoire de la Grèce," 3 vols. grand in 8vo., illustrés de 2,000 gravures d'après l'antique, 1887-89. Professor Duruy is Grand Officier of the Legion of Honour, Member of the Institute, and has received decorations from Greece, Italy, Portugal and Turkey.

DVORÀK, Pan Antonin, Bohemian musician, was born in 1841 at the village of Nelahozeves, near Prague, where his father was a butcher and innkeeper. As a child he showed great aptitude for the violin; but for a long time he was ignorant of the most elementary rules of music. After leaving school he earned his living by playing in a band of wandering village minstrels, and his first attempt at composition was a dance which the members of this band tried to play; but as the young composer was unaware that the music should have been written in different clefs for the different instruments, the result was terrible discord and utter failure. He then gave up composing, and went to Prague, where for the first time he heard the names of the great composers, and was present at the performance of an opera; here he was able to hire a piano and give lessons, and in 1874, a year after his marriage, he gained a competition scholarship at Vienna. In 1875 he gained £50, and in 1876 £60, but it was not until 1878 that his name became at all well known; at that time he published his "Moravian Duets" at Berlin, which were at once favourably received, and opened the way for further compositions. His dances, songs, and symphonies have all found favour with the best critics; but the "Stabat Mater" (performed at the Birmingham Festival) and "König und Köhler" are perhaps his most popular works. His latest work is the oratorio "St. Ludmila," founded on the poem of the young Bohemian poet, Yaroslav Vrchlicky, the subject being the introduction of Christianity into Bohemia. This was performed with great success at the Leeds Musical Festival, Oct. 1886, under the personal direction of Herr Dvorák.

DWIGHT, Timothy, D.D., LL.D., was born at Norwich, Connecticut, Nov. 16, 1828. He graduated from Yale College in 1849, continued his studies at New Haven for two years, and then entered the Theological Seminary connected with Yale College, 1851-53, filling meanwhile a tutorship at the College, 1851-55. He was licensed to preach in 1855; spent 1856-58 in Europe; and on his return was appointed, 1858, Professor of Sacred Literature at Yale. On May 20, 1886, he was elected President of the College, to succeed Dr. Noah Porter, resigned. Professor Dwight was an associate editor of *The New Englander,* and was an active member of the American Committee for the Revision of the English Version of the Bible from 1872 to 1885.

DYER, William Turner Thiselton. *See* THISELTON-DYER, W. T.

DYKE, The Right Hon. Sir William Hart, Bart., M.P., son of the late Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke, was born at East Hall, St. Mary Cray, Kent, Aug. 7, 1837, and educated at Harrow, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1861. He represented West Kent in the Conservative interest from 1865 to 1867, and the Mid-Division of the same county until 1885, when he was returned for the N. W. Division. He was Whip of the Conservative party from 1868 to 1880; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury from 1874-80, and Chief Secretary for Ireland in Lord Salisbury's Government from June, 1885, to Jan., 1886. At the General Election in 1886 he was again returned for North-West Kent, and is now, 1890, Vice-President of the Council.

E.

EARLE, Professor, The Rev. J., of Swanswick Rectory, Bath, was born Jan. 29, 1824, at Elston, in the parish of Churchstow, near Kingsbridge, South Devon. He became a private pupil in the house of the Rev. Orlando Manley, then incumbent of Plymstock; and from Mr. Manley's he went to the Plymouth New Grammar School, where he stayed, until the ancient Grammar School at Kingsbridge having been reconstituted, he was entered there for the last year before he went to Oxford. He matriculated in 1842. In 1845 he was in the First-class of Litteræ Humaniores, and took his B.A. In 1848 he was elected Fellow of Oriel on a Devonshire foundation. In 1849 he took the degree of M.A., and was elected Professor of Anglo-Saxon, an office at that time tenable for only five years. In 1852 he became College Tutor in succession to Mr. Buckle, now Canon of Wells. In 1857 he was presented by Oriel College to the rectory of Swanswick, near Bath. He was appointed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells (Lord Arthur Harvey) in 1871 to the Prebend of Wanstow in Wells Cathedral; and in 1873 to be Rural Dean of Bath, an office which he discharged until 1877. In 1876 he was selected Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, the tenure of this professorship having in the meantime been made permanent. The following is a list of his chief publications: "Gloucester Fragments (St. Swithun, &c."), 1861; "Bath, Ancient and Modern," 1864; "Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel," 1865; "The Philosophy of the English Tongue," 1871; Fourth Edition, 1887; "A Book for the Beginner in Anglo-Saxon," 1877; Third Edition, 1884; "English Plant Names from the Tenth to the Fifteenth Century," 1880; "Anglo-Saxon Literature," 1884; "A Hand Book of the Land Charters and other Saxonic Documents," 1888; and "English Prose: its Elements, History, and Usage," 1890.

EARLY, General Jubal A., was born in Virginia, Nov. 3, 1816. He graduated in 1837 at the Military Academy at West Point, and was appointed a Lieutenant of Artillery. After serving a campaign in Florida against the Seminole Indians he resigned in the summer of 1838 and studied law. During the war with Mexico he was a Major in a Virginia volunteer regiment. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the Confederate service, and was present in several actions during the early part of the war. In May, 1863, he held the lines at Fredericksburg, while Lee was engaged with Hooker at Chancellorsville; and in July he commanded a division at Gettysburg. In 1864 he commanded in the Valley of the Shenandoah, where he was at first successful, but was finally checked by Sheridan. On the close of the war he went to Mexico, and after remaining there a few months returned to Havanna, and thence went to Canada, where he remained a little over two years. He returned to the United States in the spring of 1869 and settled at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he still resides. In 1867 he published "Memoirs of the Last Year of the War," and in 1883 an address which he delivered in Baltimore on Jackson's Campaign against Pope, 1862, was printed by the Society before which it was delivered.

EASTLAKE, Lady, widow of Sir Charles Lock Eastlake (who died Dec. 24, 1865), to whom she was married in 1849, is a daughter of the late Edward Rigby, Esq., M.D., of Norwich. She was born about 1816, and, as Miss Elizabeth Rigby, gained considerable literary reputation by a work published in 1841, entitled "Letters from the Shores of the Baltic," a pleasant and vivid record of a lengthened visit to a sister who was married to an Esthonian baron, and had settled on the shores of that sea. "Livonian Tales," comprising the three graphic stories of "The Disponent," "The Wolves," and "The Jewess," appeared in 1846. She is also author of a "History of Our Lord," and the "Life of John Gibson, R.A." Lady Eastlake has been an occasional contributor to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*; and her last book, "Five Great Painters," is an expanded reprint of articles which first appeared there. Two of her contributions on "Dress" and "Music" have been reprinted in "Murray's Home and Colonial Library."

EBERS, Georg, orientalist and novelist, was born at Berlin, March 1, 1837. His father, a banker, having died before the birth of his son, the latter received his early instruction from his mother, and subsequently studied in Fröbel's school at Keilhau. At the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin he made Egyptology his central study, and at the termination of his academical career he visited the principal museums of Egyptian antiquities in Europe. In 1865 he established himself at Jena as a private tutor for the Egyptian language and antiquities, and in 1870 he was called to Leipzig as Professor, where he has since remained. Apart from his scientific services, his thesis on obtaining the degree of Doctor "On the Twenty-sixth Egyptian Dynasty," and his larger work on "Egypt and the Books of Moses," and his "Scientific Journey to Egypt," 1869-70, were the cause of his promotion to that Chair. In his second journey to Egypt in 1872-73, he succeeded in discovering the Papyrus E, which was subsequently named after him. This Papyrus, although its contents primarily relate to medical subjects, is very important on account of the insight it gives into the language and culture of the ancient Egyptians. Ebers also discovered the important biographical inscription of the "Amen em Neb." In 1876 he had a severe attack of paralysis, which still prevents him from walking. To this illness the further development of his literary activity is mainly attributable, for since the state of his health incapacitated him from pursuing more serious studies, he sought and obtained a means of recreation and agreeable occupation in imaginative composition. This was the origin of "Uarda, a Romance of Ancient Egypt," 1877, which like several of Ebers' other works, has been translated into English by Clara Bell. This was the second of his works of fiction based upon facts in the history of Egypt, for he had previously, in 1864, published "An Egyptian Princess," which has been translated into English by E. Grove, and which gives in the attractive form of a romance, a description of popular life in Egypt about the time of the Persian war of conquest. The extraordinary success achieved by "Uarda," induced the author to turn his Egyptian studies still further to account for literary purposes. He composed in succession "Homo Sum," a novel, 1878; "The Sisters," a romance, 1880; and "The Emperor," 1881, the scene of all these works being laid in Egypt. Meanwhile Ebers did not neglect the acquisition of solid learning. It is true that his splendid work on "Egypt—Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque," 1878, English translation, by Clara Bell, with introduction and notes by Dr. Birch, 1880, is of a popular character, as are also his previous publications "Through Goschen to Sinai," 1872, and his work, written in collaboration with Guthe, on "Palestine—Descriptive, Historical, and

Picturesque," 1881. On the other hand, his numerous articles in periodicals on the Egyptian language and antiquities, his remarkable treatise on "Papyrus E, a Hieratic Manual of Egyptian Medicine," 2 vols., 1872, afford ample proof of the most profound scientific study. His later works of fiction are "The Burgomaster's Wife: a Tale of the Siege of Leyden," of which a translation, by Clara Bell, appeared in London, in 1882; and "Serapis, a Romance," 1885.

EDEN, The Right Rev. G. R., Suffragan Bishop of Dover, in succession to the late Bishop Parry. He was formerly Archdeacon and Canon of Canterbury.

EDEN, The Rev. Robert, M.A., son of the late Rev. Thomas Eden, born at Whitehall, near Bristol, was educated at a private school near that city. Having first entered at St. John's College, Oxford, as Bible Clerk, he became Scholar, and afterwards Fellow of Corpus Christi College, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1827. He was appointed an Examiner at Oxford in 1828-9, was successively Head Master of Hackney and Camberwell Collegiate Schools between 1829 and 1838; and held the post of Examiner for the East India Civil Service from 1839 to 1856; was Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich in 1849; Vicar of North Walsham in 1851; Honorary Canon of Norwich in 1852; and Vicar of Wymondham in 1854. Canon Eden is the author of the "Churchman's Theological Dictionary"; "The Examination and Writings of Archdeacon Philpot, with Biography," for the Parker Society, and "Some Thoughts on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures," 1864. He has also edited theological works for the Clarendon Press, and has published a volume of sermons.

EDHEM PACHA, a Turkish statesman, was born in 1823. He studied in Paris, where for three years he attended the lectures in the School of Mines. On returning to Turkey he was attached to the staff of the army with the rank of captain, rapidly attained to that of colonel, and was appointed a member of the Council of Mines at the time of its formation. Having been appointed aide-de-camp to the Sultan in 1849, he soon was placed at the head of His Majesty's household troops. Meanwhile he had been promoted General of Brigade, and then General of Division. In 1856 he resigned the functions which he had fulfilled at the palace, and was appointed a member of the council of the Tanzimat and afterwards Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the rank of Muchir. He held that post for only one year. Subsequently he played an important part in the affairs of his country, where he was nominated President of the Council of State. He was also for some time ambassador at Berlin. At the Conference of Constantinople, 1876-7, he acted as the second Turkish plenipotentiary, and he was appointed to succeed Midhat Pacha as Grand Vizier, Feb. 5, 1877, and in 1885 became Turkish Ambassador in Paris.

EDINBURGH (Duke of), H.R.H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., the second son of Her most gracious Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert, was born at Windsor Castle, Aug. 6, 1844. His early education was entrusted to the Rev. H. M. Birch; from 1852 to F. W. Gibbs, Esq., C.B.; and in 1856 the Prince was placed under the special care of Major Cowell, R.E., and spent the winter of 1856-7 at Geneva, studying modern languages. Having decided upon joining the naval service, Prince Alfred was placed under the Rev. W. R. Jolly, at Alverbank, near Gosport, where he pursued the preparatory studies for his profession during the summer of 1858. He entered the service, after a strict and searching examination, Aug. 31, 1858, was appointed a Naval Cadet, and joined Her Majesty's screw steam-frigate *Euryalus*, 51 guns, Captain John Walter Tarleton, C.B. After a leave of absence for a few weeks, Prince Alfred joined his ship for active sea-service, Oct. 27, 1858, and served in the *St. George* on various foreign stations, visited many of the countries on the shores of the Mediterranean, and extended his travels to America and the West Indies. In Dec., 1862, Prince Alfred declined the offer made to him of the throne of Greece. In Feb., 1866, Parliament granted him £15,000 a year, payable from the day on which he attained his majority, with an additional £10,000 on his marriage. He was created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster in the peerage of the United Kingdom, May 24, 1866, and took his seat in the House of Lords, June 8. His Royal Highness was sworn in Master of the Trinity House, March 21, 1866, and received the freedom of the City of London, June 8. Early in 1867 the Duke was appointed to the command of the frigate *Galatea*, which sailed from Plymouth Sound Feb. 26. Since then he has visited nearly every country in the world, proceeding first to Australia, where he met with an enthusiastic reception on the part of the inhabitants; and great indignation was felt at the dastardly attempt of an Irishman, named O'Farrell, to assassinate the Prince at a picnic held at Clontarf, near Port Jackson, New South Wales, on March 12, 1868. The Prince, however, was only slightly wounded in the back by a pistol-shot. O'Farrell was tried on March 31, found guilty, and executed on April 21. His Royal Highness subsequently visited Japan (where he was received both publicly and privately by the Mikado), China, and India. In 1873 he went to Italy, and on April 20 had an audience with the Pope in Rome. On Jan. 23, 1874, his marriage with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, was celebrated with great pomp at St. Petersburg; and on March 12, the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen, made a public entry into London amid much popular enthusiasm. His Royal Highness is Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. In Nov., 1882, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's fleet; and since that time he has held various important commands. In 1888 His Royal Highness, in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, visited some of the chief continental capitals, and on the occasion of his visit to Madrid he was invested with the Order of the Golden Fleece by the Queen-Regent of Spain.

EDINBURGH (Duchess of), Her Royal Highness Marie Alexandrovna, Grand Duchess of Russia, only daughter of the late Emperor of Russia, and sister of the present Emperor, was born at St. Petersburgh, Oct. 17, 1853, and married at St. Petersburgh to his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh. On Oct. 15, 1874, the Duchess gave birth at Buckingham Palace to a son, who, on the 23rd of the following month, was baptised by the names of Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, the sponsors being Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, the Prince of Wales, the Crown-Princess of Germany, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Duchess of Edinburgh's other children are the Princess Marie Alexandra Victoria, born Oct. 29, 1875; the Princess Victoria Melita, born at Malta, Nov. 25, 1876; the Princess Alexandra Louis Olga Victoria, born at Cobourg, Sept. 1, 1878; and the Princess Beatrice Leopoldine Victoria, born April 20, 1884.

EDINBURGH, Bishop of. *See* DOWDEN, THE RIGHT. REV. JOHN, D.D.

EDIS, Robert William, F.S.A., Lieut.-Colonel of Volunteers, born at Huntingdon in 1839, was educated at the Local Grammar School, and afterwards at the Brewers' Company School at Aldenham. He became a member of the Architectural Association early in his professional life, and was elected President for two successive years; Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862, a Fellow in 1867, a member of Council in 1888, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1870. He has travelled much in many countries, and in the early part of his career made a series of architectural sketches in France, Italy, and Germany, some of which were published in the *Building News* and other professional journals. He has written and lectured on domestic art and sanitation, and published various books on those subjects. He is one of the leaders of the modern revival of red brick and so-called "Queen Anne" architecture. In 1882 he went to America to advise as to the laying out of a new city in Kansas State. In 1880 he was invited by the Society of Arts to give a series of Cantor Lectures on the "Decoration and Furniture of Town Houses," since illustrated and published in book-form. He wrote the article on "Internal Decoration from a Sanitary Point of View," in *Our Homes*; and the hand-book on "Healthy Furniture," for the Council of the International Health Exhibition. Amongst his principal and latest works are the additions to the Inner Temple Library, the Constitutional Club in Northumberland Avenue, and ball-room and additions at Sandringham, for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c. Mr. Edis joined the "Artists" Corps at its formation in 1859, and is now Colonel of the regiment. He was Aide-de-Camp to Lord Bury in the French and German war under the General Convention; and was in Paris during the last days of the Commune, when he wrote, as the result of his observations, a paper on "Fireproof Materials," which was read before the Royal Institute of British Architects. Colonel Edis was elected a member of the London County Council for South St. Pancras.

EDISON, Thomas Alva, was born at Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1847, being of Dutch descent on his father's side, and Scotch on his mother's. His early education was derived chiefly from his mother's lessons and from his omnivorous reading, his entire school attendance not exceeding two months. When about twelve he became a railway newsboy, conducting at the same time (with the help of boy associates), three small stores at Port Huron, Michigan. Later he established an amateur paper which he printed and sold on the train, and also improvised a laboratory in a baggage-car for chemical experiments. Having at great peril saved the life of the little son of a stationmaster, the father, out of gratitude, assisted him to learn telegraphy; and in a short time he acquired so much skill as an operator that he was successively employed at Port Huron, Stratford (Canada), Indianapolis (Indiana), Cincinnati (Ohio), Memphis (Tennesse), Boston, and at many other places. During the years he was thus engaged he was constantly experimenting in every direction. At Indianapolis he made his first essay towards an automatic telegraphic repeater, which he completed while at Memphis. His first patent was for a chemical vote-recording apparatus (for use in legislative bodies), and was taken out while he was at Boston. It was at Boston also that he began work upon duplex telegraphy, but it was not until 1872 that it was perfected. He went to New York in 1871, and shortly afterwards was appointed Superintendent of the Law Gold Indicator Co., which supplied gold and stock quotations to brokers' offices. From this point his career has been an uninterrupted success. He invented the gold and stock printing telegraph; the system for quadruplex and sextuplex telegraphic transmission; the carbon telephone transmitter; the microtasimeter for detection of small variations in temperature; the aerophone and megaphone for amplifying and magnifying sound; the electric pen; the electric railway, &c. The total number of patents issued to him already exceeds 400, and is constantly increasing; one fourth of them refer to telegraphy. But it is with the phonograph and electric lighting that his name is the most closely associated, and by which he is best known. He resigned his superintendency in 1876, to devote himself entirely to invention and research, and has a large laboratory at Orange, New Jersey, the most ample in the world for electrical experiment. See *Science*, Vol. VI., Aug. 21, 1885.

EDMUNDS, The Hon. George Franklin, LL.D., American lawyer and statesman, was born at Richmond, Vermont, Feb. 1, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and by a private tutor, studied law at an early age, and began the practice in 1849. In 1851 he removed to Burlington, Vermont. From 1854 to 1859 he was a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature, serving as Speaker for three of those years. In 1861-62 he was a State Senator acting as President *pro tem.* On the death of Mr. Foote in 1866 he was appointed to the vacancy in the U.S. Senate, which position he has continued to fill by successive re-elections. He is one of the prominent Republican leaders of that body, has been a member and chairman of some of its most important committees, and has twice been elected President *pro tem.* He was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1876, which decided the Presidential controversy between Mr. Hayes and Mr. Tilden. At the Republican National Conventions in 1880 and 1884 he received some votes for the nomination to the Presidency. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1887 by Trinity College, Hartford.

EDWARDS, The Right Rev. Alfred George, M.A., Bishop of St. Asaph, is the youngest son of the late Rev. William Edwards, vicar of Llangollen, and a brother to the late Dean of Bangor, was born in 1850, and educated at Llandovery School and at Jesus College, Oxford. He obtained a second-class in Classical Moderations in 1872, and a third in the Final Classical School in 1874, taking his degree in the same year. He was ordained deacon in 1874, and priest in 1875, by the present Bishop of St. David's at his first ordination, and in the latter year was appointed warden and Head Master of Llandovery School, and after ten years' work at Llandovery was appointed vicar and rural dean of Carmarthen, and private secretary and chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's. The importance of a knowledge of Welsh for a Welsh bishopric is undeniable; and it is satisfactory that the choice fell on a Welsh-speaking clergyman whose work in the past has been characterized by such marked energy, ability, and judgment, that there is good ground for trusting that the diocese of St. Asaph will have in Mr. Edwards a strong as well as acceptable bishop. Mr. Edwards will be the youngest bishop on the bench, which in the present difficult position of the Church in Wales is no disadvantage. Mr. Edwards has been twice married, his present wife being the youngest daughter of Mr. Watts John Garland, of Lisbon.

EDWARDS, Miss Amelia Blandford, is the daughter of a Peninsula officer, and is maternally descended from the family of Walpole. Her taste for art and literature was evidenced from an early age, and in 1853, while yet very young, she became known to the public as a contributor to periodical literature. Since that time, though best known as a novelist and traveller, she has written many juvenile and educational works, besides contributing art and dramatic criticisms, literary reviews, and political leaders to certain of our foremost weekly and daily papers. The following are among Miss A. B. Edwards's best-known novels: "Hand and Glove," 1859; "Barbara's History," 1864; "Half a Million of Money," which first appeared as a serial in *All the Year Round*, 1865; "Debenham's Vow," first passed through the columns of *Good Words*, 1870; "In the Days of My Youth," 1873; "Monsieur Maurice," a novelette, 1873; and "Lord Brackenbury," 1880, first brought out in the *Graphic*. This last novel has gone through three English editions, besides the serial form; has been translated into French and Russian, and twice into German, besides being reproduced in numerous forms and sizes in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America. "Miss Carew," 1865, consists chiefly of short tales. Besides the foregoing, Miss Amelia B. Edwards is the author of "An Abridgment of French History," published in Messrs. Routledge's *Useful Library*; of the biographical letterpress to Messrs. Colnaghi's *Photographic Historical Portrait Gallery*; of a volume of "Ballads," 1865; and of a record of travel in the then little-known Dolomite region, entitled "Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys," 1873, with illustrations by the author. This was followed at the beginning of 1877 by "A Thousand Miles up the Nile," illustrated with upwards of eighty wood engravings from drawings by the author, made and finished on the spot, in Egypt and Nubia. Since the publication of "Lord Brackenbury," Miss Edwards has chiefly devoted her pen to Egyptological subjects. She is an active promoter of "The Egypt Exploration Fund," and is the Honorary Secretary, as well as a Vice-President, of that society. The bulk of Miss Edwards's Egyptological work is published in the *Academy*. She also writes on these subjects for several leading journals and periodicals at home and abroad. Miss Edwards is a contributor of Egyptological articles to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and has written a comprehensive account of "Recent Archæological Discoveries in Egypt" for the American supplement to that work. Miss Edwards is a contributing member of the various Oriental Congresses which are periodically held in various European capitals; a member of the Biblical Archæological Society; a member of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, and a Vice-President of the Bristol and West of England National Society for Women's Suffrage. In 1887, at the Centenary Festival of Columbia College, New York, Miss Edwards received, *in absentiâ*, the honorary degree of L.H.D.; Professor Tyndall and the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, being the only other British subjects selected for honours on that occasion. More recently Miss Edwards has turned her attention to the lecture platform, and in the winter of 1889-90 she paid a visit of five months to the United States of America, where she lectured on Egyptological subjects in the Eastern and Central States. It was calculated that during this brief tour Miss Edwards addressed over 100,000 persons.

EDWARDS, Henri Milne, M.D., naturalist, of Belgian origin, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, born at Bruges, Oct. 23, 1800, studied medicine in Paris, and obtained his degree of Doctor in July, 1823. In 1838 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences (section of Anatomy and Zoology) as successor to M. Cuvier. After holding the Professorship of Natural History at the Lycée Henri IV., he was appointed in 1841 to a similar position at the Museum of the Faculty of Sciences, of which he became Dean, and was made Professor of Zoology to the Museum, in place of M. Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, May 28, 1862. He was elected an associate of the Academy of Medicine in 1854; created an officer of the Legion of Honour in April, 1847, and was promoted to the rank of Commander, Aug. 13, 1861. He is the author of "Recherches Anatomiques sur les Crustacés," 1828, "crowned" by the Academy of Sciences; "Manuel de Matière Médicale," 1832; "Nouveau Formulaire Pratique des Hôpitaux," 1840; "Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés," 1837-41; "Leçons sur la Physiologie et l'Anatomie comparée de l'Homme et des Animaux," 1855-60; and other works. M. Edwards superintended the publication of a new edition of Lamarck's "L'Histoire Naturelle des non-Vertébrés," 1838-45; and has contributed to various scientific reviews, dictionaries, and periodicals. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Leyden in Feb., 1875. In 1878 the King of Portugal conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ.

EDWARDS, Henry Sutherland, born

1828, was educated at one of the branch schools of King's College, London, and in France, where he lived many years. In 1856 he visited Russia, on the occasion of the coronation of Alexander II., and, remaining some months in Moscow, studied the Russian language. He published, in 1858, a collection of "Sketches and Studies" (contributed originally to a magazine), under the title of the "Russians at Home." This was followed, in 1862, by a "History of the Opera." In that year Mr. Edwards went to Poland, where an insurrection seemed to be preparing, and to Russia, where measures were being taken for the emancipation of the serfs, as special correspondent to the *Times;* and, on his return to England, published "The Polish Captivity." In 1863, immediately after the rising in Poland, he was again sent out by the *Times.* He took part in and described some of the principal expeditions from Galicia into the kingdom of Poland; went, at the crisis of the insurrection, to Warsaw, and, soon after his arrival, was ordered to quit the city within twenty-four hours. Allowed to choose his route, he proceeded to St. Petersburg, and thence to Moscow, and the South of Russia, returning to Galicia through Kieff and Volhynia. In 1864 he published the "Private History of a Polish Insurrection;" was special correspondent of the *Times* at Luxemburg, when, in 1867, the "Luxemburg Question" threatened to produce war; and in July, 1870, when war between France and Prussia actually broke out, was appointed one of the special correspondents of the *Times* on the German side. In that capacity he followed the King's head-quarters from Saarbrück to the neighbourhood of Beaumont; went through the battle of Beaumont with a Bavarian Infantry Regiment; after Beaumont and Sedan, joined General von Werder before Strasburg, and on the fall of Strasburg, traversed the occupied country from Alsace to Normandy, remaining at Rouen and Amiens, with the Army of the North, until the end of the war. He has written a few novels, and many pieces for the stage. He published "Malvina," 3 vols., 1871, and subsequently a translation of the "Statistics of all Countries," compiled by Dr. Otto Hübner, the Director of the Prussian Statistical Archives, 1872; and "The Germans in France," 1874.

EDWARDS, Miss Matilda Barbara Betham. *See* BETHAM-EDWARDS.

EGGLESTON, Edward, D.D., was born at Vevay, Indiana, Dec. 10, 1837. After holding several posts as a Methodist minister, he removed, in 1870, to Brooklyn, New York, and became literary editor of the New York *Independent,* a religious weekly, of which he had previously been the western correspondent. A few months later he was made superintending editor, which position he resigned in July, 1871, to take charge of *The Hearth and Home.* His first two novels, contributed as serials to this latter paper, having opened a new and tempting path to him, he resigned the editorship of *The Hearth and Home* about the end of 1872, and has not since acted as editor to any periodical. In 1874 he carried out a long-cherished plan of establishing an Independent Church without a creed. To do this he accepted the call of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. He was obliged in 1879 to resign this pastorate on account of the complete breaking down of his health; and since his recovery he has wholly given up preaching and all public speaking, and has devoted himself entirely to literature. He has published "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," 1871; "The End of the World," 1872; "Mystery of Metropolisville," 1873; "The Circuit Rider," 1874; "Schoolmaster's Stories for Boys and Girls," 1874; "Roxy," 1878; "The Hoosier Schoolboy," 1883; "Queer Stories for Boys and Girls," 1884; "The Graysons," 1888; and "A History of the United States and its People," 1888, in two editions, one for schools and a larger one, under the title of "The Household History of the United States." In 1889 he published "A First Book in American History." In connection with others he published, 1878-80, a series of "Famous American Indians," comprising "Brandt and Red Jacket," "Pocahontas," "Tecumseh and the Shawnee Prophet," "Montezuma and the Conquest of Mexico," and "Red Eagle and the Wars with the Creek Indians." Mr. Eggleston has been a contributor to the *Century Magazine* since the issue of its first number in 1870. To its pages he has contributed, besides works of fiction and essays of various sorts, a series of papers, published at intervals, 1882-90, on early American life and manners. These are the result of careful research, and are to form part of a "History of Life in the United States."

EGYPT (Khedive and Viceroy of). *See* TEWFIK PACHA.

EIFFEL, Gustave, Engineer of the Eiffel Tower, Paris, was born at Dijon, in the

Côte d'Or in 1843, and educated at the Central School of Arts and Manufactures, Paris. His professional reputation was established by his construction of the Bordeaux Bridge, the Garabit Viaduct, and other important works. He has introduced many improvements in the art of bridge building upon arches. An elaborate description of the famous tower, from a popular point of view, was given in the *Times* of April 30, 1889, when it was asserted that it was a M. Nouguier, a young engineer in M. Eiffel's employment, who first conceived the idea, and worked it out with the aid of an architectural friend.

EISENLOHR, Professor August, Ph.D., Egyptologist, was born Oct. 6, 1832, at Mannheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, where his father was a physician. After a preliminary training in the lyceum of his native town he entered the University of Heidelberg in 1850, applying himself to the study of Protestant theology, which he continued at Göttingen till 1853, when he returned to Heidelberg, and entered the theological seminary. Illness compelled him to avoid serious study for several years, and on his recovery he abandoned theology, and devoted his attention to the natural sciences, especially chemistry, under the instruction of Professors R. Bunsen and Erlenmeyer. He graduated Ph.D. in 1859, and afterwards established a chemical manufactory. By commercial intercourse with China he became acquainted with the Chinese language, and was thus led to the study of hieroglyphics, which he has prosecuted with great zeal since 1864, aided by the advice of MM. Chabas and Brugsch. On giving up commercial pursuits, he entered, after some years, the academical career as Privatdocent of the Egyptian language and Archæology by a dissertation "Die analytische Erklärung des demotischen Theils der Rosettana," Theil i., Leipzig, 1869. In the same year, generously aided by the Grand Duke of Baden, he undertook a scientific exploration of Egypt. Having been present at the inauguration of the Suez Canal, he sailed up the Nile to the second cataract of Wadi Halfa, studying, copying, and photographing the inscriptions. On this occasion he had the good fortune to be allowed to study the celebrated Harris Papyrus in the house of the late Consul Harris, at Alexandria. In March, 1870, he left Egypt and returned home. Coming to this country in 1872, he assisted Miss Harris in selling to the British Museum for £3,300 her valuable collection of Greek and Egyptian papyri. Of this collection, and especially of the great Harris Papyrus, he gave a description, translation, and commentary in a pamphlet "Der grosse Papyrus Harris. Ein wichtiger Beitrag zur Aegyptischen Geschichte, ein 3000 Jahr altes Zeugniss für die Mosaische Religion stiftung enthaltend," Leipzig, 1872. In Dec., 1872, he was nominated a Professor Extraordinary in the University of Heidelberg, and was elected an honorary member of the Society of Biblical Archæology at London, and of the Society "El Chark" at Constantinople. In 1885 he became Honorary Professor at the University of Heidelberg.

ELIOT, Charles William, LL.D., President of Harvard University, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, March 20, 1834. He was prepared for college at the Boston Public Latin School, and graduated (A.B.) at Harvard in 1853. He was Tutor in Mathematics at Harvard, 1854-58; Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry, 1858-61; of Chemistry, 1861-63; Professor of Chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1865-69; and was chosen President of Harvard, May, 1869. Since his appointment to this post, President Eliot has exercised very great influence over the course of education in the United States. Prior to his accession to the Presidency, he wrote, in conjunction with F. H. Storer, a "Manual of Inorganic Chemistry," 1866, and a "Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis," 1869, besides various contributions to scientific journals. Since 1869 his principal publications have been his successive Annual Reports as President of Harvard.

ELIOT, Samuel, LL.D., was born in Boston, Dec. 22, 1821. He graduated at Harvard College in 1839; was for two years engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston, and subsequently travelled in Europe. In 1847 he published some "Passages from the History of Liberty," that were intended to form a part of a "History of Liberty," which he had meditated for several years. The first instalment appeared in 1849, under the title of "The Liberty of Rome," altered to that of "History of Liberty, Part I., the Ancient Romans;" followed in 1853 by Part II., "The Early Christians." In 1856 he published "A History of the United States from 1492 to 1850" (revised edition, to 1872); and in 1880 a selection of "Poetry for Children." He was Professor of History and Political Science in Trinity College, Hartford, from 1856 to 1864, and President of the College from 1860 to 1864. In 1871-73 he was

Lecturer at Harvard; from 1872-76 Head Master of the Girls' High School in Boston; and from 1878 to 1880 Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools. He is at the head of several literary and charitable institutions in Boston.

ELIOT, The Rev. Canon Philip F., M.A., Dean of Windsor, was born in 1835; educated at King Edward's School, Bath, and Trinity College, Oxford, ordained deacon by the late Bishop of Winchester, and priest by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and became successively curate of St. Michael's, Winchester, private chaplain at Collygatehouse, North Britain, and curate of Walcot, Bath. In 1867 he was appointed first vicar of the new parish of Holy Trinity, Bournemouth. In 1881 he was appointed honorary canon of Winchester; in 1886 was nominated by the Crown to a canonry at Windsor; and in 1890 was made Dean of Windsor. In August, 1883, he married as his second wife, the Hon. Mary Pitt, daughter of the late Lord Rivers, and until her marriage maid of honour to her Majesty.

ELIZABETH, Queen of Roumania (Pauline Elizabeth Ottilie Louise), daughter of the late Prince Hermann of Wied, by his marriage with the Princess Maria of Nassau, was born at Neuwied, Germany, Dec. 29, 1843. In her parents' home she became acquainted with the chief writers, poets, scholars, and artists of the day, and early showed a great gift for poetical composition, writing verses with facility before the age of ten. As she grew older she showed remarkable intelligence in all branches of study, and became especially proficient in languages, both ancient and modern. The years 1863 to 1868 were spent chiefly in travel. In 1869 she married Prince Charles of Roumania, second son of Prince Anthony of Hohenzollern; and her great popularity in the land of her adoption dates from her first appearance among her people when, as a bride, she accompanied her husband to his capital. She began at once to enter with her characteristic energy into the life of the Roumanian people, to study their customs and to endeavour to understand their thoughts and aspirations. In 1870, on the day after receiving from her brother the news of the battle of Sedan, in which he had fought with honour, her daughter was born, whose life, alas, was to be but of brief duration, and whose death from diphtheria, in 1874, was a crushing blow to the Prince and Princess, a terrible sorrow which "can never be lightened, and will end only with their last breath." The little Marie was their only child. During the anxious days of the war of 1877, in which Prince Charles and his brave Roumanians so greatly distinguished themselves, the Princess worked day and night in the hospitals, sustaining, by her presence, the courage of the victims of battle, and setting an example which was followed by the Roumanian women in the most unselfish manner. "She helped to bind up the wounds herself, and did not even recoil from those at sight of which even men could not help shuddering. How many of the dying received the last words of comfort from her lips! Many of them would take chloroform only from her hands, and she alone could persuade many of the wounded to undergo the necessary amputations." When the victorious Roumanian army, headed by the Prince, entered Bucharest on their return from the campaign, the war-song which they sang, and which had inspired them in many battles, was composed by their own Princess, "the mother of her people." She has from the first taken the keenest interest in the welfare of her Roumanian subjects, and her remarkable talents, her great personal beauty, and her rare powers of sympathy have endeared her to all with whom she comes into contact. In March, 1881, Roumania was declared a kingdom, and on May 22 of the same year the Princess was crowned Queen. Under the name of "Carmen Sylva," she has published several volumes of stories and poems, with translations of Roumanian poetry into German; some of her most beautiful and touching poems are those written on the death of her only child in 1874. Her life has been written by the Baroness Stachelberg.

ELLICOTT, The Right Rev. Charles John, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, was born April 25, 1819, at Whitwell, near Stamford, of which parish his father, the Rev. Charles Spencer Ellicott, was rector. He received his early education at Oakham and Stamford schools, and then proceeded to Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. with honours in 1841, and was elected a Fellow of St. John's College. In 1842 he carried off the first Member's prize, and in the following year the Hulsean prize on "The History and Obligation of the Sabbath." In 1848 he was collated to the rectory of Pilton, in Rutlandshire, but he resigned this small living ten years later on being chosen to succeed Dr. Trench, the late Archbishop of Dublin, as Professor of Divinity in King's College, London. In 1859 he was appointed Hulsean Lecturer, and in the following year was elected

Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. The Hulsean Lectures for 1860, "On the Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ," displayed profound theological erudition, and showed that their author possessed a critical knowledge of the Greek language. They attracted much attention even beyond the limits of the university, and it became obvious that Dr. Ellicott would be selected for high preferment in the church. He was nominated by the Crown to the Deanery of Exeter in 1861, and in 1863 to the united sees of Gloucester and Bristol, which had been vacated by the translation of Bishop Thomson to York. A principal feature of Bishop Ellicott's episcopate is said to be his hearty sympathy with the clergy of different theological "schools of thought." To him the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol owes its Theological College, and the city of Bristol its "Church Aid Society," and its "Church Extension Fund" for supplying spiritual help of a missionary kind to its overgrown parishes. He has also instituted a plan of issuing every year a Pastoral Letter, in which he comments on passing ecclesiastical events, without waiting to deal with them for the first time in a Triennial Charge. His lordship takes an active part in the deliberations of the Upper House of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury. Besides his Hulsean Lectures, already referred to, which have reached a 5th edition (1869), Bishop Ellicott has published a "Treatise on Analytical Statics," 1851; "Critical and Grammatical Commentaries" on the Epistles to the Galatians (1854), and Ephesians (1855), Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Philemon, and on the "Pastoral Epistles" (1858); an essay on the "Apocryphal Gospels" in *Cambridge Essays*, 1856; "The Destiny of the Creature, and other sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge," 1858; an article on "Scripture, and its Interpretation" in Archbishop Thomson's "Aids to Faith," 1861; "The Broad Way and the Narrow Way," two sermons, 1863; "Considerations on the Revision of the English Version of the New Testament," 1870; "Six Addresses on Modern Scepticism," published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1877; "Six Addresses on The Being of God," published by the same society, 1879; "Present Dangers to the Church of England," 1881; "Are we to modify Fundamental Doctrines?" 1885; papers in the publications of the Christian Evidence Society; and annual addresses to the clergy of his diocese, published under the title of "Diocesan Progress" (1879—1886). The bishop was for eleven years the Chairman of the company of the Revisers of the Authorized Version of the New Testament, published in 1881. He is also the editor of "A New Testament Commentary for English readers, by various Writers," in 3 volumes; and of a "Commentary on the Old Testament," on a similar plan, in 4 volumes (1884).

ELLIOT, The Very Rev. Gilbert, D.D., Dean of Bristol, son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, and brother of Sir C. Elliot, K.C.B., was born in 1800, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1822; M.A. 1824). After holding various livings, including the incumbency of Trinity Church, Marylebone, he was nominated in 1850 to the Deanery of Bristol. Dr. Elliot, who is well known as a leader of the Low Church party, took an active part as prolocutor in the Lower House of Convocation from 1857 till 1864, when he resigned. He is the author of one or two volumes of sermons.

ELLIOT, The Right Hon. Sir Henry George, G.C.B., P.C., second surviving son of the second Earl of Minto, by Mary, eldest daughter of Patrick Brydone, Esq., was born in 1817. He was educated at Eton, and held the post of secretary and aide-de-camp to Sir John Franklin in Tasmania from 1836 to 1839. He was appointed a précis writer in the Foreign Office in 1840; an attaché to the embassy at St. Petersburg in 1841; Secretary of Legation at the Hague in 1848; transferred to Vienna in 1853; and nominated Envoy to Denmark, March 31, 1858. In 1859 he was sent on a special mission to the king of the Two Sicilies, and in 1862 to the king of Greece; was appointed Envoy to the king of Italy, Sept. 12, 1863, in succession to Sir James Hudson; and Ambassador to the Sublime Ottoman Porte in 1867. Shortly afterwards he was sworn of the Privy Council, and on Nov. 22, 1869, he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He was associated with the Marquis of Salisbury as joint-plenipotentiary at the Conference of the representatives of the great Powers held at Constantinople in 1876-77 for the purpose of considering the critical position of affairs in the East. At the close of that conference the plenipotentiaries returned to England, and Sir Henry Elliot, who happened to be extremely unpopular among the section of the Liberal party who sympathised with Russia, was not sent back to the Sublime Porte as Ambassador, that post being conferred on Mr. Layard. On Dec. 31, 1877, however, he was appointed Ambassador at Vienna. In 1883 he resigned, and was succeeded by Sir Augustus Paget.

ELLIS, George Edward, D.D., LL.D., was born in Boston, Aug. 8, 1814. He graduated at Harvard College in 1833, studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School, and after travelling for a year in Europe, was in 1838 ordained pastor of the Harvard Church (Unitarian), Charlestown, Massachusetts, a position which he resigned in 1869. In the meanwhile, from 1857 to 1864, he was Professor of Systematic Theology in the Cambridge Divinity School. For some time he edited the *Christian Register*, the organ of the Unitarians of Massachusetts, and in conjunction with the Rev. George Putnam, D.D., the *Christian Examiner*. He is President of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He has published many sermons and addresses, has contributed largely to periodicals, and has delivered three courses of Lowell Lectures. He wrote the lives of John Mason, Ann Hutchinson, and William Penn, in Sparks's "American Biography," and has published "The Half Century of the Unitarian Controversy," 1857; "The Aims and Purposes of the Founders of Massachusetts," 1869; "History of the Battle of Bunker's Hill," 1875; "The Red Man and the White Man," 1882; "The Puritan Age and Spirit in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," 1888; and Memoirs of Jared Sparks, Sir Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford), Dr. Luther V. Bell, Hon. Charles W. Upham, Dr. Jacob Bigelow, and Nathaniel Thayer.

ELLIS, Professor Robinson, LL.D., son of James Ellis, Esq., born Sept. 5, 1834, at Baring, near Maidstone, was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Rugby School, then at Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1858, and appointed Professor of Latin in University College, London, Jan. 8, 1870. In 1876 he returned to Oxford, where in 1883 he was appointed University Reader in Latin Literature. Professor Ellis published in 1867 a large and elaborate edition of the text of Catullus (2nd edition 1878); and an English commentary on the poet in 1876 (2nd edition 1889). In 1881 appeared his edition of the Ovidian or Pseudo-Ovidian poem "Ibis"; in 1885 a contribution to the series known as "Anecdota Oxoniensia," containing various unedited materials drawn from MSS. in the Bodleian or other libraries; in 1887 "The Fables of Arianus," edited with prolegomena, critical apparatus, and commentary. Besides these works, he translated Catullus into English, retaining the metres of the original, in 1871. He is a contributor to the *Cambridge Journal of Philology*, the *American Journal of Philology*, *Hermathena*, the *Academy*, the *Philologische Rundschau*, the Berlin *Hermes*, the Göttingen *Philologue*, the *Rheinisches Museum*, the *Archiv für Lateinische Lexicographie*, the *American Nation*, and the *Classical Review*. The University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in July, 1882.

ELVEY, Sir George Job, Mus. Doc., son of the late Mr. John Elvey, of Canterbury, was born in that city, March 27, 1816. He began his musical education as a chorister of Canterbury Cathedral, under Mr. Highmore Skeats, the organist. In 1834, he gained the Gresham prize medal for his anthem, "Bow down thine ear." In the following year he was appointed to succeed Mr. Skeats as organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor; and in 1837 he was appointed organist to the Queen. Mr. Elvey entered New College, Oxford, and graduated Bachelor of Music in 1838, his exercise being a short oratorio, "The Resurrection and Ascension," which was afterwards produced in London by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Dec. 2, 1840, and which has also been rendered at Boston, in the United States, and at Glasgow. He proceeded to the degree of Doctor of Music at Oxford in 1840, having obtained a dispensation from the late Duke of Wellington, by which he was enabled to take his degree two years earlier than the statutes of the University would permit. His exercise on this occasion was an anthem, "The ways of Zion do mourn." He composed an anthem for voices and orchestra, "The Lord is King," for the Gloucester Musical Festival of 1853, and a similar one, "Sing, O Heavens," for the Worcester Festival of 1857. Sir G. Elvey's compositions are mostly of an ecclesiastical character, many of his anthems are published and are in constant use, as well as numerous chants and hymn tunes, especially his Harvest hymn tune, "St. George." Besides this, he has written several part songs and two marches, the "Festal March," composed for the wedding of H.R.H. Princess Louise, which is well known, and the "Albert Edward" March, which was performed at the wedding of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. In 1871 he received, from the hands of the Queen, the honour of knighthood. In June, 1882, he resigned the post of organist to the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor.

ELWIN, The Rev. Whitwell, M.A., a member of a good family in Norfolk, born Feb. 25, 1816, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839. He held for some years the curacy of Hemington-with-Hardington, Somerset, and was appointed, in 1849, rector of Booton, Norfolk, a living in the patronage of his family. He became in July, 1853, editor of the *Quarterly Review* in succession to Mr. Lockhart, and resigned the post in July, 1860. He then began to prepare a new edition of "The Works of Alexander Pope," the eighth volume of which appeared in 1872. This work, however, he afterwards resigned.

ELWYN, The Rev. Richard, son of the Rev. William Elwyn, was born at Sandwich, Kent, Sept. 14, 1827, and educated at Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar and Fellow; he was Senior Classic and B.A. 1849, M.A. 1852. In 1855 he became Second Master of Charterhouse School, and in 1858 Head Master. In 1864 he was appointed Head Master of St. Peter's School, York, and non-residentiary Canon of York. In 1872 he accepted the living of St. George's, Ramsgate, and was made Rural Dean of Westbere and Hon. Canon of Canterbury in 1879. He became Vicar of East Farleigh in 1880 and Rural Dean of North Malling in 1883. In 1884 he was appointed one of the Examining Chaplains of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1885 he was elected Master of the Charterhouse, in succession to the late Dr. Currey, and in 1886 was appointed to the Principalship of Queen's College, London.

ELY, Bishop of. *See* COMPTON, THE RIGHT REV. LORD ALWYNE SPENCER.

EMIN, Pacha. *See* SCHNITZER, EDWARD.

EMLY (Lord), The Right Hon. William Monsell, eldest son of the late William Monsell, Esq., of Tervoe, co. Limerick, was born in 1812, and educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford. He is a Magistrate and Lord Lieutenant of the county and city of Limerick (custos rotulorum), for which he served as High Sheriff in 1835. He sat as one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for the county of Limerick from Aug., 1847, until his elevation to the peerage. Mr. Monsell joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1850. He was Clerk of the Ordnance from Dec., 1852, till Feb., 1857, when he was transferred to the Presidentship of the Board of Health, which he held till Sept.; was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855; was Vice-President of the Board of Trade from Feb. till July, 1866; Under Secretary of State for the Colonies from Dec., 1868, till 1870; and Postmaster-General from the latter date till 1873, when he was created a peer.

EMMA, Queen Regent of the Netherlands (Adelaide Emma Wilhelmina Thérèse), is the second daughter of the Duke of Waldeck Pyrmont, and consequently the sister of our Duchess of Albany. One frail life, that of the young Queen Wilhelmina, now alone represents the Orange dynasty, which has brought forth so many heroes. The princess is ten years of age. Until she reaches her majority, when, in her own right she will be crowned first Queen of Holland, her mother will reign as Regent. Queen Emma was born Aug. 2, 1858, at Arolsen, the capital of her father's miniature state, Waldeck. Four daughters and one son formed the family circle; they were carefully, simply, and religiously educated, and their kindly ways endeared them to the handful of subjects who owned their father's sway. In her girlhood Queen Emma had a winsome expression, soft eyes, and an abundance of fair hair. But few suitors had made their way to Arolsen to seek the hand of that dowerless princess, when one day there arrived at the castle the elderly, widowed, and next to childless King of Holland to ask the gentle girl in marriage. The offer of a crown was dazzling, but there was much in the conditions attending it to repel a young girl. The king was nearly three times her age; and the unhappiness of his first marriage was an open secret. When the Princess Emma plighted her troth to the late William III., she accepted a life without gaiety, and she knew that, as a German, she would be unpopular with her future subjects. She was married to the king on Jan. 7, 1879, and faced the situation bravely, resolving to win her husband's and her new people's love. In the heyday of her young womanhood she led a life of seclusion. Her husband was hypochondriacal and irritable; she devoted herself to enlivening and soothing his mind. Her gentleness, her tact, won their reward in gaining his affection and trust. Her influence over him grew every day, and her subjects learnt to esteem and admire her. She had acquired the knowledge of Dutch, and soon she expressed herself correctly, and even fluently. Before two years had elapsed she had given birth to a daughter. A cry of joy welcomed the child, who would doubtless have been yet more welcome had it belonged to the other sex, but whose coming had saved the Orange dynasty from extinction. The Queen watches with unceasing vigilance over the bringing up of her child, and her maternal zeal has deepened the esteem felt for her by her subjects. As years went on, and the king's malady increased, she shut herself up in the sick room, and it was with difficulty the physicians prevailed upon her to take air and exercise. She tended the irritable invalid with marvellous patience, and her influence over him was one of benignant calm. With her alone would the Sovereign, whose brain was clouding, take counsel—to her alone would he express his wishes. When last March twelvemonth (1889) Ministers proposed to convoke the States General, and, with the consent of physicians, to declare the king incapable of reigning, and Queen Emma Regent until the Princess Wilhelmina had attained her majority, the devoted wife earnestly opposed the scheme. She consented to become Regent after the king's death, but she could not do so, she said, as long as her husband's life lasted, and without his consent. It became at last evident, even to herself, that the sceptre had dropped from the stricken man's hand, and that the Dutch nation had virtually no king. At the last moment she unwillingly accepted the offered Regency; and, in a few days afterwards, the king died. On taking the reins of government she issued a proclamation in which her Majesty declared that she was fully sensible of the magnitude of the task which had devolved upon her, but that she accepted it for love of the people, at the unanimous wish of their representatives, seeking strength and wisdom from God, and counting upon the support of her faithful subjects.

ENDICOTT, William Croninshield, United States Secretary of War, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1827. A.B. (Harvard) 1847. He was admitted to the Bar in 1850, and practised law until raised to the bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in 1873. This position he resigned in 1882, to travel in Europe on account of his health. In 1884 he was the Democratic candidate for Governorship of Massachusetts, but was not elected. He was appointed Secretary of War by President Cleveland, in March, 1885.

ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN, the compound name of two French novelists, who have always written in collaboration with each other, and whose names were thought to be as indissolubly united as those of our own Beaumont and Fletcher. Unfortunately there was a quarrel (1889) between M. Erckmann and M. Chatrian's secretary, resulting in a law-suit, in which the secretary, M. Georget, and M. Pigeonnat, the manager of the *Figaro*, were jointly and severally condemned to pay M. Erckmann 10,000 francs damages. M. Chatrian died Sept. 4, 1890.

ERCKMANN, Emile, was born at Phalsbourg, in the department of the Meurthe, May 20, 1822. He is the son of a bookseller, and after studying by fits and starts in the college of his native town, he proceeded to Paris to study law, but never practised that profession. He resolved to earn a living with his pen, and accordingly began a series of works of fiction in conjunction with M. Alexandre Chatrian, who was born in the hamlet of Soldatenthal, in the commune of Abreschwiller, in the department of the Meurthe, Dec. 18, 1826, and who was an usher in the college at Phalsbourg when M. Erckmann made his acquaintance in 1847. From that time the two friends composed numerous tales, all signed "Erckmann-Chatrian," and characterised by such unity of composition, that no one doubted they were the production of a single individual. At first they contributed feuilletons, which attracted little attention, to provincial journals, and wrote some dramatic pieces, which were failures. They at length despaired of being able to gain a subsistence by their literary efforts, and accordingly M. Erckmann returned to his law books, while M. Chatrian obtained a situation in the offices of the Eastern Railway Company. It was not until 1859 that the publication of "L'Illustre Docteur Mathéus" gave a certain amount of popularity to the name of Erckmann-Chatrian. Since then their reputation as writers of romances has been constantly and steadily increasing, in consequence of a series of works containing faithful and graphic narratives of the manners and customs of Germany, and of the glories and military reverses of the Revolution and the First Empire. The titles of these works are—"Contes Fantastiques," 1860; "Contes de la Montagne," 1860; "Maître Daniel Rock," 1861; "Contes des Bords du Rhin," 1862; "Le Fou Yégof," 1862; "Le Joueur de Clarinette," 1863; "La Taverne du Jambon de Mayence," 1863; "Madame Thérèse, ou les Volontaires de '92," 1863, originally published in the *Journal des Débats*; "L'Ami Fritz," 1864; "Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813," 1864, translated into English under the title of "The Conscript: a Tale of the French War of 1813;" "L'Invasion—Waterloo," 1865, translated under the title of "Waterloo;

a Story of the Hundred Days;" "Histoire d'un Homme du Peuple," 1865; "La Maison Forestière," 1866; "La Guerre," 1866; "Le Blocus," 1867, translated under the title of "The Blockade of Phalsburg: an Episode of the Fall of the First French Empire;" "Histoire d'un Paysan," 1868, an historical romance, which has also been translated into English; and "Le Juif Polonais," a play brought out successfully at the Théâtre de Cluny in 1869. Among their more recent productions are—"The Story of the Plébiscite, related by one of the 7,500,000 who voted 'Yes'" (translated into English, 1872); "Brigadier Frederic: A Story of an Alsatian Exile" (translated into English, 1875); "Maître Gaspard Fix; suivi de l'Education d'un Féodal;" "Histoire d'un Conservateur;" "L'Isthme de Suez;" and "Souvenirs d'un ancien Chef de Chantier: suivi de l'Exilé," 1876. Their three-act comedy "L'Ami Fritz," was brought out successfully at the Théâtre Français, Dec. 4, 1876, notwithstanding the discredit which the Bonapartists had endeavoured to cast beforehand on the piece by accusing the authors of want of patriotism, and sympathy with Germany. Their novel, "Les Vieux de la Vielle," was published in 1882; and "Les Rantzau" in 1884. M. Chatrian died Sept. 4, 1890.

ERICHSEN, John Eric, F.R.S., LL.D. (Edinburgh), Hon. M.Ch. (Dublin), and Hon. F.R.C.S. (Ireland), was born July 19, 1818, and educated at the Mansion House, Hammersmith, and at University College, London. He is a Fellow and ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium, the Imperial Society of Physicians of Vienna, the Accademia di Guereti (Rome), the University of New York, and the American Surgical Association, and a member of various other learned and scientific institutions, home and foreign. He was appointed Professor of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery at University College, and surgeon to the hospital in 1850. Mr. Erichsen is now Emeritus Professor of Surgery and consulting surgeon to the hospital, and to many other medical charities. He has been President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Surgical Section of the Great International Medical Congress of 1881. He was appointed Secretary to the Physiological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1844; was member of the Royal Commission on Vivisection in 1875, is Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen, and has been President of University College, London, since 1887. Mr. Erichsen is the author of many works and essays on physiology and surgery—more especially of an "Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of Asphyxia," to which the Royal Humane Society awarded the Fothergillian Gold Medal (value £50) in 1845, and of the "Science and Art of Surgery," which has gone through nine large editions in this country, and many editions in America, besides being translated into German, Spanish, and Italian, and in part into Chinese. This work, from its extensive circulation, has probably exercised more influence on the progress of surgery in all English-speaking countries than any other publication of the day; also of a Treatise on "Concussion of the Spine." Mr. Erichsen has for many years been largely engaged as a consulting and operating surgeon, and has devoted much attention to surgery in its medico-legal and hygienic aspects. In compliance with an influential requisition, he contested, but unsuccessfully, the representation of the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews at the General Election of 1885.

ERNEST II. (Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), Augustus-Ernest Charles John Leopold Alexander Edward, who reigns as Ernest II., was born June 21, 1818, succeeded his father Jan. 29, 1844, and married the Princess Alexandrina, daughter of the late Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, brother of the late Prince Consort, May 3, 1842. In 1863 his name was put forward as a candidate for the vacant crown of Greece, but for state reasons he declined it. Duke Ernest, who has laboured to promote German unity, gave the stimulus to those liberal movements which induced the Emperor of Austria to make concessions to his subjects. He is an accomplished musician, and has composed several operas which have been produced in Germany with success.

ESCOSURA, Don Patricio de la, politician and author, born at Madrid, Nov. 5, 1807, passed his early years in Portugal, his father serving in the army of Castaños. Having studied at Valladolid, he returned in 1820 to Madrid, and studied under Lista. In 1824, in consequence of his connection with the secret society of the "Numantinos," he retired to Paris; there he studied mathematics under Lacroix, and afterwards repaired to London. On his return to Spain in 1826, he entered a regiment of artillery, and was promoted in 1829 to the rank of officer. During this period he devoted himself to literary pursuits and politics. In 1834 he was exiled as a Carlist to Olivera; in 1835 he was appointed aide-de-camp and secretary to Gen. Cordova, upon whose retirement, in 1836, he obtained his discharge. Upon the accession of Gen. Espartero to power, Escosura was again exiled, and retired to France. Returning to Madrid in 1843, he was appointed a Secretary of State, and held office under the Narvaez ministry, retiring temporarily from public affairs in 1846. After having been for some time Under-Secretary of State in the Sotomayor ministry in 1847, he accepted the post of Envoy Extraordinary to Portugal in 1855, and became in the following year Minister of the Interior in the Espartero Cabinet, which was soon succeeded by that of O'Donnell. He was Ambassador to the German Empire from 1872 to 1874. He has obtained reputation as a poet, dramatist, and novelist, and is the author of the following poems: "El Bulto vestido de Negro Capuz," and "Herman Cortés en Cholula;" dramas: "Corte del Buen retiro," played in 1837; "Barbara Blomberg," "Don Jaime el Conquistador," "La Aurora del Colon," "El Higuamota," in 1838; "Las Mocedades de Hernan Cortés," "Roger de Flor," &c., in 1844–6; has written two historical romances, viz., "El Conde de Candespina," published in 1832; and "Ni Rey, ni Roque," in 1835; a political romance, entitled "El Patriarca del Valle," in 1846; and "Historia Constitucional de Inglaterra," in 1859.

ESCOTT, Thomas Hay Sweet, was born at Taunton, April 26, 1844, being the eldest son of the Rev. Hay S. Escott, and member of a very old West Somerset family, whose seat is Hartrow Manor, near Taunton. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated second class in the final examination *in Litteris Humanioribus* in June, 1865. Mr. Escott was lecturer in logic at King's College, London, from 1868 till 1872, and during the year 1870 he acted as Professor Lonsdale's deputy as Professor of Classics. He adopted journalism as a profession immediately after he came up to London, in 1865, from Oxford, and he has been closely and actively connected with the London daily and weekly press ever since. He has also written much for the chief monthly magazines, for the most part anonymously. He edited the "Satires of Juvenal and Persius," in 1866, and "The Comedies of Plautus," in 1867. In 1879 he published "England, its People, Polity, and Pursuits," since translated into most European languages, and accepted as a standard work. Mr. Escott was appointed editor of the *Fortnightly Review* in Oct., 1882, on the resignation of Mr. John Morley, but was obliged to resign in 1886 on account of ill-health.

ESHER, Lord, The Right Hon. William Baliol Brett, Master of the Rolls, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Joseph George Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, by Dora, daughter of the late George Best, Esq., of Chilston Park, Kent, was born in 1817. From Westminster School he was sent to Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1840; M.A. 1845). In 1846 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. In March, 1860, he obtained his silk gown, and at the same time he was made a Bencher of his Inn. His political career began in 1866, when, in view of a general election, he went down to Rochdale to oppose Mr. Cobden, and in this advanced Liberal borough declared himself to be, not merely a Conservative, but a Tory. Nevertheless he made so much progress among the constituents, that Mr. Cobden deemed it prudent to visit Rochdale personally, in order to defend his seat. Mr. Brett did not succeed in his bold attempt, and he failed in the contest against Mr. T. B. Potter. In July, 1866, he stood for Helston in Cornwall. This election became famous from the circumstance of there being a tie, and the Mayor assuming to give after four o'clock a casting vote. For doing this the Mayor was summoned before the House of Commons, and Mr. Brett was seated on petition. Mr. Brett represented Helston till 1868, being in Feb. of that year appointed Solicitor-General, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. During the short period he remained in office he took a prominent part in passing, in 1868, the Registration Act, which enabled the general election to be taken in that year, and the Corrupt Practices Act, which is now in force. In Aug., 1868, when it was known that the Conservative party had failed to gain the support of the country, he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and by the operation of the Judicature Act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice in 1875. In Oct., 1876, he was made a Judge of the intermediate Court of Appeal, and added to the Privy Council. In April, 1883, he was appointed Master of the Rolls, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, in the place of the late Sir George Jessel. In 1886 he was raised to the peerage in recognition of his long and eminent services as a judge. He married, in 1850, Eugenie, daughter of Louis Mäyer, Esq., and step-daughter of the late Captain

Gurwood, C.B. (editor of the Duke of Wellington's Despatches).

EU (Comte d'), Prince Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston d'Orléans, born at the château de Neuilly, in the department of the Seine, April 28, 1842, is the eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, and one of the grandsons of King Louis Philippe. Brought up in exile, he was educated in England, and entered the military service of Spain in 1859, serving in Morocco. Later he joined the Artillery College at Segovia, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1864 he married Isabella, the eldest daughter of Dom Pedro II. of Brazil. He was made a Field Marshal in the Brazilian army in 1865, and in 1869 was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces on land and sea, a position he retained until the war with Paraguay (begun in 1864) was ended in 1870 by the death of Lopez, Dictator of Paraguay. From 1865 to 1889 he held the post of Commander-General of the Brazilian Artillery, and was President of various Commissions. In the many absences of Dom Pedro from the Empire during this period, the Comte d'Eu had the virtual direction of all Brazilian affairs. When the revolution of Nov., 1889, occurred, establishing the Republic of Brazil and deposing the Emperor, the Comte d'Eu with his wife accompanied Dom Pedro to Portugal, and he has since resided in Europe.

EUGÉNIE, ex-Empress of the French. Eugénie-Marie de Guzman, Countess of Téba, born May 5, 1826, is the daughter of Doña Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, Countess - dowager de Montijos, whose father was English consul at Malaga at the period of her marriage with the Count de Montijos, an officer in the Spanish army, connected, more or less closely, with the houses of the Duke de Frias, representative of the ancient admirals of Castile, of the Duke of Fyars, and others of the highest rank, including the descendants of the Kings of Aragon. On the death of the Count de Montijos, his widow was left with a fortune adequate to the maintenance of her position, and two daughters, one of whom married the Duke of Alba and Berwick, lineally descended from James II. and Miss Churchill. For Eugénie, the second, a still higher destiny was reserved. In 1851, the Countess Téba, accompanied by her mother, paid a lengthened visit to Paris, and was distinguished at the various entertainments given at the Tuileries by the dignity and elegance of her demeanour, and by great personal beauty,—of the aristocratic English rather than the Spanish style. Her mental gifts were not less attractive; for her education, partly conducted in England, was very superior to that generally bestowed upon Spanish women, who seldom quit their native country. Shortly after the opposition of the higher Northern Powers had put an end to the idea of a union between the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Princess Carola Wasa of Sweden, he apprised the council of ministers of his intended marriage with the daughter of the Countess Montijos; a measure which excited some disapproval among them, and even led to their temporary withdrawal from office. During the short time which intervened between the public announcement of the approaching event and its realization, the Countess Téba and her mother took up their abode in the palace of the Elysée. The marriage was celebrated with much magnificence on Jan. 29, 1853, at Nôtre Dame. The life of the Empress Eugénie after her marriage was comparatively uneventful, being passed chiefly in the ordinary routine of state etiquette; in visits to the various royal *maisons de plaisance*, varied by an extended progress through France in company with her husband; by an annual sojourn for the benefit of her health at Biarritz, her favourite summer resort in the days of her girlhood; by a journey in England and Scotland in the autumn of 1861, and in 1864 to some of the German baths. The Empress Eugénie, who became the mother of an heir to the house of Bonaparte, March 16, 1856, was a devoted supporter of the claims of the Holy See, and to her influence much of the policy of the Emperor towards Italy has been attributed. Accompanied by the Emperor, she visited the cholera hospitals in Paris, in Oct., 1865, and her conduct on this occasion was very highly commended. In July, 1866, she made, with the Prince Imperial, an official tour in Lorraine, and was present at the *fête* held at Nancy in commemoration of the reunion of that province with France. On the occasion of the centenary of Napoleon I., in Aug., 1869, she proceeded with the Prince Imperial to Corsica. In Oct. of the same year, Her Majesty made a voyage to the East on board the steam yacht *l'Aigle*. She went first to Venice, thence to Constantinople, next to Port Saïd, where she was present at the formal opening of the Suez Canal (Nov. 17), visited the most interesting places in Turkey and Egypt, and returned to France at the end of November. On the outbreak of the war between France and Germany she was appointed Regent (July 27, 1870) during the absence of the Emperor. Immediately after the revolution in Paris, on Sept. 4, she hurriedly left the Tuileries, and escaped from France. She landed at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, Sept. 9, 1870, and shortly afterwards proceeded to join the Prince Imperial at Hastings. Camden House, Chislehurst, was subsequently selected as a residence by the Imperial exiles. In Oct., 1871, the Empress went to Spain on a visit to her mother. The Emperor died at Chislehurst, Jan. 9, 1873; and in 1879 the Prince Imperial, who had accompanied the English army in the Zulu war, was killed. His body was brought to England and buried at Chislehurst, and the following year the Empress went to Zululand to visit the fatal spot on the anniversary of her son's death. At the beginning of the year 1881 the Empress removed from Camden House to the Farnborough estate in Hampshire, close to the borders of the county of Surrey. The estate, which was purchased for £50,000, consists of about 257 acres, with a picturesque mansion.

EVANS, Arthur John, M.A., F.S.A., eldest son of John Evans, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.; born in 1851, at Nash Mills, Hemel Hempsted, Herts; was educated at Harrow School and Brasenose College, Oxford, taking a first class (in History) 1874, continuing his historical studies awhile at Göttingen University, under Dr. Pauli. At an early period he undertook a series of journeys having for their object antiquarian and ethnological researches through some of the least-known European regions. In the course of these he twice explored the Finnish and Lapp countries between the Arctic and Baltic Seas, in company with Mr. F. M. Balfour (afterwards Professor), and obtained interesting materials regarding the survival of heathen rites in those regions. In 1875 he travelled through the Slavonic parts of South-Eastern Europe, and, after the insurrection broke out, took up his residence at Ragusa, in Dalmatia, and, while continuing to explore the antiquities and study the languages and ethnology of the Peninsula, followed the revolutionary movement with warm interest, and described the course of events from the camps of the insurgents. His correspondence, mostly communicated to the *Manchester Guardian*, and partly re-published as "Illyrian Letters," afforded Parliamentary weapons to the enemies of Turkish dominion in Europe. He was also instrumental in calling attention to the state of the Bosnian refugees, and he gave active assistance to Miss Irby's Relief Fund. During the Austrian occupation of Bosnia in 1878 Mr. Evans accompanied General Philippovich's division, and narrowly escaped being cut to pieces with the unfortunate hussars in the ambush of Maglai. During the comparatively tranquil period that succeeded he was able to continue his explorations of the interior, the archæological results of which have appeared in "Archæologia," under the title of "Antiquarian Researches in Illyricum," and in accounts of new discoveries of Illyrian coins in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, &c. In 1882 a revolt broke out in the Crivoscian Highlands of South Dalmatia, consequent on the attempt of the Austrian Government (in violation of their agreement) to introduce military service into the country. The Austrian Government, highly irritated with Mr. Evans, had him arrested on a charge of complicity with the insurgents, and confined him in the prison at Ragusa. After seven weeks' solitary confinement he was released by Imperial orders, but expelled from the Austrian dominions. He then settled in Oxford, and continued his archæological studies. In 1883 he was chosen as University Lecturer on the Ilchester Foundation, and delivered a course of lectures "On the Slavonic Conquest of Illyricum." In 1884, on the death of Mr. J. H. Parker, he was made Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, with the re-organization of which he has since been occupied. He has also been engaged in archæological researches in Sicily and Great Greece, and in 1889 published "The Horsemen of Tarentum," a monograph on the coinage of that city.

EVANS, John, Honorary D.C.L. Oxford, and LL.D. Dublin, Treas. and V.P.R.S., Pres. S.A., F.G.S., &c., is son of the late Rev. A. B. Evans, D.D., who was head master of Market Bosworth Grammar School, Leicestershire. He was born in 1823, and educated by his father. He has devoted much attention not only to archæology, but to geology and numismatics, as well as to other branches of science. For many years he was engaged in business as a paper manufacturer, and is the President of the Paper Makers' Association. In 1864 he published "The Coins of the Ancient Britons," for which he received the Allier d'Ilantersche Prize from the French Academy, and in 1872, "The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain," which was translated into French and published in Paris in 1875. "The Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland," appeared in 1881, and a French translation of it in the following year. He has also written on the "Flint Implements in the Drift," in the "Archæologia," vols. 38 and 39; and a variety of papers in the "Archæologia," and in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, of which he is one of the editors. He was President of the Geological Society in 1875-76, and of the Anthropological Institute in 1878-79, and has been President of the Numismatic Society since 1875, and of the Society of Antiquaries since April, 1885, and is, in consequence, an *ex officio* Trustee of the British Museum. He is a correspondent of the French Institute (Académie des Inscriptions), and an honorary member of a large number of foreign learned societies; and his antiquarian and numismatic collections rank among the first in this country. He is a J.P. and D.L. for Hertfordshire, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1881-2. He is Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the St. Albans Division of Herts, and also Vice-Chairman of the Hertfordshire County Council.

EVANS, Sebastian, LL.D., youngest son of the late Rev. Arthur Benoni Evans, D.D., born at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, March 2, 1830, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1853, M.A. in 1857, and LL.D. in 1868. He became manager of the artistic department in Messrs. Chance Brothers & Co.'s glass works in 1857, in which capacity he designed the "Robin Hood" window exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862, and lithographed by Mr. Waring in his "Masterpieces of Industrial Art." In 1865 he published a volume entitled "Brother Fabian's MS. and other Poems," and in 1875, a second, "In the Studio, a decade of Poems." In 1867 he became editor of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, and in 1868 unsuccessfully contested the borough of Birmingham in the Conservative interest. He resigned the editorship in Oct., 1870, and was called to the Bar in 1873, when he joined the Oxford Circuit. After practising for some years in Birmingham, he removed to London in 1878, and took an active part in the organization of the Conservative party in connection with the National Union of Conservative Associations. In Oct., 1881, he undertook the editorship of a new Conservative Sunday newspaper, the *People*, which, under his management, has become an important organ of the party. Dr. Evans is author of a number of essays and poems, which have appeared in various periodicals. Several of his lectures have also been separately published.

EVARTS, William Maxwell, LL.D., was born in Boston, Feb. 6, 1818. He graduated at Yale College in 1837, studied at the Harvard Law School, and in 1841 was admitted to the New York Bar, where he soon took a high position. From 1849 to 1853 he was Deputy U.S. District Attorney. In the Impeachment Trial of President Andrew Johnson, in the spring of 1868, Mr. Evarts was the leading counsel for the defendant, and from July, 1868, to the close of Mr. Johnson's administration, he was Attorney-General of the United States. In 1872 he was counsel for the United States in the tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama claims at Geneva; and in the celebrated Tilton-Beecher case, in 1875, he was at the head of Mr. Beecher's counsel. He also argued the Republican side of the case before the Electoral Commission in 1877. Upon the accession, in March, 1877, of Mr. Hayes, to the Presidency, he was made Secretary of Sate, a position which he retained until the close of Mr. Hayes' term, 1881. He is at present U.S. Senator from New York, his term expiring in 1891. Although an accomplished scholar and able speaker, he has published only a few occasional discourses and addresses. Among these are the "Centennial Oration before the Linonian Society of Yale College," 1853; an "Address before the New England Society," 1854; a Eulogy on Chief Justice Chase; the Centennial Oration at Philadelphia, and at unveiling the statues of Webster and Seward in New York.

EVERETT, Professor Joseph David, F.R.S., was born at Rushmere, near Ipswich, Sept. 11, 1831. In 1854 he entered the University of Glasgow, where he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A., with honours in all the subjects of the curriculum. After successively occupying the posts of Secretary to the Meteorological Society of Scotland, Professor of Mathematics at King's College, Nova Scotia, and Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow, he was appointed, in 1867, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, Belfast. He was Secretary to the Units Committee of the British Association, and published in 1875 a volume of "Illustrations," since enlarged into a work entitled "Units and Physical Constants," which has largely contributed to the general adoption of the system of units recommended. He was made Secretary to the Underground Temperature Committee at its appointment in 1867, and has directed the observations which have since been taken in various places for determining the rate at which temperature increases downwards in the earth. He has contributed to the Greenwich Observations and to the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and London, papers on Underground Temperature, on Atmospheric Electricity, and on Rigidity. His papers on Mirage in the *Philosophical Magazine* for 1873, cleared up several points which had previously been obscure. Professor Everett published in 1870-72 a version of Deschanel's "Traité de Physique," partly translated and partly rewritten; in 1877 an "Elementary Text Book of Physics;" in 1885, "Outlines of Natural Philosophy for Schools;" and in 1882 a work on Vibratory Motion and Sound. He is a skilled shorthand writer on a system invented by himself, which was published in 1877, and has attracted much attention.

EWART, James Cossar, M.D., was born at Penicuik, Midlothian, Nov. 26, 1851. He was educated at Penicuik and at the University of Edinburgh, where, in 1874, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy. In 1875 he was elected Conservator of the Museums of University College, London. While at University College, he completely reorganised the Museums and investigated the life history of the Bacillus of Splenic Fever and of other minute organisms. In 1878 he was appointed by the Crown to the Chair of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen, and in 1882 he was transferred to the corresponding chair in the University of Edinburgh—the most desirable post a naturalist can hold in this country. In the same year he was elected a member of the Fishery Board for Scotland. While in Aberdeen, Professor Ewart introduced classes for the practical study of zoology, and organized a small marine laboratory. At this, the first marine laboratory started in Britain, Professor Ewart and Mr. Romanes made their investigations for their memoir on the Echinoderms, which the Royal Society constituted the Croonian lecture for 1881. Since returning to Edinburgh, Professor Ewart has devoted himself to developing the Natural History Department, and to creating a scientific department in connection with the Fishery Board; considerable progress has already been made in working out the natural history and development of the herring and other food fishes. In this work Professor Ewart has the use of three marine stations, and is assisted by a staff of three naturalists and several fishery officers, and the government, in addition to voting grants for carrying on the scientific work, has provided boats for trawling and other operations. Recently he has been endeavouring to discover improved methods for preserving fish, and to introduce the famous Loch Fyne herring to the Antarctic ocean. In addition to the laborious work of his chair, Professor Ewart has found time to have two lectureships instituted in the University—one on "Embryology," and one on the "Philosophy of Natural History," and he has done much to obtain for the students a much-wanted Union such as exists at Oxford and at Cambridge.

EWING, Professor James Alfred, B.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., Professor of Engineering in University College, Dundee (St. Andrews University), son of the Rev. James Ewing, of Dundee, was born March 27, 1855, and was educated at the High School of Dundee, and at Edinburgh University, where he graduated in Science. He assisted Sir William Thomson, and the late Professor Fleeming Jenkin for four years in their work as engineers. In 1878 he was appointed by the Japanese Government Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Tokio, which office he held till 1883, when he resigned his chair in Japan to become Professor of Engineering in University College, Dundee, a post which he now holds. He has been also Examiner in Engineering in Victoria University, Manchester, 1888-90. While in Japan he gave special attention to the study of earthquakes, and devised seismographs by which a complete analysis of the motion of the ground was obtained. His apparatus for earthquake measurement is now used in many observatories. He is the author of a treatise on "Earthquake Measurement," published by the University of Tokio, 1883, and of many papers on the same subject in the Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan Has given much attention to electricity and its applications, and especially to the study of Magnetism; is the author of a treatise on "Magnetism in Iron," 1890, and of many papers on this and kindred subjects, published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society and elsewhere, of which the chief are:—"Experimental Researches in Magnetism," Phil. Trans., 1885; "Effects of Stress and Magnetisation on the Thermoelectric Quality of Iron," Phil. Trans., 1886; "Magnetic Qualities of Nickel," Phil. Trans., 1888; "Magnetism of Iron in Strong Fields," Phil. Trans., 1889; "Time-Lag in the Magnetisation of Iron," Proc. Roy. Soc., 1889; "Contributions to the Molecular Theory of Magnetism," Proc. Roy. Soc., 1890. Professor Ewing is the author of several of the longer articles on engineering subjects in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "Steam Engine," "Strength of Materials," "Sewerage," and others, and is also a contributor to Chambers's Encyclopædia (articles, "Dynamo," "Electric Light," &c.). He is one of the assessors representing the Senatus upon the University Court of St. Andrews University, and is a member of the Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was elected F.R.S. in 1888.

EXETER, Bishop of. *See* BICKERSTETH, THE RT. REV. EDWARD HENRY.

EYRE, The Most Rev. Charles, a Roman Catholic prelate, son of the late John Lewis Eyre, Esq. (Count Eyre, in the Papal dominions), and brother of the late Very Rev. Monsignor Eyre, of Hampstead, was born 1817, at Askam Bryan Hall, York, and educated at Ushaw College, Durham, and in Rome. He was appointed assistant priest at St. Andrew's church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1843; removed to St. Mary's, Newcastle, in 1844; became senior priest at St. Mary's Cathedral, Newcastle, in 1847, and remained there, with a short interval, till Christmas, 1868. He was for many years canon of the diocese of Hexham and Newcastle, and for some time was Vicar-General; was appointed R.C. Archbishop for the Western district, and Delegate-Apostolic for Scotland in Dec., 1868; and was consecrated in the church of St. Andrea della Valle, Rome, Jan. 13, 1869, by the title of Archbishop of Anazarba, *in partibus infidelium.* When the ancient hierarchy was restored in Scotland by Pope Leo XIII., on March 4, 1878, Mgr. Eyre was appointed R.C. Archbishop of Glasgow. Archbishop Eyre is the author of a "History of St. Cuthbert," 1849 (3rd edit. 1889). He is a "Grand Cross" of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, a chaplain of the Order of Malta, and a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

EYRE, Edward John, some time Governor of Jamaica, was born in Aug., 1815, son of the late Rev. Anthony Eyre, vicar of Hornsea and Long Riston, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and educated at the Louth and Sedbergh Grammar Schools. Finding he would have to wait nearly a year to obtain a commission in the army (for which the purchase-money was lodged) he elected, when only seventeen years of age, to accept the purchase-money (£450) and go out to Australia at once to try his fortune. He arrived in New South Wales early in 1833 with £400, engaged in sheep farming, and then in transporting stock overland from New South Wales to South Australia. In the latter colony he purchased property on the Lower Murray River, where he remained several years, having been appointed resident magistrate of his district, and protector of the Aborigines. In a work entitled "Discoveries in Central Australia," published in 1845, he earnestly pleads the cause of the wandering native tribes. In the meantime he distinguished himself as an Australian explorer of the then unknown shore, extending from 118 deg. to 134 deg. of east longitude between King George's Sound, in West Australia, and Port Lincoln, in South Australia. In 1845 Mr. Eyre returned to England, and in 1846 received from Earl Grey, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the appointment of Lieut.-Governor of New Zealand, as second to the Governor, Sir George Grey. Having served his full term as a colonial governor he returned to England in 1853, and about a twelvemonth afterwards was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the island of St. Vincent. This post he held for six years; and in the year 1859 and 1860 he was in the island of Antigua, filling the place of the Governor of the Leeward Islands, who was on leave of absence. In 1860, upon the termination of his Governorship of Antigua, Mr. Eyre returned to England to recruit his health; and in 1862 he was chosen by the late Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to administer the Government-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies during the absence of Governor Darling, who had returned to England on account of ill-health. In consequence of the non-return of Governor Darling, Mr. Eyre was appointed Captain-General and Governor, General-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of the Island of Jamaica, July 15, 1864; and an insurrection having broken out in Oct., 1865, he proclaimed martial law, and used very vigorous measures for its suppression. As a result, what was believed to be a dangerous insurrection was crushed. But his measures, more especially in the trial by court-martial, and condemnation to death of George William Gordon, a mulatto of property, excited much resentment among certain sections at home, and a commission of inquiry was despatched to Jamaica, Governor Eyre being superseded and Sir Henry Storks temporarily appointed in his place. The report of the committee published in June, 1866, exonerated Governor Eyre from the heavy charges brought against him, but he was recalled, and Sir. P. Grant appointed his successor. Mr. Eyre's health having suffered from long service in the tropics, he retired from the Public Service in 1874 upon pension as a retired Colonial Governor.

F.

FAED, John, R.S.A., artist, born in 1820, at Burley Mill, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, where his father was an engineer and millwright, showed an early taste for art, and, encouraged by a successful painting, which he finished at the age of twelve, began to paint miniatures in his own neighbourhood. He repaired, in 1841, to Edinburgh, where he exhibited, in 1850, some pictures of humble life, which met with a ready sale. His principal works are—"Shakespeare and his Contemporaries;" and two series of drawings, illustrating "The Cotter's Saturday Night," and "The Soldier's Return." Since coming to London, in 1864, Mr. Faed has painted "The Wappenschaw; or Shooting Match;" "Catherine Sefton;" "The Old Style;" "Tam O'Shanter;" "Haddon Hall of Old;" "The Ballad;" "Old Age;" "The Stirrup Cup;" "The Old Crockery Man;" "John Anderson, my Jo';" "Parting of Evangeline and Gabriel;" "The Old Brocade;" "Auld Mare Maggie;" "Game-keeper's Daughter;" and "The Hiring Fair."

FAED, Thomas, R.A. (brother of Mr. John Faed), born at Burley Mill, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in 1826, lost his father in his boyhood, but, aided by his brother, who was working his way to reputation as an artist in Edinburgh, resolved to follow the bent of his genius. While a student at the School of Design in Edinburgh, where for a short period he was under the tuition of Sir W. Allan, he was annually successful at the competition for prizes in various departments. The earliest work of art he exhibited in public was a drawing in water colours from the "Old English Baron." He soon after took to oil painting, exercising his brush on such subjects as draught-players and shepherd boys. Mr. Faed became an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1849, settled permanently in London in 1852, and began to exhibit at the Royal Academy, generally choosing domestic and pathetic subjects, or subjects appealing to Scotch religious sentiment. In 1855 his "Mitherless Bairn" elicited very high praise. Other works by Mr. Faed are—"Home and the Homeless;" "The First Break in the Family;" "Sunday in the Backwoods;" and "The Last o' the Clan;" "Hush! Let him Sleep;" "The Anxious Look Out;" "Highland Tramp crossing a Headland;" and "The Shepherd's Wife." Mr. Faed was made A.R.A. in 1859, and R.A. in 1864. He was elected an honorary member of the Vienna Royal Academy in Jan., 1875.

FAIRBAIRN, Sir Andrew, born at Glasgow on March 5, 1828, is the only son of Peter Fairbairn, afterwards Mayor of Leeds, and knighted by the Queen. He was educated at Leeds, Geneva, and Glasgow, and in 1846 became a pensioner at Christ's College, Cambridge, but migrated to Peterhouse in January of the following year. He graduated B.A. in Jan., 1850, and took his M.A. degree in 1853. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on April 30, 1852, and attended the West Riding Sessions and Northern Circuit until 1856. He then relinquished practice, and in 1860 became a partner in the firm of his father, on whose death in 1861 he succeeded to the business. In 1866 he was elected Mayor of Leeds, and was re-elected to the same office in 1867. During the latter year he was a Commissioner of the Leeds Exhibition of Fine Arts, and was knighted (by patent) in 1868, during the Ministry of Mr. Disraeli. He resigned his mayoralty in September, 1868, in order to stand as Liberal candidate for Leeds. He was unsuccessful, as also in 1874, when he contested Knaresborough. He became a director of the Great Northern Railway in 1878, and the same year he was appointed Royal Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition. In 1880 he was elected Member for the Eastern Division of the West Riding, and when the Division was split up into six sub-divisions in 1885 he was chosen as the first representative of the Otley Division. The same year he was appointed Vice-President of the Railway Congress at Brussels, and was made a Knight Commander of the Order of Leopold by the King of the Belgians.

FAIRBAIRN, Andrew Martin, M.A., D.D., Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, born near Edinburgh, Nov. 4, 1838; was educated there, and studied in the Universities of Edinburgh and Berlin, and became Minister of the Independent Church, Bathgate, West Lothian, in 1860. He was transferred to

Aberdeen in 1872; appointed Principal of Airedale Independent College in 1877; became first Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, in 1886. Is D.D. of the University of Edinburgh, 1878, and of Yale, 1889; is M.A. (honorary) of the University of Oxford, 1887; was Muir Lecturer on the Philosophy and History of Religion in the University of Edinburgh, 1878-83; and Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1883. Mr. Fairbairn is the author of "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History," 1876; "Studies in the Life of Christ," 1880; "The City of God," 1882; "Religion in History and in the Life of To-day," 1884; and has been a frequent contributor to the *Contemporary* and other reviews.

FAIRBAIRN, Sir Thomas, Bart., eldest surviving son of the late Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S., was born in Manchester in 1823, and received a private education. A long residence in Italy afforded him opportunities for the study and appreciation of art, and induced him to make efforts for its encouragement in this country, especially in connection with education. Under the signature of "Amicus" he has contributed, during many years, letters to the *Times* newspaper, on the relations between employers and employed, the social progress of England, Trade Unionism, and other subjects. He was Chairman of the Exhibition of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom at Manchester in 1857, and on Her Majesty's visit in June was offered the honour of knighthood, which he declined. He was one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and took an active part in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1862, in the same capacity. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Aug. 18, 1874. Sir Thomas Fairbairn is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire and Hampshire, and was High Sheriff of the latter county in 1870.

FAITHFULL, Miss Emily, daughter of the late Rev. Ferdinand Faithfull, was born at Headley Rectory, Surrey, in 1835, and educated in a school at Kensington. She was presented at Court in her twenty-first year. On becoming interested in the condition of women, she devoted herself to the extension of their remunerative spheres of labour. In 1860 she collected a band of female compositors, and, in spite of great difficulties, founded a typographical establishment in Great Coram Street, W.C., in which women (as compositors) were employed, and for which she obtained the approval of Her Majesty. Among many other specimens of first-rate workmanship produced at the Victoria Press is the "Victoria Regia," dedicated by special permission to the Queen, who signified her approbation by giving a warrant appointing Miss Faithfull, Printer and Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty. In May, 1863, Miss Faithfull started a monthly publication called *The Victoria Magazine*, in which for eighteen years the claims of women to remunerative employment were earnestly set forth. In the spring of 1868 Miss Faithfull published a novel, entitled "Change upon Change," which ran into a second edition within a month. Shortly after this, Miss Faithfull made her *début* as a lecturer, and achieved a marked success in this capacity, and has since frequently lectured in our leading literary and philosophical institutions. In 1872-73 Miss Faithfull visited the United States. After a third tour in America, in 1882-83, she published a book entitled "Three Visits to America," containing vivid descriptions of various feminine industries, and life as she found it among the Mormons in Salt Lake City, Colorado, California, &c. Miss Faithfull is a member of the staff of the *Lady's Pictorial*, to which she contributes two articles every week; and articles on the subject which she has made specially her own are frequently to be found in our leading papers and magazines. In commemoration of thirty years dedicated to the interests of her sex, Miss Faithfull received, in 1888, an engraving of Her Majesty, which was sent to her by the Queen, bearing an inscription in Her Majesty's own handwriting, and followed by a Civil Service Pension. In Sept., 1890, she visited, by request, the Queen of Roumania, who was then in England, and detailed to Her Majesty the various movements of woman's work in England.

FALGUIÈRE, Jean Alexandre Joseph, a French painter and sculptor, was born at Toulouse, Sept. 7, 1831. He was a pupil of Jouffroy, and at the École des Beaux Arts gained the *Prix de Rome* in 1859. In 1857 he sent to the Salon a plaster statue of the Infant Theseus, which was reproduced in marble and exhibited in 1865. Since then he has executed "A Christian Martyr," now in the Gallery of the Luxembourg, 1867; "Ophelia," 1869; "Vainqueur au Combat de Coq," 1870; "Pierre Corneille," 1872 (purchased by the Government); "Danseuse Égyptienne," 1873, for the Théâtre Français; "La Suisse accueillant l'armée Française," 1874, presented to the town of Toulouse by the Federal Council; and a bust of Lamartine, 1876, which was solemnly unveiled at Mâcon in August, 1878. M. Falguière is also well-known as a painter. His first picture, "Près du Château," 1873, attracted much attention; "Les Lutteurs," 1875, was warmly praised, as were also "Cain and Abel," 1876, and "The Beheading of John the Baptist," 1877. At the Paris Exposition of 1868 he was awarded a medal of the first-class. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

FALK, Dr. Paul Ludwig Adalbert, a German statesman, born at Metschkau, in Silesia, in 1827, is the son of a Lutheran minister, who was a "liberal theologian." He studied first in the "Realschule" of Landeshut, then at the Gymnasium in Breslau, and finally at the University of the latter city. In 1847 he began his legal career; in 1850 he became an assistant of the Public Prosecutor in Breslau; in 1853 chief of this office at Lyck; in 1861 he assumed the same functions before the *Kammergericht* or Superior Court, with duties in the Ministry of Justice; in 1862 he became Judge of the Court of Appeals at Glogau; and in 1868 he was permanently assigned as Privy Councillor, or *Geheimrath*, to the Ministry of Justice. He sat in the Prussian House of Deputies from 1858 to 1861; he was elected to the Constituent North German Reichstag in 1867; and he has been a member of the Imperial Parliament ever since its establishment. When Prince Bismarck resolved to weaken the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia, he caused Dr. Falk to be nominated Minister of Public Worship (Jan. 22, 1872), in succession to Dr. von Mühler. During his tenure of office, Dr. Falk succeeded in passing various repressive laws directed against the hierarchy and the clergy, and his name has thus become known beyond the limits of the German Empire. He resigned the post of Minister of Public Worship July 14, 1879, and was succeeded by Herr von Puttkamer.

FARLEY, James Lewis, only son of the late Mr. Thomas Farley, of Meiltran, co. Cavan, was born at Dublin, Sept. 9, 1823. After the Crimean war and the peace of Paris in 1856, the attention of English capitalists was directed to Turkey, and the Ottoman Bank was formed. Mr. Farley accepted the Post of Chief Accountant of the branch at Beyrout, which he assisted in successfully establishing. In 1860 he was appointed Accountant-General of the State Bank of Turkey at Constantinople, which subsequently became merged in the Imperial Ottoman Bank. He has been a frequent contributor to the newspaper press on questions relative to the trade and finances of Turkey, and was special correspondent for the *Daily News* during the Sultan's visit to Egypt in 1863, and during the Imperial and Royal visits to Constantinople in 1869. He is also the author of "Two Years in Syria," 1858; "The Druses and Maronites," 1861; "The Resources of Turkey," 1862; "Banking in Turkey," 1863; and "Turkey," 1866. In recognition of his literary services to the Turkish empire, he was, in March, 1870, appointed Consul at Bristol for his Imperial Majesty the Sultan. He is a Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, and a Corresponding Member of the Institut Égyptien, founded by the First Napoleon in Alexandria.

FARRAR, The Ven. Frederic William, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Westminster, son of the Rev. C. R. Farrar, Rector of Sidcup, Kent, was born in Bombay, Aug. 7, 1831. He received his education at King William's College, in the Isle of Man, and at King's College, London. He became a classical exhibitioner of the University of London in 1850, graduated B.A. there, and was appointed a University scholar in 1852. Mr. Farrar was successively a Scholar and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1854 he took his Bachelor's degree in that University as fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos, and a Junior Optime in mathematics. He had already obtained the Chancellor's Prize for English Verse by his poem on "The Arctic Regions," and he subsequently gained the Le Bas Classical Prize, and became also Norrisian Prizeman. In 1854 he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Salisbury, and in 1857 he was admitted into priest's orders by the Bishop of Ely. For many years he was one of the Assistant Masters at Harrow under Dr. Vaughan, and under his successor Dr. Butler; and he held, with great distinction, the Head Mastership of Marlborough College from Jan., 1871, till April, 1876. Dr. Farrar was a select preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1868, and again in 1874-75, and he preached the Hulsean Lectures in 1870. He was an Honorary Chaplain to the Queen from 1869 to 1873, when he was nominated one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. In April, 1876, he was appointed to a canonry in Westminster Abbey and the rectory of St. Margaret's, vacant by the death of

Canon Conway. He was appointed Archdeacon of Westminster, April 24, 1883. In 1890 Archdeacon Farrar was offered by the Speaker, and accepted, the Chaplaincy of the House of Commons, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry White. Dr. Farrar is the author of the following works of fiction:—"Eric, or Little by Little," 1858; "Julian Home," 1859; and "St. Winifred's, or the World of School," 1863. His philological works are—"The Origin of Language," 1860; "Chapters on Language," 1865; "Greek Grammar Rules," 6th edit., 1865; "Greek Syntax," 3rd edit., 1867; "Families of Speech," 1870; and "Language and Languages," being a revised edition of "Chapters on Language" and "Families of Speech," comprised in one volume, 1878. He has also published "A Lecture (before the Royal Institution) on Public School Education," with notes, 1867; and edited "Essays on a Liberal Education," 2nd edit., 1868. His theological works are—"Seekers after God" (Sunday Library), 1869; "The Witness of History to Christ; being the Hulsean Lectures for 1870," 1871; "In the Days of thy Youth," sermons preached in the chapel of Marlborough College, 1877; "The Life of Christ," 2 vols., 1874, which reached its twelfth edition in a single year; "Life of St. Paul," 1879; and "The Early Days of Christianity," 2 vols., 1882; besides several volumes of sermons; and notably that bold work, "Eternal Hope," 1880, in which Canon Farrar combats the doctrine of eternal torture in hell. All Dr. Farrar's works have passed through many editions, and many of them have been translated into French, Dutch, Russian, Swedish, and Italian. Besides these works, Dr. Farrar has been a contributor to the Speaker's Commentary (Book of Wisdom) and Bishop Ellicott's Commentary (Book of Judges); to the Cambridge Bible for schools he has contributed commentaries on St. Luke and the Epistle to the Hebrews, both in the Greek and in the English editions. He also furnished articles to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," Kitto's "Biblical Cyclopædia," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," &c. In 1883 he was appointed Rural Dean by the late Bishop of London, and was re-elected by the clergy to the same office in 1885. Archdeacon Farrar is Honorary Chaplain of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers. In 1885 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer before the University of Oxford, and delivered a course (since published) on "The History of Interpretation." In 1885 he visited America, where he received a hearty welcome from all classes, and especially from the members of all religious denominations. He has taken a prominent part in temperance reform, in the Diocesan Council for the Welfare of Young Men, in the Westminster Sanitary Aid Associations, in the Westminster Sunday School Association (of which he was the founder), in the formation of a Sea-side Camp for London Youths, in the Support of Brotherhoods, and in many other philanthropic works.

FAUCIT, Helen. *See* MARTIN, LADY.

FAURE, Jean-Baptiste, a famous baritone singer, born at Moulines, Jan. 15, 1830, was educated at the Conservatoire, from 1843 to 1852, and made his *début* at the Opéra Comique in the latter year. M. Faure performed at the Opera House in Paris, in "Pierre de Medicis," Oct. 14, 1861. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Singing to the Conservatoire, in succession to M. Frédéric Pouchard, and appeared during several seasons at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. For many years M. Faure was acknowledged head of the French lyric stage. He was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in Dec., 1881. He is the possessor of a fine collection of works of art.

FAWCETT, Edgar, an American man of letters, was born at New York, May 26, 1847, and graduated at Columbia College in 1867. He has published "Short Poems for Short People," 1871; "Purple and Fine Linen," 1874; "Ellen Story," 1876; "Fantasy and Passion," poems, 1877; "A Hopeless Case," 1880; "A Gentleman of Leisure," 1881; "An Ambitious Woman," 1883; "Tinkling Cymbals;" "Adventures of a Widow;" "Song and Story, later Poems;" "Rutherford Park;" and "The Buntling Ball," 1884; "Social Silhouettes," 1885; "Romance and Revery," 1886; "The Confessions of Claud;" "The House at High Bridge;" "Douglas Duane;" and "The New King Arthur," 1887; "A Man's Will;" "Olivia Delaplaine;" and "Divided Lives," 1888; "A Demoralising Marriage;" "Agnosticism and other Essays;" "Miriam Balestier;" and "Solarion," 1889; "The Evil that Men Do;" "Fabian Dimitry;" and "A Daughter of Silence," 1890.

FAWCETT, Sir John Henry, K.C.M.G., created 1887, was born on Dec. 11, 1831, being the eldest son of John Fawcett, Esq., of Great Petterin Bank, Cumberland, J.P., D.L. for that county, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of J. Hodgson, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for the county. He was educated at Rugby School under Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) Tait, and at Cambridge. He was elected a scholar of Trinity Hall in that university in 1851, and took his degree as first-class in the law tripos in 1853. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in Jan., 1857, and joined the northern circuit. He was appointed a revising barrister in 1868; and unsuccessfully contested the borough of Cockermouth in Feb.,1874,in the Conservative interest. He was appointed Assistant-Judge and Vice-Consul at Constantinople in June, 1875; and was Acting-Judge and Consul-General from the August, 1876, to Feb. 14, 1877, when he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Consular Court of the Levant, and her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Turkey. After the raid of General Gourko across the Balkans in July, 1877, and his subsequent retreat, Mr. Fawcett was requested by her Majesty's ambassador to proceed to the valley of the Tundja to carry relief to the starving populations. He visited Rodosti, Adrianople, Philopoli, Tartar Baszajick, Sofia, Korlova, Kalnfar, Kesanlick, Shipka, and the whole valley of the Tundja, and for some weeks remained in the country distributing relief to the suffering populations. Mr. Fawcett's despatches to her Majesty's ambassador were the means of a large amount of money being subscribed by the British public to the Compassionate Fund. In May, 1878, he was requested by the Marquis of Salisbury to proceed to Volo, in Thessaly, to investigate, in concert with his Excellency, Redjib Pasha, the circumstances concerning the death of Mr. Ogle, correspondent of the *Times* newspaper. He remained there some time, and made a report which was the subject of a debate in Parliament on the last day but one of the Session in Aug., 1878. Mr. Fawcett was selected by her Majesty's Government to be the English member of the International Commission of the Rhodope; he thereon proceeded to Philopoli, and thence to Enos, Fuerti, Gurvulgera, and during a month traversed the Rhodope mountains, taking evidence of the state of the refugees and the sufferings of the Mahometan population.

FAWCETT, Mrs. Millicent Garrett, born at Aldeburgh, in Suffolk, June 11, 1847, is sister to Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D. In 1867 she married the late Professor Fawcett, and soon after her marriage she became a prominent leader of the Women's Suffrage movement. She is also an urgent pleader on the subject of girls' education. In 1870 she published "Political Economy for Beginners;" "Tales in Political Economy," 1874; "Janet Doncaster," a novel, 1875; "Some Eminent Women of our Time," a series of twenty-four short biographical sketches in 1889. In conjunction with her husband, Mrs. Fawcett wrote a volume of "Essays and Lectures," 1872; the article on "Communism" in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is by her as is also the article on Henry Fawcett in the 1888 edition of Chambers' Encyclopædia. Mrs. Fawcett is the mother of the Miss Fawcett who, in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge in 1890 was declared "Above the Senior Wrangler."

FAWCETT, Philippa Garrett, daughter of the late Professor Henry Fawcett, and Millicent Fawcett (*née* Garrett) was born in London, in 1868, but has spent a part of nearly every year of her life in Cambridge. Miss Fawcett was educated at Clapham High School, Bedford College, University College, where her mathematical lecturer was Mr. Karl Pearson, and at Newnham College, Cambridge, where she profited much by the teaching of Miss J. McLeod Smith, and had the advantage of reading with Dr. Routh during her first term. But, during the last two-and-a-half years, Miss Fawcett was entirely under the able tuition of Mr. E. W. Hobson, Fellow of Christ's College, and Senior Wrangler in 1878. In 1886 she passed the Higher Local Exams. with brillant success, taking a first-class in the language group, with distinction in two languages, and a first-class in the group for logic and political economy, with distinction in the latter subject. Upon the strength of this achievement, Miss Fawcett was awarded the Gilchrist Scholarship. She subsequently added another laurel to her wreath by coming out at the head of the list in the mathematical group of the Higher Locals. But her great triumph was when, in the Cambridge Senate House, were heard the words—"*Above the Senior Wrangler, Miss Fawcett.*" The strife of Wranglers is a grapple of intellectual thew and sinew; and the Tripos List registers sheer mental strength; and now, a woman stands proudly in the inmost shrine of the Athene Promachos of Cambridge. Miss Fawcett had rivals of no mean mettle. Mr. Bennett, of St. John's College, is so distinguished a mathematican, that a former Senior Wrangler, on learning the result, was heard to declare "If she is senior to Bennett she would have been senior in any year." It is an open secret, however, that she outstripped even this formidable opponent by a considerable number of marks. In the matter of work, Miss Fawcett is not one of those foolish virgins who sit up into the small hours of the morning with wet towels round their heads, until brain and nerves give way. About six hours a day is her usual allowance for study, but during those six hours it is real hard work, as we may imagine. She goes freely into general and into college society, and takes plenty of exercise, enjoying more particularly lawn tennis and hockey. She is also a proficient fencer, having taken lessons in the science of arms at an early age. Altogether, a more happily and healthily constituted method of existence could not have been desired. She is a worthy daughter of a worthy parentage.

FAYE, Professor Hervé Auguste Etienne Albans, astronomer, was born at Saint Benoît du Sault (Indre), Oct. 1, 1814, and finished his studies at the École Polytechnique. He afterwards went to Holland, and on returning to France became, on the recommendation of M. Arago, a pupil in the Observatory. He discovered, Nov. 22, 1843, a new comet, to which his name was assigned, and received the Lalande prize from the Academy of Sciences, to which learned association he submitted, in 1846, a paper, entitled "La Parallaxe d'une Etoile Anonyme de la Grande Ourse." This was followed by a work entitled "Sur un Nouveau Collimateur Zénithal et sur une Lunette Zénithale Nouvelle." He was elected a member of the section of Astronomy in place of Baron de Damoiseau, Jan. 18, 1847; a member of the Bureau of Longitudes, March 26, 1862; and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1843. In 1864 he was appointed a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction, and was promoted to the rank of officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Faye was Professor of Geodesy at the École Polytechnique from 1848 to 1854, and in the latter year he was appointed Rector of the University Academy of Nancy. He succeeded M. Delaunay as Professor of Astronomy in the Polytechnic School in 1873. In addition to the works already mentioned, M. Faye is the author of "Sur l'Anneau de Saturne," published in 1848; "Sur les Déclinaisons Absolues," in 1850; "Des Leçons de Cosmographie," in 1852; "Cours d'Astronomie Nautique," 1880; "Cours d'Astronomie de l'École Polytechnique," 1881; and "Sur l'Origine du Monde," 1889. M. Faye was appointed Minister of Public Instruction in Nov., 1877; and promoted to the rank of great officer of the Legion of Honour in 1889.

FAYRER, Sir Joseph, K.C.S.I., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., second son of the late R. J. Fayrer, Esq., Commander R.N., by Agnes, daughter of W. Wilkinson, Esq., of Westmorland, was born at Plymouth, Dec. 6, 1824. He was brought up under private tuition in Scotland, and afterwards continued his studies in London, in Edinburgh, and on the Continent. He took the degree of M.D. in the University of Edinburgh, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of London and Edinburgh, and a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; entered the medical service of the Navy and served in the military hospital of Palermo during the siege of that city (1847-48); and he was also present at the siege of Rome (1848). In 1849 he entered the medical service of the army. In 1850 he entered the Bengal Medical Service, from which he retired in 1874. He served throughout the Burmese war of 1852, and the Indian Mutiny of 1857; also at the defence of Lucknow, where he was Political Assistant and Residency Surgeon. For these services he received medals and clasps and the brevet rank of Surgeon. He was Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Bengal from 1859-74; was Fellow, Member of Senate, and during two years President of the Medical Faculty of the Calcutta University; and was successively Vice-President and President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He was created C.S.I. Dec. 22, 1868; and advanced to K.C.S.I. in March, 1876, at an investiture of the Order held at Allahabad by the Prince of Wales, whom during his travels in India he accompanied as physician. In acknowledgment of this service he received a letter from the Queen. He had previously accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh in his visit to India in 1870. He was appointed Surgeon-General and President of the Medical Board of the India Office in Dec., 1874. He is honorary physician to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and physician to the Duke of Edinburgh. Sir J. Fayrer has written "Clinical Surgery in India;" a work on the poisonous snakes of India which he presented to the Indian Government, from whom he received thanks, and by whom it was published in 1872; "Clinical and Pathological Observations in India;" "Lettsomian Lectures on Dysentery;" "Croonian Lectures on Climate and Fevers of India;" and many contributions to European and Indian journals, including papers on "Disease in India;" "European Child Life in Bengal;" "Malarial Splenic Cachexia of Tropical Climates;" "Bronchocele in India;" "Liver Abscess;" "Physiological Action of the Poison of Naja Tripudians".

(in conjunction with Dr. Brunton); "Some of the Physical Conditions of the Country that affect Life in India;" "Health in India;" "Rainfall and Climate of India;" "The Claws of Felidæ;" and "Anatomy of the Rattlesnake." He has received the second-class of the Order of the Conception from the King of Portugal, the third class of the Redeemer of Greece from the King of Greece, and the third class of the Medjidieh from the Viceroy of Egypt. In Aug., 1878, the hon. degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh, and in April, 1890, by the University of St. Andrews. He is Vice-President of the Zoological Society of London.

FEARON, Daniel Robert, M.A. Oxon. 1862, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of the late Rev. Daniel Rose Fearon, successively Vicar of Assington, Suffolk, and St. Mary Church, Devon, by Frances Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Andrewes, Rector of Flempton, Suffolk, was born at Assington, Dec. 1, 1835, and educated at Marlborough College and Balliol College, Oxford, where he took a First Class in Moderations and in the Final Schools. He entered as a Student at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 10, 1859, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 17, 1874. He was appointed, in 1860, one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools; and in 1865 an Assistant Commissioner to the Schools Inquiry Commission, and in that capacity reported on Secondary Education in London and the neighbourhood, and on the system of education in the Burgh Schools of Scotland. In 1869 he was appointed a Commissioner to enquire into the condition of elementary education in Manchester and Liverpool, in preparation for Mr. Forster's Elementary Education Act, of 1870. In 1870 he was appointed an Assistant Commissioner to the endowed Schools Commission, of which the late Lord Lyttelton was chairman. In 1873 he was commissioned by the Treasury, together with Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., Sir Robert Hamilton, K.C.B., and Mr. Murray, to enquire into the Administration of the Irish Education Department. In 1875 he was appointed an Assistant Commissioner to the Charity Commission for England and Wales, on the transfer to that Commission of the administration of the Endowed Schools Acts. In 1883 he was appointed Acting Secretary to that Commission; and by Royal Warrant dated June 16, 1886, was appointed to be Secretary to the Commission. Mr. Fearon is the author of a work on "School Inspection;" and married, July 2, 1861, Margaret Arnold, second daughter of Bonamy Price, Esq., hon. Fellow of Worcester College, and Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford.

FEARON, The Rev. William Andrewes, D.D., Head Master of Winchester College, is the third son of the Rev. D. R. Fearon, Vicar of Assington, Suffolk, afterwards of St. Mary Church, Devon. He was born at Assington, Feb. 4, 1841. His mother was Frances Jane, daughter of the Rev. Charles Andrewes, Rector of Flempton, Suffolk, a member of the same family as the celebrated Bishop Andrewes. He was educated at home till he entered Winchester College as a scholar in 1852. During his school career he twice obtained the Queen's Gold Medal, also the Goddard Scholarship for Classics, and the Duncan Mathematical Scholarship. In 1859 he gained a Scholarship at New College, Oxford. He took a double first-class in the Final Schools of Classics and Mathematics. In 1863 he again took a double first-class in the final Schools of Classics and Mathematics. In 1864 he was elected Fellow of New College, and also became Tutor of that College, retaining this post until 1867, when he was asked by Dr. Ridding to open a tutor's house at Winchester College, and to undertake the Junior Sixth Form. He was ordained deacon in 1867, priest in 1868. In 1882 he was elected Head Master of Durham School, and was appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Newcastle, which offices he held till 1884, when he was elected to the Head Mastership of Winchester College. In the same year he took his D.D. degree, and in 1889 became Honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral.

FELLOWS, James J., F.R.C.I., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.S., Agent-General for New Brunswick, is the only son of Mr. J. Fellows of Annapolis, Nova Scotia (d. 1864), by the daughter of Mr. James Hall, J.P., of Annapolis, and was born in 1828, and educated at Acadia College, Nova Scotia. He married, 1st, 1851, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Allan, J.P., of Portland, New Brunswick; 2nd, 1871, Jane Hamlin, only daughter of James R. Crane, of St. John, New Brunswick, J.P. for the city and county of St. John, New Brunswick, of which province he has been Agent-General in London from 1887.

FENN, George Manville, was born at Pimlico in 1830, and received a slight education at private schools. At twenty-one he entered one of the training colleges of the National Society, and, after the usual time of probation, obtained the mastership of a country school. His next step was to the post of private tutor; but the responsibilities of married life soon induced him to enter into business, printing offering itself as the most congenial. This led to small literary ventures—the production of a magazine in 1862, and a participation in one of the popular local newspapers in 1864. Then followed the writing and offering of short sketches to the various magazines and periodicals. One of these, after endless disappointments, was sent to the late Charles Dickens for *All The Year Round*, and immediately accepted, others appearing subsequently in the same periodical. A busy pen soon produced sketches which were readily accepted by Mr. James Payn for *Chamber's Journal*, and by Mr. Edward Walford for *Once a Week*. About the same time—1866—Mr. Justin McCarthy, then editing the *Star*, was running a series of short papers through the evening edition, and willingly enlisted the services of the young writer, and about thirty or forty working-life sketches appeared in the *Readings by Starlight*. These papers, and others of a similar class, were published in four volumes in 1867, the same year witnessing the production of Mr. Fenn's first boy's story, "Hollowdell Grange," and a natural history tale for children, "Featherland." From that period, in rapid succession, novel after novel appeared, the principal breaks to this production occurring when Mr. Fenn succeeded Mr. Haweis as editor of *Cassell's Magazine* in 1870, and when he afterwards became the purchaser of *Once a Week*, from Mr. Besant's partner, Mr. James Rice, in 1873. In this venture, however, no better success attended him than had befallen the previous owners. Mr. Fenn's principal three-volume novels are "Bent, Not Broken," and "Webs in the Way," 1867; "Mad," 1868; "The Sapphire Cross," and "By Birth a Lady," 1871; "That Little Frenchman," 1874; "Thereby hangs a Tale," 1876; "A Little World," 1877; "Pretty Polly," 1878; "The Parson o' Dumford," 1879; "The Clerk of Portwick," 1880; "The Vicar's People," 1881; "Eli's Children," 1882; "The New Mistress," 1883; "The Rosery Folk," and "Sweet Mace," 1884; "Stained Pages," 1885; "Double Cunning," and "The Master of the Ceremonies," 1886; "One Maid's Mischief," and "This Man's Wife," 1887; "The Man with a Shadow," 1888; "The Lass that Loved a Soldier," and "Of High Descent," 1889. Mr. Fenn's boy's stories have been mainly written during the past few years:—"Off to the Wilds," 1881; "In the King's Name," "Middy and Ensign," and "Nat the Naturalist," 1883; "The Silver Cañon," and "The Golden Magnet," 1884; "Bunyip Land," and "Menhardoc," 1885; "Patience Wins," and "Brownsmith's Boy," 1886; "Yussuf the Guide," and "Devon Boys," 1887; "Mother Carey's Chicken," "Dick of the Fens," and "Commodore Junk," 1888; "Quicksilver," Crown and Sceptre," and "Three Boys," 1889; "Mass' George," "Cutlass and Cudgel," and "The Boy who would not go to Sea," 1890. In addition to hundreds of short tales and sketches, Mr. Fenn is also the author of several Christmas Stories, notably "Ship Ahoy," and, wholly or in part, of several dramas and three-act farces, two of which, "The Barrister," and "The Balloon," were written in collaboration, and produced in 1888 and 1889. Mr. Fenn has been a member of the Savage Club since 1868, and of the Reform Club since 1875.

FERDINAND IV. (**Salvator-Marie-Joseph-Jean-Baptiste-François-Louis-Gonzague-Raphael-Renier-Janvier**), ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, eldest son of Leopold II., grandson of Ferdinand III., and of Marie Antoinette Anne, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, the late grand duke's second wife, was born June 10, 1835, succeeded to the grand duchy on the abdication, of his father, July 21, 1859, and reigned as Ferdinand IV.; but his career as a sovereign prince was brief, he having been obliged to quit his dominions on the consolidation of the kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel in 1861. He married the Archduchess Anne Marie, daughter of the King of Saxony, Nov. 24, 1859. The grand duke is an archduke of Austria, Prince-Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, and a Colonel of Austrian Dragoons.

FERDINAND, Prince of Bulgaria, was born in Vienna in 1861, and is the youngest son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and the Princess Clémentin of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of King Louis Philippe. The Prince served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander in 1886, followed by a Regency, Prince Ferdinand received a deputation from the Sobranje, offering him the vacant throne. He accepted the offer, and, on the 14th of Aug., 1887, took the oath to the Bulgarian constitution at Tirnova. His sovereignty, however, has not been recognized by the Powers, and his tenure is believed to be very precarious, as Russia is firmly opposed to his continuance on the throne. On the other hand, his reception by the Bulgarian nation has been most enthusiastic.

FERGUSON, Richard S., the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Ferguson, J.P., and D.L., was born at Carlisle, July 28, 1837, and was educated at Shrewsbury, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. as 27th wrangler in 1860, M.A. in 1863, and subsequently LL.M. Mr. Ferguson was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1862, and practised there as an equity draftsman and conveyancer, until his health failed in 1871. After travelling abroad for two years, he settled at Carlisle. He is a J.P. for Carlisle and Cumberland; has been Chairman of Quarter Sessions for that county since 1886, and Chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle since 1887. He is also an alderman for Carlisle (Mayor 1881-2, 1882-3) and for Cumberland; President, since 1886, of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society; a Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries of London and Scotland, and Vice-president of the Royal Archæological Institute and Surtees Society, and a member of several other learned societies. He is the author of "Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.s, from the Restoration to the Reform Bill," 1871; "Early Cumberland and Westmorland Friends," 1871; "Moss Gathered by a Rolling Stone," 1873. He is the editor of "Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle," 1882; of "Bishop Nicolson's Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle in 1703," and "Some Municipal Records of Carlisle," 1887; "A History of the Diocese of Carlisle," 1889; and "A Popular History of Cumberland," 1890. He is also editor of the "Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society"; and author of several papers in transactions in various societies, including one "On an Astrolabe of Early English Make," in the *Archæologia*.

FERRERS, Norman Macleod, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, was born at Prinknash Park, Gloucestershire, Aug. 11, 1829, and educated at Eton. He entered as a student at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, in 1847, and graduated in the Mathematical Tripos of 1851, when he attained the distinguished position of Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. Mr. Ferrers was elected to a Fellowship, and, after filling various college offices, was appointed Tutor in 1865. For 30 years he has been constantly occupied in collegiate and university work. As a lecturer in mathematics he obtained considerable distinction. He examined for the Mathematical Tripos no fewer than eleven times, and he was especially prominent as an advocate for the various important changes which were effected in the scheme of the Mathematical Tripos examinations. For a considerable period he has been a member of the Council of the Senate, and he is also a member of various syndicates and boards in the University. He was elected Master of Gonville and Caius College, in succession to Dr. Guest, Oct. 27, 1880. He is the author of an "Elementary Treatise on Trilinear Co-ordinates," 1861; and "Elementary Treatise on Spherical Harmonics," 1877. In 1871 he edited and published the mathematical writings of the late George Green. From 1855 he was, with Professor Sylvester, joint editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, and he has been a frequent contributor to its pages. In 1876 he was elected a governor of St. Paul's School, in 1885 of Eton College, and in 1877 a Fellow of the Royal Society. For the years 1884 and 1885 he filled the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

FERRIER, Professor David, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., born at Aberdeen in 1843, was educated at the University of Aberdeen, where he graduated in Arts, with First Class Honours, in 1863. In the same year he gained the Fergusson Scholarship in Classics and Philosophy, open to competition by graduates of the four Scotch Universities. He studied Philosophy in Germany, and Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated as M.D. in 1870, with First Class Honours, and Gold Medal for his Thesis. He was appointed Professor of Forensic Medicine in King's College, London, in 1872. In 1889 he vacated this chair for that of Neuro-Pathology, specially founded for him by the authorities of King's College. He is Physician to King's College Hospital, and to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic. Dr. Ferrier practises as a physician, and is the author of a work on the "Functions of the Brain," besides numerous papers relating to the functions and diseases of the brain and nervous system. He has incurred the special hostility of the extreme anti-vivisectionists by reason of the number, and the extraordinary success, of his experiments on animals. It may be said that Dr. Ferrier's researches have increased our knowledge of brain disease, epilepsy, &c., almost more than those of any other living man.

FERRY, Jules François Camille, a

French statesman, born at Saint Dié (Vosges), April 5, 1832, studied law at Paris, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1854. He joined the group of young lawyers who aided the Deputies in maintaining constant opposition to the Empire, and he was one of those condemned in the famous trial of the "thirteen" (1864). He also became connected with journalism, and he published, in 1863, a pamphlet entitled "La Lutte Electorale," in which he exposed the method so persistently practised under the Empire, of electing official candidates. He joined the staff of the *Temps* in 1865, and won new renown for himself by contributing to that journal a series of articles on current politics, as well as by the terrible analysis which he bestowed upon the accounts of Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, who was then occupied in rebuilding Paris, and who consequently handled very large sums of money. These latter articles were republished in book form, under the title of "Comptes Fantastiques d'Haussmann." He had previously made, in 1863, an unsuccessful attempt to secure his election to the Corps Législatif; but in 1869 he was better known, and he was elected, on a second scrutiny, by 15,729 votes, from the sixth conscription of the Seine, and he took his seat among the members of the Left. He was a member of several important commissions, including that which was appointed to consider the extraordinary budget of the city of Paris. He was one of the deputies of the Left who demanded the dissolution of the Corps Législatif, on the ground that it no longer represented the majority in the country. Foreseeing that the war with Prussia would be disastrous, he, with his colleagues of the Left, voted against the fatal declaration. At the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he and the other Paris Deputies were proclaimed members of the Government of the National Defence, located at the Hôtel de Ville. On the 5th he was appointed Secretary to the Government, and on the 6th he was charged with the administration of the Department of the Seine. When the Communal insurrection of Oct. 31, 1870, occurred, he risked his life to suppress it. Subsequently he was delegated to the central mayoralty of Paris, after the resignation of M. Arago (Nov. 15, 1870). In this capacity he presided over the assembly of mayors, which, on Jan. 18, 1871, decided on the distribution of rations of bread, and two days later he issued a decree authorizing a search to be made for articles of food in the houses of absent persons. On Jan. 22 he was a second time called upon to resist a body of insurgents, who, enraged at the defeat of the French armies in the sortie on Montreteut and Buzenval, attacked the Hôtel de Ville, with the intention of overthrowing the Government of the National Defence. This was the closing episode of the siege, for Paris capitulated four days later. At the election of Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected one of the representatives of the department of the Vosges, and thereupon he resigned his functions as a member of the Government of the Defence and administrator of the department of the Seine, although he retained the latter office provisionally until the 18th of March. After the second siege and the entry of the troops into Paris, M. Thiers nominated him Prefect of the Seine (May 24); but the appointment gave rise to so much hostile criticism, that M. Ferry resigned after ten days, and was succeeded by M. Léon Say. Subsequently it was understood that M. Ferry would be sent as ambassador to Washington, but the proposed appointment was so unpopular that it was never officially announced. He was, however, sent as Minister to Athens (May, 1872). After holding that appointment for a year he resigned it, and resumed his place in the ranks of the Republican Left, of which he became President. He was elected a member of the Council-General of the Vosges in 1878, and for some time he was vice-president of that body. He was re-elected for the arrondissement of Saint Dié at the general elections of Feb., 1876, and Oct., 1877. He was chosen one of the vice-presidents of the Budget Committee in May, 1878. After the resignation of Marshal MacMahon (Jan. 30, 1879), M. Ferry was appointed by the new President of the Republic, M. Grévy, to a seat in his Cabinet as Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. Differences arose when M. Ferry brought forward his Education Bill, the seventh clause of which prohibited members of "unauthorised religious communities" (meaning especially the Jesuits) from teaching or managing schools. The measure was carried by a large majority of the Chamber of Deputies, but in the Senate a strong party, including many moderate Republicans, and led by M. Jules Simon, resisted the seventh clause. Owing to this determined opposition the Bill was postponed. In the following year (1880) M. de Freycinet, who had become Prime Minister, authorised the insertion in M. Ferry's Government Education Bill of the claus levelled at the unauthorized religious Orders. As before, the Chamber of Deputies passed the Bill by a large majority, but the Senate, led by M. Jules Simon, threw out the clause in question by a majority of 19 (March 6). The Ministry proceeded, however, to effect its purpose by decrees founded on laws that had fallen into disuse, and the proscription of the Order was proclaimed. The expulsion of the Jesuits was carried out, but three Cabinet Ministers resigned because the decrees were not being enforced against the other unauthorized congregations. These secessions upset the Ministry (Sept. 19, 1880). After some delay, M. Ferry formed a Cabinet, consisting of M. de Freycinet's more advanced colleagues, with M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire at the Foreign Office, and the decrees against the Orders were then carried out with much harshness. On Nov. 10, 1881, M. Ferry's Ministry resigned on account of the attacks made upon their policy in regard to the Expedition to Tunis. In Feb., 1883, however, after the fall of the Fallières administration, M. Ferry was sent for by the President of the Republic to form a new Ministry. This he did, he himself becoming Premier and Minister of Public Instruction. As such, leaving the religious question to settle itself, M. Ferry started upon a policy of "colonial expansion," and undertook the invasion of Tonquin. The vast cost and the unsatisfactory issue of this invasion were in due time fatal to him; he was charged with having fallen into a trap laid by Bismarck, and with weakening France. He was suddenly overthrown by a vote of the Chamber (1884). Violent attacks were made on him in Nov., 1887, when he was a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic; and, in the following month, he narrowly escaped assassination by a madman named Aubertin. At the general election, Sept., 1889, he was rejected by his old constituents; but, in Dec., 1890, he was returned by an overwhelming majority, and was made a Senator.

FESTING, The Rt. Rev. John Wogan, M.A., Bishop of St. Albans, is the elder son of the late Richard Grindall Festing, and brother of Major-General Festing, late of the Royal Engineers, and was educated at Wells Theological College and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1860, and M.A. in 1863. In 1860 he was ordained deacon. and in 1861 priest. He was curate of Christ Church, Westminster, from 1860 to 1873; was appointed vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick Street, in 1873, and vicar of Christ Church, Albany Street, 1878. The Bishop is Treasurer of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. He was made rural dean of St. Pancras in 1887, Prebendary of St. Paul's in the following year, and Bishop of St. Albans in 1890.

FESTING, Edward Robert, F.R.S., Maj.-Gen. Royal Engineers, son of Richard Grindal Festing and Eliza Mammatt, was born at Frome, Aug. 10, 1839, and was educated at King's School, Bruton, at Carshalton, and Woolwich. He received his commission in the Royal Engineers April 20, 1855; went to India in 1857, and was twice mentioned in despatches. He was appointed Assistant-Director of the South Kensington Museum, July, 1864, and made Fellow of the Royal Society in 1887.

FEUILLET, Octave, a French novelist and dramatist, born at Saint - Lô (Manche), Aug. 11, 1822, was sent to the College of Louis-le-Grand, at Paris, where he greatly distinguished himself. Under the name of Désiré Hazard, he began to write in 1844, contributing, in conjunction with Paul Bocage and Albert Aubert, to a romance called the "Grand Vieillard," which appeared in the *National*. Since that time he has been a constant contributor to newspapers and reviews, and, for the various theatres, has written comedies, dramas, and farces, nearly all of which have been received with favour by the public. He was elected in 1862 to fill the chair in the French Academy left vacant by the death of M. Eugène Scribe, and in the following year was made an officer of the Legion of Honour. Afterwards he was appointed Librarian of the Imperial Residences, which position he held until the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870. His most remarkable dramatic productions are—"La Nuit Terrible," "Le Bourgeois de Rome," "La Crise," "Le Pour et le Contre," "Péril en la Demeure," "La Fée," "Le Village," "Dalila," "La Tentation," "La Rédemption," "Montjoye," "La Belle au Bois dormant," "Le Cas de Conscience," and "Julie," "La Clé d'Or," a comic opera, and "L'Acrobate," "Chamillac" (comedy), "Le Sphynx" (drama). Among his novels are "Polichinelle," 1846; "Onesta," 1848; "Rédemption," 1849; "Bellah," 1850; "Le Cheveu Blanc," 1853; "La Petite Comtesse," 1856; "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme pauvre," 1858, which has been translated into many languages; "Histoire de Sibylle," 1862, scarcely less popular than the preceding; "Monsieur de Camors," 1867; "Julia de Trécœur," 1872 (the two masterpieces of the author); "Un Mariage dans le Monde," 1875; "Le Journal d'une Femme," 1878; "L'Histoire d'une Parisienne," "La Veuve," and "La Morte" (1886), the last-named has made an astonishing success; "Le Divorce de Juliette," 1889; "Honneur d'Artiste," 1890. M. Feuillet has also written, jointly with Paul Bocage, a number of other dramas, and he has published several poems.

FIELD, Cyrus West, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Nov. 30, 1819. After an education in his native town, he entered a counting-house in New York, and became in a few years the proprietor of a large mercantile establishment. Retiring from business in 1853, he travelled for a while in South America, and on his return in 1854 he began to turn his attention to the subject of Ocean telegraphs, and was instrumental in procuring a charter from the legislature of Newfoundland to establish a telegraph from the continent of America to that colony, and thence to Europe. For the next thirteen years he devoted himself exclusively to the execution of this undertaking. He was actively engaged in the construction of the land line of telegraph in Newfoundland, and in the two attempts to lay the sub-marine cable between Cape Ray and Cape Breton. He accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and 1858 fitted out to lay the cable under the Atlantic, between Ireland and Newfoundland. He took a prominent part in the expeditions of 1865 and 1866; the complete success in the last-mentioned year being, in a great measure, due to his exertions, in the course of which he crossed the Atlantic more than fifty times. He received the unanimous thanks of Congress, with a gold medal, in commemoration of the successful enterprise, and at the Paris Exhibition he received the grand medal. Since 1877 he has been prominently connected with the elevated railways in New York City, and has been President of one of the companies.

FIELD, Henry Martyn, D.D., brother of Cyrus West Field, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, April 3, 1822. He graduated at Williams College in 1838, studied theology, and in 1842 became pastor of a Presbyterian church in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1847 he resigned his charge, and visited Europe, where he remained over a year. Returning to America he published "The Good and the Bad in the Roman Catholic Church" in 1848; and "The Irish Confederates, a History of the Rebellion of 1798" in 1851. The same year he became pastor of a church at West Springfield, Mass. In 1854 he removed to New York, and became one of the proprietors and editors of *The Evangelist*, a religious weekly newspaper of which he has now been for twenty years the sole proprietor. In 1858 he made another European tour, which he has described in "Summer Pictures from Copenhagen to Venice." In 1866 he published the "History of the Atlantic Telegraph." In 1867 he again came to Europe, to visit the Paris Exhibition, and as Delegate to the Free Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. In 1875-76 he made a tour round the world, which he described in two volumes, "From the Lakes of Killarney to the Golden Horn," and "From Egypt to Japan" which have passed through seventeen editions. In 1881-82 he made a second visit to the East, the result of which was three volumes in the three years following, viz., "On the Desert, a visit to Mount Sinai;" "Among the Holy Hills;" and "The Greek Islands and Turkey after the War." A still more recent visit to Southern Europe has been followed by "Old Spain and New Spain" and "Gibraltar." His latest book is on the Southern States of America, discussing the race problem, describing some of the battles of the late civil war, and giving word-portraits of the Confederate leaders, Lee and Jackson.

FIELD, The Rev. John, M.A., was born at Wallingford, Berkshire, in 1812, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and M.A. in 1837. He was appointed to the Curacy of St. Clement's, Worcester, in 1835; to the Curacy of Chipping Norton, in 1839; to the Chaplaincy of the Berkshire Gaol in 1840; and to the Rectory of West Rounton, Yorkshire, in 1857. Mr. Field is a Justice of the Peace for the North Riding (1859), and Chairman of the Visiting Justices of the North Riding prisons. He was one of the earliest and most earnest advocates for establishing Reformatory schools, and the separate system of imprisonment. To promote these objects he gave much evidence before committees of both Houses of Parliament, and his published works have been numerous. He is the author of "Prison Discipline," 2 vols., 1848; "The Life of John Howard," 1850; "University and other Sermons," 1853; "Convict Discipline," 1855; "Correspondence of John Howard," 1856; "Remarks on the Lord's Prayer," 1857; several pamphlets and sermons; some publications issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and papers in the Transactions of the Social Science Association.

FIELD, Hon. Stephen Johnson, LL.D., brother of Cyrus West Field and of Dr. Henry Martyn Field, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, Nov. 4, 1816, and graduated at Williams College, 1837. He studied law, with his brother, David Dudley Field, at New York, and on his admission to the Bar entered into a partnership with him which lasted until 1848 when Stephen went to Europe. In 1849 he settled in California, where he resumed the practice of his profession. After holding various legislative positions, he was, in 1857, chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, of which, in 1859, he became Chief Justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a position which he still holds. In 1873 he was nominated by the Governor of California one of a commission to examine the code of laws of the State, and to prepare amendments to it for the action of the legislature, and in 1877 he was chosen a member of the Electoral Commission to decide the disputed presidential contest between Mr. Hayes and Mr. Tilden. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1864, and in 1869 was appointed Professor of Law in the University of California. In 1889 an attempt was made to assassinate him while on circuit duty in California by a disappointed litigant, Judge Terry (his predecessor in the chief Justiceship of California), but his life was saved by the prompt interposition of an accompanying court officer.

FIELD, The Hon. Sir William Ventris, *See* VENTRIS, THE RIGHT HON. LORD.

FIFE, Duke of, Alexander William George Duff, Marquis of Macduff, K.T., P.C., was born on Nov. 10, 1849, created Earl of Fife in 1885, and Duke of Fife in 1889, on his marriage with H.R.H. the Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, the eldest daughter of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The Duke was educated at Eton; is Lord Lieutenant of Elginshire; a Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff; Hon. Colonel of the Banffshire Artillery Volunteers; a member of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster; and a partner in the metropolitan banking firm of Sir Samuel Scott and Co. The Duke sat as M.P. for Elgin and Nairn, in the liberal interest, in 1874-79; was Captain and Gold Stick of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms 1880-85; went on a special mission to the King of Saxony in 1882; and received the first Order of Saxony.

FIFE, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of (Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar), eldest daughter of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, was born at Marlborough House on Feb. 20, 1867, and married at Buckingham Palace on July 27, 1889, to Alexander William George Duff, First Duke of Fife. The Duchess of Fife has accepted the office of President of the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women, which is the first school where a medical education has been afforded to women in Scotland.

FINLAY, Robert Bannatyne, Q.C., M.P., son of Dr. William Finlay, of Edinburgh, was born in 1842, and educated at the Edinburgh Academy and at Edinburgh University, where he studied medicine and took his doctor's degree in 1863. Two years later he gave up medical practice and began to study for the English Bar. He was called, in 1867, at the Middle Temple. He joined the South-Eastern Circuit, and was made a Queen's Council in 1882. In the following year Mr. Finlay contested Haddingtonshire against Lord Elcho at a by-election, but was unsuccessful. At the General Election of 1885 he succeeded in gaining a seat for Inverness Burghs, and in 1886 he was again returned for the same constituency as a Unionist Liberal, defeating Sir Robert Peel (Gladstonian) by 273 votes. Up to the election of 1885 and the rise of the Home Rule question, Mr. Finlay had made no great mark in the House, but during the debates on Mr. Gladstone's Government of Ireland Bill he rose into a very important position. Since that time Mr. Finlay has been before the public in several capacities, especially as Counsel for Lord Colin Campbell in the celebrated lawsuit brought by him for the dissolution of his marriage.

FISCHER, Professor Kuno, was born July 23, 1824, at Sandewald in Silesia, and educated at the Universities of Leipzig and Halle, where he devoted himself to the study of philosophy, theology, and philology. In 1850 he began to lecture at Heidelberg, and in 1856 was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the University of Jena, where he remained until called to fill a similar Chair at Heidelberg in 1872. His chief works are:—"Diotima, the Idea of the Beautiful," 1849; "History of

Modern Philosophy," 1852-72; "Logic and Metaphysics," 1865; "Life of Kant and the Principles of his Teaching;" "Life and Character of Spinoza;" "The Confessions of Schiller;" "Lord Bacon;" "Goethe's Faust;" and "Lessing as the Reformer of German Literature" (1881).

FISH, Hamilton, LL.D., was born in New York, Aug, 3, 1808. He was educated at Columbia College, where he graduated in 1827; studied law, and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1830. He was elected to Congress in 1842, and served until 1845. He was Lieutenant-Governor of New York from 1847 to 1849, and Governor 1849-51. In 1851 he was elected United States Senator. On the expiration of his term, in 1857, he spent several years in Europe, studying carefully the institutions and governments of the different nations. In 1869, on the resignation of Mr. E. B. Washburne, who was appointed Ambassador to France, President Grant called Mr. Fish to the position of Secretary of State, which he retained during the two terms of President Grant, ending March 4, 1877. To Mr. Fish belongs the credit of suggesting the Joint High Commission with Great Britain, which met in 1871, for the purpose of settling the various difficulties between the two nations.

FITCH, J. G., LL.D. her Majesty's Inspector of Training Colleges, born in 1824; was educated at University College, London, and is M.A. of the University of London. He was from 1852 to 1856 Vice-Principal, and from 1856 to 1863 Principal, of the Normal College of the British and Foreign School Society. In 1863, on the recommendation of Earl Granville, then Lord President of the Council, he was appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, with charge of the Yorkshire district. In 1877 he was appointed one of the Chief Inspectors of Schools, with the oversight of the eastern counties. He was Examiner in the English Language, Literature, and History in the University of London from 1860 to 1865, and subsequently for a second period of five years, from 1869 to 1874. Soon after the conclusion of his term of office, he was appointed a Fellow of the University by the Crown, on the nomination of Convocation, and has since continued a member of the Senate. He has acted during many years as one of the special Examiners employed by the Civil Service Commission, for the Indian and other higher branches of the Civil Service, and is also one of the Examiners for the Society of Arts. He has written numerous articles on literary and educational topics in reviews and periodicals, is joint author of a work on "The Science of Arithmetic," and is the writer of the article *Education* in Chambers' Cyclopædia. The University of St. Andrew's in 1885 conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., and he has since received from the French Government the Cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in recognition of services he has rendered to the Professors of French Normal Colleges who have visited England to study educational Institutions and methods. In 1888 he visited America and wrote for the English Education Department "Notes on American Schools and Colleges," which were published in the Blue book for the following year, and have since been reprinted with additions, in England and in the United States. He is a member of the Governing bodies of St. Paul's School, Girton College, Cambridge, and Cheltenham Ladies' College.

FITZGERALD, George Fras., was born on Aug. 3, 1851, in Lower Mount Street, Dublin. His father was William Fitzgerald, sometime Bishop of Cork, and afterwards Bishop of Killaloe. Mr. G. F. Fitzgerald was educated at home by private tutor, Charles J. Hooper, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degrees of B.A., in 1871; and M.A., in 1874. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity College in 1877; Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Dublin, Hon. Secretary of the Royal Dublin Society 1881 till 1889; Fellow of the Royal Society, 1883; President of Section A British Association Bath, 1888; and Examiner for London University in Experimental Science, 1888. The following is a list of his principal works:—"On the Rotation of the Plane of Polarisation of Light by Reflection from the Pole of a Magnet," Proc. R. S. No. 176, 1876; "On the Electromagnetic Theory of the Reflection and Refraction of Light," Trans. R. S. Part II. 1880; "On the possibility of originating Wave Disturbances in the Ether by means of Electric Forces," Trans. R. D. S. Vol. I.; "On Electromagnetic Effects due to the motion of the Earth," Trans. R. D. S. Vol. I. "On the superficial tension of fluids and its possible relation to Muscular Contractions," Trans. R. D. S. Vol. I.; "On the Mechanical Theory of Crookes' Force," Trans. R. D. S. Vol. I.; "On the Energy transferred to the Ether by a variable Current," Trans. R. D. S. Vol. III.; "On an analogy between

Electric and Thermal Phenomena," Proc. R. D. S. 1884; "On a Model illustrating some Properties of the Ether," Proc. R. D. S. 1885; "On the Structure of Mechanical Models illustrating some of the Properties of the Æther," Phys. Soc. Proc. and Phil. Mag. 1885; "Note on the specific heat of the Ether," Proc. R. D. S. 1885; "On the Limits to the Velocity of Motion of the working parts of Engines," Proc. R. D. S. 1886; and "On the Thermodynamic Properties of a Substance whose Intrinsic Equation is a Linear Function of the Pressure and Temperature," Proc. R. S. 1887.

FITZGERALD, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., youngest son of the late Francis FitzGerald, of Galway, was born 1st Jan., 1833, at Galway, and educated at St. Mary's College, Galway, and in France. He was appointed Junior Clerk, War Office, 1856; was Estimate Clerk, 1861-63; selected in 1863 to proceed to India as assistant to the Commission for the Reorganisation of Indian Accounts; Deputy-Comptroller-General of Military Accounts, 1864-66; Accountant-General of Madras, 1871; of British Burmah, 1872; and was Deputy-Comptroller-General of India, 1872-4. He was allowed to accept temporary service under the Egyptian Government in 1876; and was Director-General of Accounts in Egypt, 1879-85; and was appointed Accountant-General of the Navy, 1st June, 1885. Sir G. FitzGerald was created C.M.G., 1880; K.C.M.G., 1885; and has received First-Class of the Medjidieh; Third-Class of the Osmanieh; and Egyptian War Medal and Bronze Star. He married the eldest daughter of the late Lord Houghton.

FITZGERALD, Percy Hethrington, M.A., F.S.A., son of the late Thomas Fitzgerald, M.P., born in 1834, at Fane Valley, co. Louth, Ireland; was educated at Stoneyhurst College, Lancashire, and at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he was called to the Irish Bar, and appointed a Crown Prosecutor on the North-Eastern Circuit. He is the author of many works of fiction, most of which originally appeared in *All the Year Round* and *Once a Week*:—"Never Forgotten," "Bella Donna," "Second Mrs. Tillotson," "Dear Girl," "Diana Gay," Novels of "Young Cœlebs," "The Lady of Brantome," "The Night Mail," and many others. Also the following biographies, &c.:—"Croker's Boswell;" "The Life of Wilkes;" "Lives of the Sheridans;" "Lives of Dukes and Princesses," "Life of Mrs. Clive," "King Theodore of Corsica," "Life of William IV." 2 vols.; "Life of George IV." 2 vols.; "The Life of Sterne," 2 vols.; "Life of Garrick," 2 vols.; "Charles Townshend," "A Famous Forgery," being the life of Dr. Dodd; "Charles Lamb"; "Principles of Comedy"; "The Romance of the English Stage"; an edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," in 3 vols.; an edition of Charles Lamb's Works, in 6 vols. "Recreations of a Literary Man," 2 vols.; "The World behind the Scenes," 1 vol.; "A New History of the English Stage," 2 vols., 1882; and "Kings and Queens of an Hour: Records of Love, Romance, Oddity, and Adventure," 2 vols., 1883; and other works, together with several light pieces performed at the London theatres. He was also the joint author, with Mr. W. G. Wills, of "Vanderdecken," produced by Mr. Irving at the Lyceum.

FITZGIBBON, The Right Hon. Gerald, A.B. Ex-Sch. Trinity College, Dublin, is the elder son of the late Gerald FitzGibbon, Master in Chancery; and was born 28 Aug., 1837; called to the Bar, Ireland, 1860; England (Lincoln's Inn), 1861. Appointed Q.C., 1872, Law Adviser, Dublin Castle, 1876, Solor.-Gen., 1877; Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, 1878; Privy Councillor, Ireland, 1879; Commissioner of National Education, 1884; Judicial Commissioner Educational Endowments, 1885. He married in 1864, Margaret Ann, second daughter of the Hon. Baron FitzGerald.

FITZMAURICE, Lord Edmund George Petty, second son of the fourth Marquis of Lansdowne, by his second wife, Emily, eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault, was born in London in 1846, and educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship and a prize for an English Essay, and graduated, as a first-class in classics, in 1868. In December of the last-named year he entered the House of Commons as member for Calne, which he continued to represent in the Liberal interest until 1885. He was Private Secretary to the Right Hon. R. Lowe at the Home Office in 1872-3; appointed 1881, H. M. Commissioner for reorganizing the European Provinces of Turkey under Art. XXIII. of the Treaty of Berlin; and second Plenipotentiary at the London Conference on the Navigation of the Danube in 1883; and was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Dec. 1882, in succession to Sir Charles Dilke, who had been advanced to the Presidency of the Local Government Board. At the General Election of 1885, Lord Edmund was prevented by ill-health from offering himself as a candidate. In 1886 he was appointed one of the Boundary Commissioners under the Local Government Act 1887; is Vice-Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions and the County Council of Wiltshire; and is a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and one of the Commissioners on Historical MSS. He is the author of a "Life of Lord Shelburne," the Prime Minister, and has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature and the press, on questions of foreign policy and local government.

FITZ-PATRICK, William John, F.S.A., son of John Fitz-Patrick, Esq., of Dublin and Griffinrath, co. Kildare, was born Aug. 31, 1830, and was educated first at a Protestant school, and afterwards at the Roman Catholic College of Clongowes Wood. He is a Magistrate and Grand Juror for the counties of Longford and Dublin, is the author of "The Life, Times, and Correspondence of Bishop Doyle," 2 vols., lately reprinted with much additional correspondence; "The Life, Times, and Contemporaries of Lord Cloncurry" (long out of print); "The Friends, Foes, and Adventures of Lady Morgan"; "Lady Morgan, her Career, Literary and Personal"; "Anecdotal Memoirs of Archbishop Whately" (2 vols.); "Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his Betrayers, or Notes on the Cornwallis Papers"; "The Sham Squire and the Informers of 1798" (of which 16,000 copies are known to have been sold and is now out of print), "Ireland before the Union, with the unpublished Diary of Lord Chief Justice Clonmel, 1774-1798" (6 editions); "Irish Wits and Worthies, with Dr. Lanigan, his Life and Times" (out of print); "Charles Lever—a Biography," "The Life of Father Tom Burke," 1884; "The Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell, with Notices of his Life and Times," 1888. This book has been made the subject of several public Speeches by Mr. Gladstone; and of a remarkable paper from his pen in the *Nineteenth Century* wherein cordial praise is bestowed alike on author and Tribune. Mr. Fitz-Patrick has also produced several pamphlets, historical and critical. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, an Honorary Member of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, and one of the executive of the Royal Dublin Society. In 1876 he was elected by the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, its Professor of History, an office formerly held by Petrie. In 1883, Mr. Fitz-Patrick was appointed by the Viceroy for the second time High Sheriff of the county of Longford. Leo XIII. when Papal Nuncio, had known Daniel O'Connell; and to mark the satisfaction with which he read Mr. Fitz-Patrick's book, he conferred upon him in 1889 the "Knight Grand Cross of St. Gregory the Great."

FLAMMARION, Camille, a French astronomer, born at Montigny-le-Roi (Haute Marne), Feb. 25th, 1842, received his education in the ecclesiastical seminary of Langres and in Paris, was a student in the Imperial Observatory from 1858 till 1862, when he became editor of the *Cosmos*, and was appointed scientific editor of the *Siècle* in 1865. At that period he obtained, by a series of lectures on astronomy, a certain reputation, which was subsequently increased by his giving in his adhesion to "spiritualism." In 1868 he made several balloon ascents, in order to study the condition of the atmosphere at great altitudes. M. Flammarion is the author of "La Pluralité des Mondes Habités," 1862, 15th edit. 1869; "Les Mondes Imaginaires et les Mondes Réels," 1864; "Les Merveilles Célestes," 1865; "Dieu dans la Nature," 1866; "Histoire du Ciel," 1867; "Contemplations Scientifiques," 1868; "Voyages Aériens," 1868; "L'Atmosphère," 1872; "Histoire d'un Planète," 1873; and "Les Terres du Ciel," 1876. In June, 1880, the French Academy awarded the Monthyon prize to M. Flammarion, for his work "L'Astronomie Populaire."

FLEMING, Sandford, C.E., LL.D., C.M.G., Canadian engineer, was born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, Jan. 7, 1827. He removed to Canada in 1845, and in 1852 was employed on the engineering staff of the Northern Railway, and was afterwards one of the chief promoters of the railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first link in this chain was formed by the Inter-Colonial Railway, undertaken by Mr. Fleming at the request of the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in conjunction with the Imperial authorities. The 1st of July, 1876, saw the completion of this great work, an historical account of which Mr. Fleming published in the same year. While the "Inter-Colonial" was being constructed Mr. Fleming was ordered to survey and locate the line for the Pacific Railway, a task which he partly accomplished in 1872. For the next seven years he actively prosecuted that enterprise, and for his services was rewarded (1877) by being made a Companion of the Order of SS. Michael and George. In 1880, owing to some difficulty with the government of the day, he resigned his office. The same year he was elected Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, a position to which he has thrice been re-elected since, and which he still holds. In 1881 he represented the Canadian Institute at the International Geographical Congress at Venice, and in 1844 the Dominion at the International Prime Meridian Conference at Washington. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by St. Andrew's University in 1884, and by Columbia College and the University of N. Y. in 1887. In addition to engineering reports and contributions to periodicals and to the transactions of learned societies he has published "England and Canada," 1884.

FLETCHER, Lazarus, F.R.S., &c., born March 3, 1854, in Salford, Lancashire, is the son of Stewart and Elizabeth Fletcher. He was educated at the Manchester Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford, Master of Arts (Oxon.). In 1871 he was elected Natural Science Scholar, Balliol College, Oxford; First Class in Mathematical Moderations, 1873; "Highly Distinguished" for the University Junior Mathematical Scholarship, 1874; First Class in Mathematical Finals, 1875; elected to the Senior University Mathematical Scholarship, and First Class in Natural Science Finals, 1876; and in the same year was appointed Junior Demonstrator, Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, and Millard Lecturer, Trinity College, Oxford. In 1877, he was elected Fellow of University College, Oxford; and was First Class Assistant, Mineral Department, British Museum, 1878; appointed Keeper of Minerals, British Museum, and Public Examiner at Oxford, 1880; and in 1883, Public Examiner at Cambridge. In 1888 he was elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Society. He is likewise Fellow of the Geological Society; Fellow of the Chemical Society; Past President of the Mineralogical Society, and Member of the Physical Society, and is the author of various papers relative to crystals and meteorites.

FLOQUET, Charles Thomas, a French politician, born at Saint Jean-de-Luz, Oct. 5, 1828, studied at the Collège St. Louis. Called to the Bar in 1851, he was engaged in a great number of political cases. When Prince Pierre Bonaparte was tried at Tours for the murder of Victor Noir, M. Floquet pleaded successfully for damages on behalf of the family of the victim; and he was also successful in obtaining the acquittal of M. Cournet, who was tried at Blois in 1870 for participation in a plot against the Government. In Feb. 1871, M. Floquet was elected representative of the Seine in the National Assembly, but soon resigned his seat, the reactionary press accusing him of having relations with the Commune, and of being its agent in the provinces during the second siege, a charge which was formally contradicted by him in the *Gaulois*. The Government, however, arrested him at Biarritz, and he was confined at Pau until the end of June, 1871. In April of the following year he was elected to the Municipal Council, and again in 1874. In the senatorial elections of Jan., 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate, but obtained a seat in the second chamber in Feb. After the Act of the 16th of May, 1877, he was one of the 363 deputies who refused a vote of confidence in the ministry of M. de Broglie; and re-elected in the Oct. following, M. Floquet, who possesses great talent as an orator, took an important part in the debates of the new session. At a public meeting held in Havre in 1880, M. Floquet made an energetic speech in favour of the separation of Church and State, as also for the suppression of the Senate. In 1881 he was elected Vice-President of the Chamber. On his nomination as Prefect of the Seine in 1872, he was obliged to resign his seat, but shortly re-entered the Chamber as member for Perpignan, having, on account of grave differences between him and the Government, sent in his resignation as Prefect. He was the principal author of the proposition for expulsion of all the members belonging to the royal families which had reigned in France, and for depriving them of all political rights. In Jan., 1883, urgency for this proposition was carried in the Chamber by a large majority, but the matter went no farther at the time. On the fall of M. Ferry from power, and the accession of M. Brisson, M. Floquet was chosen to succeed the latter as President of the Chamber, a post which he still holds. At one time he was one of the editors of the *Temps* and the *Siècle*. He being supposed to have cried to the Emperor of Russia, Alexander II., when a guest of the Emperor Napoleon III., "Vive la Pologne, Monsieur!" was in the "black books" of Russia till 1888, when a formal reconciliation took place. In July of that year he fought a duel with General Boulanger, severely wounding him in the throat with his sword, greatly to the General's disgust; who, being an officer, ought to have been a more expert swordsman than a civilian could be expected to be.

FLOWER, Cyril, M.P., son of the late Mr. P. W. Flower, of Streatham, was born in 1843, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1870. In the Parliament of 1880-5 he sat as a Liberal for Brecknock, and in 1885 and '86 was returned for the Luton division of Bedfordshire. In Mr. Gladstone's short Government of 1886, Mr. Cyril Flower was one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, or "whips" of the Party. He married the daughter of the late Sir Anthony Rothschild, and both he and his wife are much interested in the welfare of the lower classes in London, and are active supporters of the People's Entertainment Society.

FLOWER, Professor William Henry, C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.L.S., second son of E. F. Flower, Esq., of Stratford-on-Avon, born at that place Nov. 30, 1831, was educated for the medical profession at University College, London, and the Middlesex Hospital. He entered the army as assistant-surgeon in April, 1854, served in the Crimean war, and settling afterwards in London was appointed Assistant-Surgeon and Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital. In 1861 he was elected Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1869 Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, which offices he resigned in 1884 on being appointed Director of the Natural History Departments of the British Museum, now removed to the new building erected for them in the Cromwell Road, South Kensington. He was President of the section of Biology at the meeting of the British Association in Dublin, in Aug., 1878, and President of the section of Anatomy at the International Medical Congress, held in London in 1881. In 1879 he succeeded the late Marquis of Tweeddale as President of the Zoological Society of London, which office he still holds, and from 1883 to 1885 was President of the Anthropological Institute. The Royal Society awarded to him in Nov., 1882, one of its royal medals for his valuable contributions to the morphology and classification of the mammalia, and to anthropology, and he has received the honorary degrees of LL.D. from the Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin and D.C.L. from that of Durham. He was made a C.B. in 1887, and in 1889 was President of the British Association at the meeting held at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Professor Flower is the author of numerous memoirs on subjects connected with anatomy and zoology in the Transactions of the Royal, Zoological, and other learned Societies; also of "An Introduction to the Osteology of the Mammalia," 3rd edit., 1885; "Diagrams of the Nerves of the Human Body," 2nd edit., 1872; and various Catalogues of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and articles on scientific subjects in the 9th edit. of the Encyclopædia Britannica. He married, in 1858, the youngest daughter of Admiral W. H. Smyth, D.C.L., F.R.S.

FOERSTER, Professor Dr. Wilhelm, Director of the Royal Observatory, and Professor at the University, of Berlin, was born Dec. 16, 1832, at Grünberg, Silesia. Studied at Berlin and Bonn from 1850 to 1854; was promoted as Doctor Philosophiae at Bonn in August, 1854; appointed as second assistant of the Royal Observatory of Berlin, Oct. 1, 1855; first assistant, April 1, 1860; began to give astronomical lectures as "Privat-Docent" at the University of Berlin in the spring of the year 1857. Oct. 31, 1863, he became Professor Extraordinarius, and April 10, 1875, Professor Ordinarius at the University of Berlin. March 11, 1865, he was appointed as Director of the Royal Observatory. From 1869 to 1886 he was Director of the Weights and Measures Department of the German Empire, without leaving his position at the Observatory. Dr. Foerster has published his astronomical investigations in the "Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch," and in the "Astronomische Nachrichten," besides, in a separate volume, "Studien zur Astrometrie." He has published a considerable number of popular and historical essays and speeches, collected in three volumes of a "Sammlung von Vorträgen und Abhandlungen," Berlin, 1876, 1887, and 1890.

FONSECA, Marshal Manuel Deodoro da, Brazilian soldier and statesman, was born of Portuguese parentage about 1834. He was educated at the Polytechnic School in Rio Janeiro, and on graduation entered the army. In the war between Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation on the one side, and Paraguay on the other, which broke out in 1865, he distinguished himself and rose from the rank of lieutenant to that of major. At the close of the war the Order of the Rose was bestowed upon him and he was given command of the army in the province of Matto-Grassó. Subsequently he was made a general and placed in charge of the cartridge factory and magazine at Rio Janeiro, where he organized a military club, in which he became very popular. The influence he gained here over his brother officers was used by him, it is said, to ferment discontent in the army, and for the spread of republican ideas with which he had become imbued, and the imperial authorities, therefore, transferred him to Matto-Grasso, of which he subsequently became Governor. His removal from the Brazilian capital did not, however, stifle the military discontent, on the contrary, it steadily increased, until it culminated in Nov., 1889, in an uprising of the army, the expulsion of Emperor Pedro and the Imperial family, and the proclamation of a republic, of which Gen. Fonseca was made the first President. The revolution was a peaceful one, and though no popular election has yet (May, 1890) been held to confirm the change of government, it has generally been acquiesced in, and the youngest American republic has already been officially recognized by a number of the powers. The new Brazilian Minister, M. de Piza, was officially recognised on Oct. 21, 1889, by M. Carnot, the President of the French Republic, this being the first occasion on which a representative of the new form of government in Brazil was presented to a European Court.

FONVIELLE, Wilfrid de, a French aëronaut and popular writer on scientific subjects, born in Paris, July 26, 1826, was educated at Ste. Barbe, and was originally a teacher of mathematics, but first became known to the public as a journalist, and as a popular exponent of scientific knowledge. His family is from Toulouse; his grandfather was Chevalier de Fonvielle, and his great uncle was Barras, the President of the Directoir Executif of the French Republic. He was a student in Paris when the 1848 revolution broke out, and was one of the leaders of the insurrection in the Quartier Latin and of the column which caused the flight of the Duchess of Orleans and her son. M. de Fonvielle was arrested with others on June 13, 1849, but released then for want of proof. However, he was in 1851, transported to Algiers, and afterwards banished. He subsequently resided for several years in England; but returned to Algiers in 1859 for the purpose of editing *Algérie Nouvelle* with his brother Arthur and Clement Duvernois, who ultimately seceded from republicanism and turned Cabinet Minister under Napoleon III. The paper was suppressed by imperial decree after a duel fought by Arthur de Fonvielle and Youssef; and Wilfrid became the scientific editor of *La Liberté* under Girardin. Besides advocating rational republicanism, M. de Fonvielle has devoted much of his time to science, particularly to physics, and has invented several electrical instruments, and discovered "rotatory magnetic fields:" the Schallenberger measurer of energy, and others similar, are applications of this principle. During the siege of Paris, he escaped from the city in a balloon and, proceeding to London, gave a series of conferences, in which he expatiated on the benefits of a republican form of government. Of late years he has made numerous balloon ascents, in order to carry on scientific experiments at great altitudes. His principal scientific works are "L'Homme Fossil," 1865; "Les Merveilles du Monde Invisible," 1866; "Eclairs et Tonnerres," 1867, translated into English by T. L. Phipson, under the title of "Thunder and Lightning;" and "L'Astronomie Moderne," 1868, &c. An account of the balloon ascents made by M. de Fonvielle, Mr. Glaisher, and others, appeared in French in 1870, and an English translation was published in 1871 under the title of "Travels in the Air." In addition to the above M. de Fonvielle has written several political pamphlets; his latest being "How Republics Perish;" an attack on Radicalism and Boulangerism. In 1879 he published "Comment se font les Miracles en dehors de l'Eglise," a work in which he refutes, from a common-sense stand-point, the pretensions of spiritualist mediums. He is one of the editors of *La Nature*, *Petit Journal*, and *Lumière Electrique*. His younger brother, Uric, an artist, was fired at by Prince Pierre Bonaparte when the Prince murdered Uric's companion, Victor Noir. Uric de Fonvielle was the only witness for the unwilling prosecution in the celebrated process called "Drame d'Auteuil."

FORBES, Archibald, journalist, born in 1838, is a native of Morayshire, Scotland. After studying at the University of Aberdeen he served for several years in the Royal Dragoons, and his knowledge of the practical details of military affairs stood him in good stead when, accepting a journalistic career as special correspondent for the *Daily News*, he accompanied the German Army from the beginning to the end of the Franco-German war. Later, in the same capacity, he witnessed the close of the Commune, visited India during the famine of 1874, saw fighting in Spain, at one time with Carlists, at another with Republicans, at a third with Alfonsists. In the capacity of representative of the *Daily News*, he accompanied the Prince of Wales in the tour of his Royal Highness through India in 1875-6. In the summer and autumn of 1876, he was in Servia, and was present at all the important fights of that campaign. He followed the Russo-Turkish campaign in the summer and autumn of 1877, attached to the Russian army, and was present at the crossing of the Danube, the capture of Bjela, the advance of the Cesarewitch's army towards Rustchuk, the disastrous battle of Plevna on July 3rd, the severest fighting in the Shipka Pass, and the five days' attack by the Russians on Plevna, in September, remaining continuously in the field until attacked by fever in the middle of September. In 1878 he proceeded to Cyprus as special correspondent of the *Daily News*. Afterwards Mr. Forbes lectured on his experiences to large audiences in Great Britain, America, and Australia. The severe strain of his work as a correspondent began to tell upon his health, and he was not able to be present during the Egyptian and Soudan campaigns. Among his works are "Drawn from Life," a military novel; "My Experiences of the War between France and Germany;" "Glimpses through the Cannon Smoke," 1880; "Soldiering and Scribbling: a Series of Sketches," 1882; "Life of Chinese Gordon," 1884; "Life of the Emperor William of Germany," 1889; and "Havelock," 1890.

FORBES-ROBERTSON, John, art critic and journalist, is lineally descended from the Forbeses of Tolquhon, Thanes of Formartin. He is the son of the late John Robertson, merchant in Aberdeen, and was born there, Jan. 30, 1822. He was educated at the Grammar School, and at the Marischal College and University of his native city, and became subeditor of one of the local papers (under the late Joseph Robertson, the eminent historian and antiquary) and contributor to the "poet's corner" of another, while still a student, making dramatic and musical criticism his special care. Early in 1844 he came to London; the year afterwards he visited France, and subsequently the United States of America. On his return he aided materially in opening up the Salmon resources of Norway, and carried on a correspondence with the French authorities on the artificial propagation of the fish, long before any practical results of the knowledge obtained became visible in England. Mr. Forbes-Robertson has, since then, written much art-criticism; he was editor for several years of *Art, Pictorial and Industrial*, art editor of the *Pictorial World*, and has been on the staff of most of those London journals which make art a feature. For ten years he was chief art-critic on the *Art Journal*, and contributed reviews of continental exhibitions to the *Illustrated London News*, the *Magazine of Art*, &c. He is the author of several *brochures* of special art-criticism, and in 1877 he published a large quarto volume entitled "The Great Painters of Christendom," which was most favourably reviewed both in this country and in America. He is the author, also, of a Life of George Jameson, the Scottish painter, and, in conjunction with Wm. May Phelps, of a Life of Samuel Phelps, Player. Mr. Forbes-Robertson is well known in London and elsewhere as a successful lecturer on the history of art. His eldest son, Johnston Forbes-Robertson, has won for himself a recognised position both as a painter and an actor.

FORD, E. Onslow, A.R.A., sculptor, was born in London, July 27, 1852, and as a boy had a great desire to become an artist. In 1870 he went to Antwerp and entered the School, working his way up to the Antique School, where he studied under M. Buffeau. In 1871 he went to Munich and joined the Academy, still studying painting, but shortly before leaving he gave up painting, and took to sculpture. In 1874 he returned to England, where he has since resided. His principal statues are "Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B.," 1882; "The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.," 1883; "Henry Irving, Esq., as Hamlet," 1883; and "Linus," 1884. Besides these he has executed a number of busts, amongst which may be mentioned, "Sir John Brown," 1881; "Sir Charles Reid," and "Rev. John Rodgers," 1882; "The Archbishop of York," 1884; and "Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke," 1886. In 1885 he exhibited a relief "In Memoriam," and his statuette "Folly" was purchased by the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantry Bequest.

FORD, The Right Hon. Sir Francis Clare, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., joined the 4th Light Dragoons in 1846, and retired as Lieutenant in 1851. The following year he entered the diplomatic service, and was appointed Attaché at Naples. In 1862 he became Second Secretary, and was resident Chargé d'Affaires at Carlsruhe from Oct., 1862, till Sept., 1863, when he was transferred to Vienna, and promoted to be Secretary of Legation in Japan, in June, 1865, but did not proceed thither, going instead to Buenos Ayres, where he was in charge of the Mission until Oct., 1866. In 1871 he proceeded to St. Petersburg as Secretary of Embassy. In 1875 he was appointed Her Majesty's

Agent to attend the Commission at Halifax; was made a C.B. and a C.M.G. in Jan., 1878, and promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, Feb. 9, 1878. He conducted the negotiations at Monte Video which resulted in a renewal of diplomatic relations with Uruguay, and was appointed Envoy to that Republic, Feb. 24, 1879. In June of the same year he proceeded to Brazil, and to Greece in 1881. In Dec., 1883, Sir F. Ford was appointed British Commissioner in Paris for the settlement of the Newfoundland Fisheries question. Since 1884 he has been British Minister in Madrid, and in June, 1885, was made a K.C.M.G.; conducted the negotiations in Madrid which resulted in the signature of the Anglo-Spanish Commercial Convention of April 26, 1886; was made a G.C.M.G., May 29, 1886; was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain, Dec. 8, 1887; was sworn a Privy Councillor, Aug. 10, 1888; and was made a G.C.B., April 29, 1889.

FORMAN, Harry Buxton, born in London, July 11, 1842, was educated at Teignmouth, and was appointed in 1860 to a Junior Clerkship in the Secretary's Department of the General Post Office, where he is now Principal Clerk for Foreign and Colonial Business. He is the author of "Our Living Poets; an Essay in Criticism," 1871; "The Shelley Library; an Essay in Bibliography," 1886, and several Essays on Shelley, published by the Shelley Society; also editor of the Library Edition of "The Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley," 4 vols., 1876–77, reprinted 1882; "The Prose Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley," 4 vols., 1880; an unannotated edition of Shelley's poetry, in 2 vols., 1882, reprinted 1886; separate editions of Shelley's tragedy, "The Cenci," 1886; and his eclogue, "Rosalind and Helen," 1888; Charles Wells's "Joseph and his Brethren," 1876; "Letters of John Keats to Fanny Brawne," 1878, reissued 1889; the Library Edition of "The Works of John Keats in Verse and Prose," 4 vols., 1882, reissued with additions, 1889; an unannotated edition of Keats's poetry, 1884, reprinted 1885 and 1889; and "Poetry and Prose by John Keats," 1890. Mr Forman, who has been for some time engaged upon a large edition of Byron's poetry, to be published by Mr. Murray, has been a contributor of critical articles, mainly of a serious kind, to the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, the *Athenæum*, the *Contemporary Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *Manhattan*, and the *London Quarterly Review*; and is one of the authors who assisted in the production of Mr. Lloyd Sanders's Biographical and Critical Dictionary, "Celebrities of the Century."

FORREST, John, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., Honorary Fellow of the Royal Geographical Societies of Italy, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, Knight of the Italian Crown, entered the Survey Department of Western Australia, 1865, and in 1869 commanded an exploring expedition into the interior in search of Dr. Leichhart and party. In 1870 he commanded an exploring expedition from Perth to Adelaide along the South Coast, and proved the practicability of the country for a telegraph line, which was erected in 1876. In 1874 he commanded an exploring expedition from Champion Bay on the West Coast of Australia to the overland telegraph line between Adelaide and Port Darwin without the aid of camels, with horses only, a journey of nearly 2000 miles. For these services he received the thanks of the Governor and the Legislative Council, and was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, May 22, 1876, and was also presented by the Imperial Government with a grant in fee of 5000 acres of land. In 1876 he was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General of Western Australia. In 1878 and 1882 he conducted the Trigonometrical Surveys of the Nickol Bay District and the Gascoyne and Lyons District in North-Western Australia. From Sept., 1878, to Jan., 1879, he acted as Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor-General, with a seat in the Executive Council of the Colony. In 1880–81 he acted as Comptroller of the Imperial Establishments and Expenditure in Western Australia. He is a Justice of the Peace for the Colony. In 1882 he was made a Companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1883 he was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General, and in the same year, and again in 1886, proceeded to Kimberley District, North-West Australia, to report on it to the Government. He is a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony; represented Western Australia at the Colonial Conference in London, 1887. He has published "Explorations in Australia," 1876; "Notes on Western Australia," 1883, 1884, and 1885.

FORSTER, Sir Charles, M.P., is the only son of the late Mr. Charles Smith Forster, of Lysways Hall, Rugeley, first member for Walsall, by Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Emery, of Barcott House, Salop. He was born in 1815, and educated at Worcester College, Oxford; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1843, and joined the Oxford Circuit. In 1852 he was first elected for Walsall, and has continued to represent that constituency in the Liberal interest up to the present time. He has long been responsible for the conduct of private business in the House of Commons, and in 1874 was created a Baronet in recognition of his services. He married Miss Frances Catherine Surtees, niece of the first Earl of Eldon.

FÖRSTER, Dr. Ernest Joachim, a celebrated German art-critic and painter, brother of Frederick Förster, a distinguished historian and poet, who died in 1868, was born at Münchengrosserstädt, April 8, 1800. At first he applied himself to the study of theology and philosophy, but soon determined to devote himself to art, and accordingly entered the studio of Peter Cornelius at Munich. He was employed in painting the frescoes in the Aula at Bonn, and those of the Glyptothek and the Arcades at Munich, but his reputation rests chiefly on his discovery of several ancient pictures, and on his works in elucidation of the history of art. His greatest "find" was the frescoes of Avanzo, which date as far back as 1376, in the chapel of San Giorgio at Padua. Of his works, which are all written in German, we may mention three excellent guide-books to Munich, Italy, and Germany; "Studies relating to the History of Modern Art" 1835; "Letters on Painting," 1838; "History of German Art;" "Monuments of German Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting," 1855; "Life of Raphael," 1867; and a "History of Italian Art," 1869; "Life of Cornelius," 1874; and "Monuments of Italian Painting," 1870. He has likewise written a life of Jean Paul Richter, and edited several of his works.

FORSYTH, Professor Andrew Russell, M.A., F.R.S., son of John Forsyth, was born in Glasgow on June 18, 1858. He was educated at the Liverpool College under Dr. (now Canon) George Butler, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He graduated in 1881 as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, and was elected a Fellow of his College in the same year. He was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the new University College, Liverpool, in 1882, a post which he resigned in 1884 on his appointment as lecturer in mathematics at Trinity College, Cambridge; and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1886. He is the author of a "Treatise on Differential Equations," and of mathematical papers (relating chiefly to differential equations, theory of functions and theory of invariantive forms) published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and in various mathematical journals.

FORSYTH, William, Q.C., LL.D., son of the late Thomas Forsyth, Esq., of Liverpool, was born at Greenock in 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. He was third in the first class of the classical tripos, and second Senior Optime, was Chancellor's Medallist, and Fellow of Trinity, and proceeded M.A. in 1837. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, went the Northern Circuit, became a Queen's Counsel in 1857, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple. He was standing counsel to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and is Commissary of the University of Cambridge. He is the author of "On the Law of Composition with Creditors," published in 1841; "Hortensius; or, the Duty and Office of an Advocate," in 1849; "On the Law relating to the Custody of Infants," in 1850; "The History of Trial by Jury," in 1852; "Napoleon at St. Helena and Sir Hudson Lowe," in 1853; "The Life of Cicero," in 1864; "Cases and Opinions in Constitutional Law," in 1869; "The Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century, in illustration of the Manners and Morals of the Age," in 1871; "Hannibal in Italy: an Historical Drama," in 1872; "Essays Critical and Narrative," in 1874; "The Slavonic Provinces South of the Danube," in 1876; and has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Having been elected member for the borough of Cambridge in the Conservative interest in July, 1865, he was unseated, on petition, on the ground that the office he held of standing counsel to the Secretary of State for India was one of profit under the Crown, and disqualified him from sitting in Parliament. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Bath in Oct., 1873, but was returned to the House of Commons by the borough of Marylebone at the general election of Feb., 1874, and he continued to represent that constituency till 1880.

FORTESCUE (Earl), The Right Hon. Hugh Fortescue, the eldest son of the late

Earl (who was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1839-41), was born April 4, 1818, and educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1841, whilst Viscount Ebrington, he entered Parliament as member for Plymouth, which he represented in the Liberal interest until 1852, when he unsuccessfully contested Barnstaple. In Dec., 1854, he was elected for Marylebone, for which he resigned his seat, and was called to the Upper House in his father's Barony of Fortescue, Dec. 5, 1859, and succeeded as third Earl, Sept. 14, 1861. His lordship was a Lord of the Treasury from 1846 to 1847, and Secretary of the Poor-Law Board from 1847 to 1851. In May, 1856, while visiting a military hospital with a view to the motion which he carried afterwards in 1858, in favour of sanitary reform in the army, he caught ophthalmia, which deprived him of one eye, permanently impaired the other, and so much injured his health as to compel him after a while to retire from the House of Commons. His lordship is the author of pamphlets upon, "The Health of Towns," 1844; "Official Salaries," 1852; "Representative Self-Government for the Metropolis," 1854; "Parliamentary Reform," 1859 and in 1884; and a work on "Public Schools for the Middle Classes," 1864. He married, March 11, 1847, the eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Col. G. Dawson Damer. She died in 1866, leaving him a large family.

FORTNUM, Dr. Charles Drury Edward, J.P., D.L., D.C.L., born March, 1820, in the then rural neighbourhood of Hornsey, Middlesex, is the only surviving son (one brother died in infancy) of Charles Fortnum, gentleman, and his wife Lætitia (*née* Stevens). He was educated privately by reason of delicate health; and emigrated to Adelaide, South Australia, in 1840, where his then favourite studies of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Entomology were brought to bear in the discovery of two of the earliest found veins of copper ore, and in forming a considerable collection of insects, birds, and reptiles, some of which he presented to the British Museum, and others are in the Hope collection at Oxford. He returned to England in 1845, and afterwards travelled on the Continent studying and forming his collection of works of art and antiquity, and was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1858. At the request of the Lords of the Council on Education, he wrote the Descriptive Catalogue of Majolica, &c., in the South Kensington Museum (published 1873), and the Descriptive Catalogue of Bronzes in that Museum (published 1876), and is the author of various papers in *Archæologia* on the Royal Collection of Gems; on the Diamond Signet of Henrietta Maria, &c., and on early Christian gems and rings, in the *Archæological Journal.* In 1887 he presented to Her Majesty the Queen, the diamond signet engraved by order of Charles I. for his Queen, Henrietta Maria, and was honoured by a private audience. Early in 1888 he made a free gift of the larger portion of his collection of objects of classical and renaissance Art to the University of Oxford. He was elected to the degree of D.C.L. at the *Eucenia* in June 1889. In that year he was also elected a Trustee of the British Museum. Dr. Fortnum is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex, and an Alderman of the Council of that County. In 1848 he married Fanny Matilda, daughter of Mr. Thomas Keats, of Surrey, but has no family.

FORWOOD, Arthur Bower, M.P., eldest son of the late Thomas B. Forwood, J.P., of Thornton Manor, Neston, was born June 23, 1836, at Liverpool, was educated at the High School, Liverpool College, the late Dean Howson being Principal, and is a merchant and Shipowner of Liverpool and London. He was Mayor of Liverpool in 1877-78, and is an Alderman of that City, the Council having unanimously refused to accept his resignation. For several years he was Chairman of the Health Committee, and the Finance and Estate Committee, also of the Artisans' Dwellings Committee. He is President of the Liverpool Constitutional Association, and in this capacity he took an active part in the settlement of the differences amongst the Conservative party leaders that occurred in 1884. He has written papers on the Housing of the Poor, Tory Democracy and One Member Constituencies, which were printed in the magazines of the day. Mr. Forwood was chairman of the committee under which the Bishopric of Liverpool was founded, and was also chairman of the first committee that instituted the Liverpool University College. He is a progressive Conservative, and early adopted the phrase "Tory democracy." He contested Liverpool in 1882 against Mr. Samuel Smith, but was defeated by a small majority. At the General Election in 1885 Mr. Forwood was elected by a majority of 2,800 for the Ormskirk Division of the County of Lancaster, and was again returned, this time without opposition, after the dissolution of 1886. On Lord Salisbury's accession to power in

1886, Mr. Forwood was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, and in that position has taken an active part in promoting the many important changes effected in the Administrative departments, both at the Admiralty, and in H. M. Dockyards.

FOSTER, Birket, born at North Shields, Northumberland, in 1825, educated at Hitchin, Herts; at the age of sixteen was placed with Mr. Landells, the wood-engraver, by whose advice, after he had practised engraving for a short time, he became a draughtsman. At the age of twenty-one he started on his own account, illustrated several children's books, and drew a great deal for the *Illustrated London News*. He illustrated Longfellow's "Evangeline," Beattie's "Minstrel," "Goldsmith's Poetical Works," and several other works of a similar kind; and has since been employed on many of the better class of illustrated books that have issued from the press, especially a handsome volume devoted to English landscape, with descriptions from the pen of Mr. Tom Taylor, published in 1863. He then resolved to follow a different branch of art, and began water-colour painting; and in 1860 he was elected a member of the Water-Colour Society. He is the most widely known, and perhaps the most popular of English landscape artists in water-colour. A collection of "Summer Scenes" by Mr. Foster, consisting of a series of photographs from some of his choicest water-colour drawings, was published in 1867.

FOSTER, Professor George Carey, F.R.S., born 20th October, 1835, at Sabden, Lancashire; is the only son of George Foster, of Sabden, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, and West Riding of Yorkshire. He was educated at private schools, and at University College, London, and graduated as B.A. of the University of London in 1855; afterwards, from 1859-1861, he studied chemistry at Ghent, Paris and Heidelberg, under Kekulé, Wurtz, and Bunsen. He was appointed in 1862 Professor of Natural Philosophy in Anderson's College (then called Anderson's University), Glasgow. In 1865, on the resignation by Professor Potter, of the Chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in University College, London, which he had held with two years interval since 1840, Mr. Foster was appointed to succeed him as Professor of Physics, which appointment he still holds. He has contributed to the great "Dictionary of Chemistry and the Allied Branches of other Sciences," edited by the late Henry Watts, many articles on points of general chemical theory as well as on some parts of Physics, those on "Heat" and on "Thermodynamics" being among the most considerable of his writings. Since his appointment at University College, his thought and attention have been chiefly devoted to the teaching of Physics. The Physical Laboratory of University College, opened at his instigation in 1867 was the first in London in which practical instruction in Physics was offered to students. He has devised some useful new methods, or modifications of methods of physical measurement, some of which, especially a method of comparing electrical resistances, has been frequently adopted. He was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1856, Fellow of University College, London 1867, Fellow of the Royal Society, 1869, and has three times served on the Council. He was President of the Physical Society of London, 1877-79, President of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association 1877, (Plymouth Meeting), President of the Society of Telegraph Engineers (now Institute of Electrical Engineers), 1881, and was appointed, on the nomination of the Convocation of the University, a Member of the Senate of the University of London, 1885, and elected (without ballot) a member of the Athenæum Club, 1888.

FOSTER, Joseph, Antiquary, was born in Sunderland, co. Durham, March 9, 1844, (son of another of the same names, a woollen draper of that town and an elder brother of Birket Foster), and is a cadet of a family belonging to the Quaker-ocracy of the North since the early days of its founder, George Fox, and originally seated at Cold Hesledon and Hawthorne on the east coast of the Palatinate. Mr. Joseph Foster, who was educated in ordinary private schools in the neighbouring towns of North Shields, Sunderland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, inherited his genealogical faculty from his grandfather, Myles Birket Foster, and completed, as early as his eighteenth year, his first genealogical brochure, entitled "The Pedigree of the Forsters of Cold Hesledon in the county palatine of Durham," (*see also* "Virtue's Art Annual," 1890). Henceforth his life was spent among books, and all his leisure was devoted to increasing and arranging his genealogical collections. Having issued a larger edition of his family narrative, he was accidentally led by the omission of the pedigrees from the 1870 edition of "Baines' History of Lancashire" (Routledge), to commence his series of Pedigrees of county families with those of that county (*see* "Herald and Genealogist," viii. 55, 169), and this volume, was followed by three others for Yorkshire, which Mr. John Gough Nichols, described as "marvels of elaborate, and of accurate work," ("Herald and Genealogist," viii. 501). Mr. Foster, following Sir William Dugdale, transcribed the admission register of the four Inns of Court, a herculean task extending over several years; that of Lincoln's Inn is probably the oldest perfect register extant; it commences 1 Hen. VI. 1422. In addition to this, only he has the list of calls to the Bar culled from these legal registers. Later on, a copy of Col. Chester's transcript of the Oxford Matriculation register, together with his collection of "marriage licences," appeared in the auction room, when Mr. Foster determined to possess them for publication; this he accomplished, and though he relinquished the "marriage licences," he had the satisfaction of editing them for Mr. Quaritch, (*see* "Genealogist," 1887, p. 169.) The acquisition of the register of our oldest and proudest university, coupled with those of the Inns of Court with which they dovetail, illustrating and annotating each other, materially strengthened Mr. Foster's already unique position, but still before he could hope to grapple effectually with so arduous a task as the annotation of the earlier "Alumni Oxonienses," it was necessary that all the Bishops' certificates of institutions to livings (since the Reformation) now deposited in the Public Record Office, should be laid under contribution, with the result, that we shall some day have these 150,000 institutions, &c., alphabetically arranged as a Clergy List, and have Mr. Foster's greatest work comprised in 8 volumes, that which enrols his name for all time, not only among the highest authorities on the personnel of Oxford, but also, on matters genealogical. His best known critical work was undoubtedly "Chaos," under which category he classed, for the first time, all known "soi-disant baronets." Chaos formed a minor portion of the "Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage," compiled and edited by Mr. Foster, 1880-4, this masterly compilation of over 1700 pages was heraldically illustrated by the late Fr. Anselm of Mount St. Bernard Abbey (*See* "Dict. Nat. Biog.," article, "Anselm-Baker,") and by Mr. Forbes-Nixon, with a wealth of ornamentation unequalled in any other similar publication, and for the pedigrees, the precious records of the Heralds' College were unreservedly placed at his service. This prolific worker has also issued at his own expense the majority of the Heralds' Visitations of the North, viz.; Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham and Yorkshire, and also of Middlesex in the South, whilst from his study have emanated such useful works as "Men at the Bar," "Scottish Members of Parliament," 1357-1882; "Gray's Inn Admission Register," 1521-1889; "Our Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent," and several minor family histories, *e.g.*, those of Fox, Harris, Wilson, Pease, and Pennington, "which last will serve as a model of skilful arrangement for all time."—*Genealogist*, 1879, p. 334. His elder son, Mr. Sandys Birket Foster, has edited a second edition of the Wilson family history, 1890.

FOSTER, Professor, Sir (Balthazar) Walter, M.D., J.P., son of the late B. Foster of Drogheda and of Marian Green of Cambridge, was born near Cambridge in 1840. He was educated at the Grammar School, Drogheda, and received his medical education at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, at which school he was made Pro-sector of Anatomy in 1859. He became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in 1860, and in the same year was appointed Professor of Practical Anatomy in Queen's College, Birmingham. In 1864, while in Germany, he received the degree of M.D. at Erlangen, and was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians, London, in 1872. From 1860 to 1868, he was one of the Physicians to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, and in the latter year was elected Physician to the General Hospital. In 1864, he left Queen's College, and became Professor in Materia Medica in Sydenham College, but on the amalgamation of the two Colleges in 1868, he was appointed Professor of Medicine, an office which he still holds in the Queen's College. Sir Walter Foster is the author of many contributions to Medical and Sanitary science of which the chief are:—"The use of the Sphygmograph," 1866; "Method and Medicine," 1870; "Clinical Medicine," 1874; "How we die in large Towns," 1875; "Political powerlessness of the Medical Profession," 1883. He is also the author of the articles on "Diseases of the Heart" in Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine." For many years Sir Walter Foster took an active part in the politics of his profession in connection with the British Medical Association. He has served on the Council of that body since 1874, and in 1884, he was elected President of the Council, which had previously to a great extent through him been given a representative constitution. As early as 1866, Sir Walter Foster had taken a share of public work in Birmingham, in connection with the late J. S. Wright, M.P., for the purpose of reforming the Grammar School, but did not enter the Town Council until 1883. He became a J.P. for Warwickshire in 1885, and in the same year successfully contested the City of Chester. He stood as an advanced Liberal, advocating Home Rule for Ireland. In Parliament, while sitting for Chester, he had charge of the allotments and Small Holdings Bill, and took an active part in the passage of the Medical Act Amendment Bill, obtaining increased representation for the profession on the Medical Council, and other modifications. During the Home Rule crisis, Sir Walter Foster took an energetic part in favour of the Irish policy of the Government, and became Chairman of the Committee of the National Liberal Federation. On the dissolution in 1886, Sir Walter Foster again contested Chester, but was beaten by a small majority. When Mr. Gladstone retired from office in 1886, he recommended Sir Walter Foster for the honour of Knighthood, on account of his professional position, his political principles and service, and for his work in the town of Birmingham. At the first election of Medical men to represent the profession in the Medical Council of Education, held in November 1886, Sir Walter Foster was returned by a large majority; and in March 1887 he was again returned to Parliament to fill a vacancy in the Ilkeston Division of Derbyshire. Since 1885, Sir Walter Foster has been chairman of the Allotments and Small Holdings Association, and has been a constant advocate, both in the House and in the country, of measures calculated to promote the social elevation of agricultural labourers. He has also as Chairman of the National Liberal Federation, taken an active part in the organization of the Liberal party throughout the country, and in constructing the Liberal programme. He was the host of Mr. Gladstone when he visited Birmingham for the Federation meeting in 1888. In addition to his public work, Sir Walter Foster still retains the Senior Professorship of Medicine in Queen's College, and continues in active practice as a consulting Physician. Sir Walter Foster married in 1864, the second daughter of the late William Lucas Sargant.

FOSTER, Vere Henry Louis, was born at Copenhagen in 1819, his father Sir Augustus Foster, Bart., being at that time British Minister in Denmark. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was afterwards attached for some years to the diplomatic missions of Sir Henry Ellis at Rio de Janeiro, and of Sir William Ouseley at Monte Video. On his return from South America in 1847, he paid a visit to Ireland in the company of his eldest brother, Sir Frederick Foster. The famine consequent upon the failure of the potato crop was raging at the time, and the two brothers set to work at once to relieve the starving poor, Mr. Foster himself made three voyages to America as a steerage passenger in emigrant ships, and was so impressed by the badness of the accommodation, that he attracted the attention of Parliament to the matter, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the Emigration laws in force which rendered the miseries he had witnessed and endured thenceforth impossible in a British emigrant vessel. The outbreak of the Civil War in America (1861) checked for a time the stream of emigration, and Mr. Foster turned his attention to the improvement of education in Ireland—by the substitution of boarded floors for damp earthen floors in upwards of a thousand National schools, and by grants in aid of building several hundred new school-houses. On the recurrence of exceptional distress in Ireland in the year 1879, Mr. Foster resumed his scheme of assisted female emigration to the United States and the British Colonies, with the cordial co-operation of all the clergy of every denomination in the West of Ireland with but one single exception. The number of young women thus assisted during the last forty-two years, partly by means of subscriptions but chiefly at Mr. Foster's own cost, has been nearly 23,000.

FOWLER, The Right Hon. Henry Hartley, M.P., P.C., son of the Rev. Joseph Fowler, Wesleyan minister, Secretary of the Wesleyan Conference, 1848, was born at Sunderland in 1830, educated at Woodhouse Grove School, and St. Saviour's School, Southwark. He was Mayor of Wolverhampton in 1863 and first chairman of the Wolverhampton School Board. From 1880 to 1885 he sat as a Liberal for the undivided Borough of Wolverhampton, and after the Redistribution Act was returned for the East Division. In Dec. 1884 he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department, and in Mr. Gladstone's ministry of 1886, he held the post of Financial Secretary to the Treasury. He was a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into the Civil Service, and is one of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851. He was created a Privy Councillor in June, 1886. It is regarded as certain that he will be a prominent member of the next Liberal Cabinet. He married in 1857, Ellen, the youngest daughter of the late G. B. Thorneycroft, Esq., of Wolverhampton and Hadley Park, Salop.

FOWLER, Sir John, Bart., LL.D., K.C.M.G., civil engineer, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Fowler, of Wadsley Hall, in the parish of Ecclesfield, Sheffield, and was born in 1817. After completing his school course, he became a pupil of Mr. J. Towlerton Leather, the eminent hydraulic engineer, and obtained his first practical knowledge under the guidance of that gentleman in the construction of the Sheffield waterworks. On the completion of his professional education he became an assistant to Mr. Rastrick in the construction of several lines of railway then in progress, and amongst others the London and Brighton Railway. He was then appointed resident engineer of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway, and of other lines in the same district. At the age of twenty-seven he was selected as engineer for constructing the large group of railways known as the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line, which includes tunnels, viaducts, and bridges of considerable magnitude, in addition to a dock, a floating pier, large hydraulic works, and a steam ferry, of all which large and multifarious work he had the sole engineering charge. From this time the name of John Fowler was established in the first rank of practical engineers, and he became after settling in London, continuously employed at home and abroad in the laying out and construction of railways, docks, and other large works requiring a high class of engineering ability; and, in 1866, he was elected President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Amongst the principal works executed by Sir John Fowler are to be found the original "underground" or Metropolitan Railway, the District Railway, the St. John's Wood Railway, the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway on which occurred the first railway bridge built over the river Thames at London; the Edgware, Highgate, and London Railway; the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railways; the Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway; the Severn Valley Railway; the Mid-Kent Railways; the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway; the Great Northern and Western of Ireland system of railways; the Much Wenlock Railway, and its extension east and west; the Great Eastern Railway Extension in Cambridgeshire and Essex; the Isle of Wight Railway; the Launceston and South Devon Railway; the Moreton Hampstead Railway; the Weymouth and Portland Railway; the Wellington and Cheshire Railway; the Millwall Docks; and works for the improvement of rivers and estuaries, and the reclamation of lands from the sea. Sir John Fowler is consulting engineer to the Great Western, the Great Northern, the Brighton and Highland Railways, and other companies, and until the recent change of government in Egypt, and the suspension of all further present expenditure on works, he acted in a similar capacity with respect to the important Government works in that country. In 1870 he took part in a Commission sent to Norway by the Indian Government to examine the railways there. He has just completed the great bridge across the Firth of Forth, the best known of all the works with which Sir John Fowler has been associated, and one which at the present time, 1890, is engaging the attention both of the general public, and of engineering experts in all parts of the world. On its completion, Sir John was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. In 1885 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George, in recognition of important services rendered in connection with the Soudan campaign. Sir John Fowler married, in 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of the Late James Broadbent, Esq., of Manchester.

FOWLER, Sir Robert Nicholas, Bart., M.P., was born at Tottenham, Sept. 12, 1828, and is the son of Thomas Fowler of Tottenham and of Gastard, Wiltshire, a banker in London, by Lucy, daughter of Nicholas Waterhouse of Liverpool. Sir Robert was educated at Tottenham, and at University College, London; B.A., London, 1848, 2nd in Mathematical, and 5th in Classical Honours; M.A., 1850, by examination in mathematics; Fellow of University College, 1856; Member of the Senate of the University of London, 1864. Sir R. N. Fowler was Member for Penryn 1868 till 1874; and has been Member for the City of London since 1880; Alderman for London in 1878; Sheriff in 1880; and Lord Mayor 1883-84; and again during part of 1885. He became J.P. for Middlesex in 1860; for Wiltshire 1878; and was created a Baronet in 1885. He published "Japan, China and India" in 1876; and visited New Zealand and Australia in 1886; but did not publish any account of his travels. He became a banker in London in 1850, and a member of the Committee of Bankers in 1889, and President of the Bankers' Institute.

FOWLER, The Rev. Thomas, D.D., LL.D., F.S.A., was born at Burton-Stather, Lincolnshire, Sept. 1, 1832, and educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated as a double-first classman in 1854. He was elected to a fellowship at Lincoln College in 1855, and appointed to a tutorship in the same year. He was Junior Proctor of the University in 1862-3, Select Preacher in 1872-4, Professor of Logic from 1873-89, and has frequently acted as Public Examiner in the Schools of Literæ Humaniores. Dr. Fowler is now a member of the Hebdomadal Council, to which he was first elected in 1869, and is President of Corpus Christi College, to which he was elected Dec. 23, 1881. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He is the author of the "Elements of Deductive Logic," 1867, (9th ed. 1887); the "Elements of Inductive Logic," 1870 (5th ed. 1889); both which works were published by the Clarendon Press, which has also published an elaborate edition of Bacon's "Novum Organum," by Dr. Fowler, with an Introduction and notes, 1878 (2nd ed. 1889) as well as an edition by him of Locke's "Conduct of the Understanding," 1881 (3rd ed. 1890). In addition to these works, Dr. Fowler is the author of "Locke" in the series of "English Men of Letters," and of "Bacon," and "Shaftesbury and Hutcheson," in the series of "English Philosophers." Besides the last-named work, he has written also the following ethical treatises: "Progressive Morality: an Essay in Ethics," 1884; "The Principles of Morals" (introductory chapters), 1886; "The Principles of Morals" (Part II., being the body of the work), 1887. Part I. of the last-mentioned work was written in conjunction with his predecessor in the Presidentship of Corpus, Professor J. M. Wilson; Part II., though it also contains some contributions by Professor Wilson, was mainly written by Dr. Fowler, and has been published under his name only, as he is solely responsible for it in its final form.

FRANÇAIS, François Louis, a French artist, was born at Plombières in the Vosges, Nov. 17, 1814, and is the grandson of a priest, who, being a conscientious man, and feeling himself unfitted for the calling, gave up the clerical profession, and became a tutor, and, as such, accompanied a young Englishman to India. After four years' absence, he came back to France, and found his little patrimony squandered by inconsiderate relatives. He entered the service of the Princesse de Lamballe as reader, and subsequently a small office of some kind was made for him. The battle of life was continued by his son, the father of three children, whom, however, he was unable to educate as their grandfather had been educated. A kind-hearted watchmaker, seeing that the elder boy had a talent for drawing, tried to give him some instruction in art; but in the end it was decided that François Louis should go to Paris, first of all to earn his living, then, if possible, to pursue his studies in art. He obtained a situation with a publisher named Paulin, where he was boarded and lodged, and in addition received a small salary. His master, Paulin, thinking to promote his interests, introduced him to Thibaudan, son of the Conventionnel, who owned and personally managed some glass-works at Choisy-le-Roy. Français went there to paint on glass, and, by force of many privations, he saved in two years five hundred francs. Unfortunately, he put his money into the concern, and, the latter failing, he lost it all. Shipwrecked and thrown penniless on the world, he doubtless thought it a piece of good fortune to be engaged as clerk by M. Buloz, who had just founded the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and he threw himself with such zeal into his work that M. Buloz promised to give him two thousand francs a year and to promote his interests. But, like many other clever men of business, the publisher of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* was mistaken in supposing that the energy which Français displayed originated in the hope of making a good position in the world. When, therefore, his new clerk replied that his one desire was to be a painter, M. Buloz determined to discharge so singular a person, and fill his place with a man of the ordinary way of thinking. Français' energetic mind seized another opening which promised support while he rose to higher things. He entered the studio of M. Gigoux to learn the art of drawing on wood and of lithography. Here he worked for the *Magasin Pittoresque* and the *Musée des Familles*, French periodicals which bore a striking resemblance to the noble old *Penny Magazine* and its respectable imitator, the *Saturday Magazine*. Français became an able draughtsman on wood, and with Tony Johannot, Meissonier, Charles Jaque, &c., was associated in the illustration of a magnificent edition of "Paul and

Virginia." He also made vignettes for several other works, his illustrations being always distinguished for sincerity, and a certain masterly simplicity of effect and drawing. His ability as a book and magazine illustrator brought Français into association with all the eminent painters of the epoch. In 1837, after many hesitations, Français ventured, in association with his friend Baron, to send a picture to the Salon, entitled "A Song under the Willows." It was a landscape, with figures in Lombard costume of 1550. In 1841 he exhibited a picture called "An Antique Garden," and obtained a medal. Henceforth he regularly exhibited his landscapes. In 1846 he exhibited the "Grand Jet et St. Cloud," painted in association with Meissonier. It was a great success. Seventeen years of hard, incessant struggle, and the fruit just beginning to appear, how many painters would have had the courage to refuse to gather the harvest because it would interfere with their making further advances in their art? "If," said Français, "I remain in Paris, I shall perhaps be lost. I shall let myself be drawn into dissipation, and my style will not improve. Let me go to Italy, the source of art, and try to fathom the methods of the old masters, and give myself up to study without distraction." He accordingly divided all he possessed into two portions, sent one half to his family, and reserved the other half for the expenses of his travels. He remained three years in Italy, making endless studies and sketches. In 1848 he sent two pictures to the Salon and received the Gold Medal. After his return the effect of his sojourn in Italy was apparent, and in 1853 his picture called "The End of the Winter," a view taken at Montoire, was bought for the Luxembourg; and again, in 1855, his picture, "A Path through the Corn," was bought by the State, and he received at the Salon a medal of the first class. In 1857 he painted the picture which in his own opinion is the very best of his works, "A Fine Winter's Day;" and in 1861, "The View taken at Bas Meudon." In 1867, on the occasion of the Exposition Universelle, he exhibited several pictures, and was awarded for the second time the first medal, and made an officer in the Legion of Honour.

FRANCE, President of the Republic of. *See* Carnot, Marie François Sadi.

FRANCILLON, Robert Edward, eldest son of James Francillon, County Court Judge, was born at Gloucester in 1841, and educated at the Cheltenham College, and at Trinity Hall Cambridge. He was a scholar of that Hall, and graduated in the first class of the Law Tripos of 1862; was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1864, joined the Oxford circuit, and was, during 1867, editor of the *Law Magazine*. His first work of fiction was "Grace Owen's Engagement," which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1868. As a novelist he is the author of "Earl's Dene," 1870; "Pearl and Emerald," 1872; "Zelda's Fortune," 1873; "Olympia," 1874; "A Dog and His Shadow," 1876; and "Strange Waters," 1878. He has also contributed several novelettes, shorter tales, and articles to *Blackwood*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *All the Year Round*, and other magazines. He was for some time on the staff of the *Globe* newspaper, and in 1872 he re-published, under the title of "National Characteristics: and Flora and Fauna of London," a series of sketches which had originally appeared in that journal. He has written also many well-known songs for music, and is author of the libretti of Mr. F. H. Cowen's cantatas, "The Rose Maiden" and "The Corsair."

FRANCIS FERDINAND of AUSTRIA (Archduke), heir to the Austrian throne, is the son of the Archduke Charles Louis by his second wife, the Princess Maria Annonciata, daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies, and was born at Gratz in 1863. A few years ago he inherited the large fortune of his relative, the Grand Duke of Modena, and in so doing took the name of Este. On the suicide of the Emperor's son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, on Jan. 28, 1889, the Emperor's brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, became heir to the throne; but he renounced his rights of succession in favour of his son, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand; and he, on becoming heir to the throne, renounced his fortune and name of Este to his brother, the Archduke Otho, who was born in 1865, and married, in 1886, Maria Josepha, daughter of Prince George of Saxony.

FRANCIS II., ex-King of Naples, was born Jan. 31, 1836, and succeeded his father, Ferdinand II., better known by his sobriquet of "Bomba" in 1858. His first act was to liberate Poerio, Settembrini, and other Neapolitans who had been incarcerated for ten years on account of their political opinions. Hopes, at first entertained, that the young king would endeavour to correct the abuses of his father's government, were not fulfilled. In 1860 an insurrection broke out in Sicily, and Palermo and Messina were bombarded. An expedition, headed by Garibaldi, landed in Sicily, and defeated the Neapolitan army in every encounter; Naples was soon after occupied, and the king, with his queen and family, were compelled to take refuge in the fortress of Gaeta, which, after an obstinate siege of six months, capitulated to the Sardinian troops, Feb. 14, 1861. Francis II. retired to Rome, where he was engaged for some time in organizing fruitless expeditions against the government of the new kingdom of Italy. He married, in 1858, Caroline, daughter of Maximilian-Joseph of Bavaria, and sister to the empress of Austria. The courage displayed by her at the siege of Gaeta was the theme of general admiration in Europe.

FRANCIS-JOSEPH I. (Francis-Joseph-Charles), Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c., was born Aug. 18, 1830, and ascended the throne of Austria, Dec. 2, 1849, on the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I. He is the eldest son of the late Archduke Francis-Charles (who stood next to the late Emperor in the legal order of succession, and who died March 8, 1878) and of the Princess Sophia. On ascending the throne he found the empire shaken by internal dissensions; and his first step was to promise a free and constitutional government to the country. The course of events compelled him to close the National Assembly, and to assume absolute power. At the same time he abrogated the Constitution of Hungary, the people being in rebellion against him, and only brought to subjection by the armed intervention of Russia, while he owed his hold on Italy to the skill of his veteran General Radetsky. Having at last obtained internal peace and freedom for governmental and legislative action, he promulgated the edict of Schönbrunn, Sept. 26, 1851, in which he declared the Government "responsible to no political authority other than the throne." Assisted by Prince Schwarzenberg, and after his death by Count Buol and Baron Bach, he centralised the government of his heterogeneous nationalities at Vienna, and, aided by Herr von Brück, inaugurated a series of fiscal and commercial reforms favourable to the interests of the middle classes. In 1853-4 the Emperor endeavoured, though in vain, to induce the Czar Nicholas to abandon his ambitious designs against Turkey, and further excited that autocrat's displeasure by refusing to assist Russia against the Western Powers, whose rulers also felt aggrieved because he resolved to remain neutral, and not to throw the weight of his name into their scale. The policy of Austria on this occasion will, however, be more fairly estimated by posterity. Her unwillingness to make common cause with the Western Powers has been severely punished, for had she joined the alliance against Russia in 1854, in all probability Louis Napoleon would not have crossed the Alps and dictated the peace of Villafranca. It is, therefore, more than probable that her reluctance to act against Russia in that war was the cause of her losing Lombardy three years later. The Emperor Francis-Joseph is tall and handsome. At Solferino he gave proof of bravery amounting almost to rashness. The Reichsrath was enlarged by imperial patent March 5, 1860, and the Emperor sanctioned the principle of the responsibility of ministers May 1, 1862. The Convention of Gastein, signed Aug. 14, 1865, which transferred the government of Schleswig to Prussia, and that of Holstein to Austria, was a few days afterwards confirmed by the Emperor and the King of Prussia at Salzburg. The Emperor issued an important manifesto to his people, Sept. 20, in which he expressed very conciliatory intentions towards the people of Hungary and Croatia. In March, 1866, the armaments against Prussia began, and councils of war were established in the circles of Prague, Pisek, Tabor, and Pilsen. An imperial order was issued May 6, placing the whole army on a war footing, and concentrating the Army of the North on the frontiers of Bohemia and Silesia. The Emperor published a manifesto relating to the impending contest, June 17, the Prussian minister having received his passports June 12. The Emperor showed much devotion in the struggle which ensued, and the fortunes of war having been adverse, at once made peace and applied his energies to the difficult task of reconstructing the empire. In this work he was powerfully aided by Count Beust, the late Prime Minister of Saxony, whom he summoned to his councils in Oct., 1866, and who remained in office as his principal minister until Nov., 1870, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Count Andrassy. One of the principal results of the policy pursued by Count Beust was the coronation of the Emperor in Pesth, as King of Hungary, June 8, 1867. In 1878 the Congress of Berlin sanctioned the occupation by Austria of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which had formerly belonged to Turkey. In April, 1854, he married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugénie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian-Joseph, and cousin on her mother's side, to the King of Bavaria, a lady who of recent years has often visited England and Ireland for hunting. In 1857 the Emperor and Empress paid a visit to their Italian and Hungarian dominions, and granted an amnesty to political offenders. In July, 1890, their daughter, the Archduchess Valérie, was married to the Archduke Francis Salvator. The Emperor's only son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, having committed suicide on Jan. 28, 1889, the Emperor's brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, became heir, but he relinquished his rights of succession in favour of his son, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who therefore is Heir Apparent.

FRANKLAND, Edward, M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., J.P., born at Churchtown, near Lancaster, Jan. 18, 1825, received his education at the Grammer School, Lancaster, the Museum of Practical Geology, London, and the Universities of Marburg and Giessen. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in Owens College, Manchester, in 1851; in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1857; in the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1863; in the Royal College of Chemistry (Royal School of Mines), in 1865; and in the Normal School of Science, South Kensington Museum, in 1881. He resigned this Professorship in 1885. Dr. Frankland was elected in 1853 a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1866 a corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences; in 1869 a Foreign Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Bavaria, and subsequently of the Academies of Sciences of Berlin, St. Petersburg, Upsala, America, and Bohemia. In 1884 he was made corresponding Member of the Vienna Academy of Sciences. He was nominated one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the pollution of rivers in 1868, elected President of the Chemical Society in 1871, and President of the Institute of Chemistry in 1877. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1884. He is also Honorary Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London. He is the author of "Rerearches on the Isolation of the Radicals of Organic Compounds, and other Researches in Organic Chemistry," for which he received, in 1857, a gold medal from the Royal Society; also of "Researches on the Manufacture and Purification of Coal-Gas," on the "Influence of Atmospheric Pressure on the Light of Gas, Candle, and other Flames," on "Winter Sanitariums in the Alps and elsewhere," on "The Purification of Town Drainage and other Polluting Liquids," and on the "Composition and Qualities of Water used for Drinking and other Purposes." He is also the joint author, with Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, of "Reseaches connected with the Atmosphere of the Sun." In Feb., 1882, he delivered a Friday evening discourse "On Climate in Town and Country," at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in which he suggested means for artificially producing a genial out-door climate in England. In 1883, and again in 1889, he published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, "The Chemistry of Electrical Storage Batteries;" and in 1885, in the Journal of the Chemical Society, "On Chemical Changes in their relation to Micro-Organisms." For a period of twenty-five years he has made monthly analyses of the water supplied to London by the various water companies, and has reported thereon to the Local Government Board and the Registrar-General. A check has thus been brought to bear upon the operations of the London water companies, beneficial alike to the companies and the public, the result being that the purity of the water has very materially improved. In 1887 he reported to the International Congress of Hygiene at Vienna on the present state, in England, of the purification of sewage, with special reference to the prevention of river pollution. In the same year he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Surrey, and, in 1889, for the county of London. His various investigations have been collected in one volume, entitled "Researches in Pure, Applied, and Physical Chemistry." He has published also "Lecture Notes for Chemical Students," 2 vols., and "Water Analysis for Sanitary Purposes."

FRANKS, Augustus Wollaston, F.R.S., F.S.A., born in 1826, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849, and proceeded to M.A. in 1852. He is the author of a work on "Ornamental Glazing Quarries," of a treatise on "Vitreous Art in the Art Treasures of the Manchester Exhibition," and editor of Kemble's "Horae Ferales." He has contributed to the Transactions of various archæological societies, was elected Director of the Society of Antiquaries in

1858, and is keeper of the department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography in the British Museum. Mr. Franks, who is one of the greatest living authorities on many departments of art, especially the arts of the Renaissance, and Oriental Ceramics, has behaved with extraordinary generosity in presenting his magnificent collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelain and pottery, as well as many noble examples of Italian majolica and other wares, to the nation. For some years his Oriental Collection was exhibited at the Bethnal Green Museum. The catalogue of it is, perhaps, the most valuable extant, giving an account of the history of the manufacture. He has, for many years, been Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries.

FRANZ, Robert, composer, born at Halle, June 28, 1815, the son of a respectable citizen, was for two years a pupil of Schneider, at Dessau. In 1843 he published his first set of twelve songs, which gained for him the notice of Schumann, Mendelssohn, Liszt, and other eminent masters. He was then appointed organist at the Ulrichskirche, and conductor of the Sing-Academie at Halle, and lectured to the students at the university on musical subjects, and the degree of doctor of music was conferred upon him. A series of nervous disorders compelled him, in 1868, to relinquish his appointments and to give up writing altogether. The pecuniary difficulties which arose in consequence were overcome by the exertions of Liszt, Senfft v. Pilsach, Dresel, and others, who in 1872 organised concerts for his benefit, and realized £5,000. Of late years he has devoted much time to editing and arranging the works of Bach and Händel. He has written " Mittheilungen über J. S. Bach's Magnificat," and " Offener Brief an Eduard Hanslick über Bearbeitungen älterer Tonwerke, namentlich Bach'scher and Händel'scher Vocalmusik," and has published various compositions and arrangements, which include two hundred and eighty-six songs for a single voice with pianoforte accompaniment, in forty-five sets.

FRANZOS, Karl Emil, a German author, son of a Jewish doctor, was born Oct. 25, 1848, on the Russo-Austrian frontier. He was brought up in the Polish-Jewish town of Czortkow, and received his early education in the school of the Dominican monastery there. Then he proceeded to the German Gymnasium at Czernowicz, where, from the year 1862, he was wholly dependent on his own exertions for a livelihood. A proof of the ardour and success with which he devoted himself to the study of the classical languages is his translation of the Eclogues of Virgil into the Doric of Theocritus. Being a Jew, and therefore having no hope of obtaining an appointment, he abandoned philology for jurisprudence. In 1868 he represented, as deputy, the students of Vienna at the Berlin "Kartellkongress of the German Burschenschaften," and he established, in 1869, the German annual in Bukowina "Buchenblätter," a sort of almanac. In 1871 he was concerned in a trial in consequence of an appeal to the students of Graz, being indicted as a rebel. After this affair he passed with distinction his examination for the Government Juridical Service, and practised for a time at the Bar with success, but ultimately he resolved to adopt the career of a professional author. At the outset he took to journalism, first at Vienna and afterwards (1872-73) at Pesth; then he performed long journeys, mostly in the east of Europe, until he was enabled, in 1876, to find his means of subsistence by writing books. His chief power as a writer is found in ethnographical description, especially in the form of romance. Among his works are— "Semi-Asiatic Life: Pictures of Civilisation in Galicia, the Bukowina, South Russia, and Roumania," 3rd ed., 2 vols., 1889; "From the Don to the Danube: New Pictures of Semi-Asiatic Life," 2 vols., 2nd ed., 1889; " From the Great Plain," New Scenes from Western Asia, 2 vols., 1888; "Young Love," three stories, 4th ed., 1884; "The Jews of Barnow," tales, 4th ed., 1886; "Moschko of Parma," the story of a Jewish soldier, 2nd ed., 1885; "Quiet Stories," 3rd ed., 1886; "A Fight for the Right," a novel, 2 vols., 3rd ed., 1884; "My Francis," a novel, in verse, 1882; " The Journey after Fate," a story, 2nd ed., 1885; "Tragic Novels," 1886; "The Shadows," a story, 2nd ed., 1889. Franzos resided at Vienna until 1883; passed the winter, 1883-84, at Berlin; was recalled to Vienna, and conducted the *Neue Illustrierte Zeitung*, 1884-86; since 1887 he resides at Berlin, as editor of the periodical *Deutsche Dichtung*. His works have been translated into almost every European language. The translation of "The Jews of Barnow" and "A Fight for the Right" have attracted special attention in England.

FRASER, Alexander, R.S.A., was born in 1827, at Woodcockdale, near Linlithgow. He got his education in a scrambling manner in Dunoon, Greenock, Glasgow, Hamilton, and Lanark, in the Grammar School of which latter place he got the bulk of it; where, too, he made his first step in art, stippling the background in the works of an itinerant portrait painter in water colours. But early showing a taste for art, he received his first instruction from his father, who was an able amateur, both with the pencil and the brush, and in oil and water colours. On leaving school he was sent to Edinburgh to draw in the Gallery of Arts. Shortly afterwards he was admitted to the School of Designs, where he learned to draw. At the same time he learned to paint by copying pictures in the National Gallery. His first appearance in the Academy Exhibition was with a figure picture, "A Gipsy Girl in Prison." But he soon abandoned the figure for landscape. He has made many sketches, and painted many pictures. Generally his works are painted in the open air, though to this there are important exceptions. Mr. Fraser was elected R.S.A. in 1862.

FRASER, Alexander Campbell, D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, was born in Sept., 1819, at Ardchattan, co. Argyll, of which parish his father was minister, his mother being a sister of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Barcaldine, in the same county. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and in 1842 obtained the Edinburgh University prize for an essay on "Toleration." He early devoted himself to philosophy and literature. In 1850 he became editor of the *North British Review*, which he conducted till 1857. In the previous year he entered on the duties of his present chair, as successor to Sir William Hamilton. Since 1859 he has also held the office of Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and taken an active part in matters of University reform. In 1871 he was one of the examiners in the Moral Science Tripos of the University of Cambridge. In the same year he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Glasgow. Since 1872 he has often acted as Examiner in Moral Science and Logic at the India Civil Service Examinations. In 1877 he was chosen to represent the Senatus Academicus in the Edinburgh University Court, an office which he still holds. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Athenæum Club without ballot, for eminence in literature and philosophy. At Commemoration in June, 1883, he was created an honorary D.C.L. of the University of Oxford. In the course of the last thirty years Professor Campbell Fraser has contributed numerous articles, chiefly philosophical, educational, and biographical, to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the *North British Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, *Mind*, and other periodicals and encyclopædias. In 1856 he published "Essays in Philosophy," and in 1858 "Rational Philosophy." In 1871 he produced a "Collected Edition of the Works of Bishop Berkeley, with Dissertations and Annotations," in 3 vols.; and in the same year a "Life of Bishop Berkeley, with an Account of his Philosophy." These were followed in 1874 by "Selections from Berkeley, with a Historical Introduction," and in 1881 by a monograph on "Berkeley," in Blackwood's Philosophical Classics, both of which have passed through several editions. In 1886 he prefixed a Preface to Russell's "Reminiscences of Yarrow." His latest contribution to philosophical literature is a volume on "Locke," in 1890, introductory to the philosophy of Europe as affected by the "Essay on the Human Understanding."

FRASER, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Craufurd, V.C., C.B., M.P., born in Dublin, Aug. 31, 1829, is a son of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir J. J. Fraser, Bart. He was educated at Eton, and in 1847 joined the 7th Hussars, becoming Captain, 1854, and Major-General, 1877, after having commanded the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars for eleven years. He served with great distinction during the Indian Mutiny, and was severely wounded in one action. On Dec. 31, 1858, he rescued an officer and men from drowning in the River Raptee by swimming to them under a sharp fire. For this he was mentioned in despatches as having shown "conspicuous gallantry," and received, in addition to the Victoria Cross, the Royal Humane Society's first-class medal. In 1868 he served throughout the Abyssinian Campaign as Commandant at Head-quarters, and in charge of the outposts, and obtained a C.B. He has since been A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland and in Great Britain, and for four years Commander of the Curragh. He now represents North Lambeth in Parliament in the Conservative interest.

FRASER, The Rev. Donald, M.A., D.D., was born at Inverness, Jan. 15, 1826. His father was Provost of the Burgh. His mother was of the Frasers of Kirkhill. He was educated for the most part by private tutors, till he entered the University of

Aberdeen. After five years' study he took the degree of Master of Arts at an unusually early age. He afterwards studied Divinity at Knox College, Toronto, and the New College, Edinburgh. In 1872 he received the degree of Doctor in Divinity from the University of Aberdeen; and was ordained in 1851, and inducted into the charge of a congregation at Montreal. In 1859 he was transferred to the Free High Church in his native town of Inverness. In 1870 he accepted a call to the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, in Upper George Street, Bryanston Square. For the past twenty years he has taken a leading part in the Presbyterian Church of England, and has twice been Moderator of the Synod. He is a Vice-President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and prominently connected with many missions and charities. Within the last fifteen years he has published "Synoptical Lectures on the Books of Holy Scripture," 4th ed., 2 vols.; "Metaphors in the Gospels;" "Seven Promises Expounded;" "Speeches of the Holy Apostles," 2nd ed.; "The Church of God and the Apostasy." Also, in biography, "Thomas Chalmers, D.D.," and "Mary Jane, Lady Kinnaird." He has likewise contributed to the *Pulpit Commentary*, and to various Reviews.

FRASER, Professor Thomas Richard, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Calcutta, on February 5, 1841, and was educated at Public Schools in Scotland and in the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated as M.D. in 1862. In the following year, he was appointed Assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh. In 1869, he became Assistant-Physician to the Royal Infirmary, and in 1870, extra-academical Lecturer on Materia Medica in Edinburgh, and Examiner in this subject in the University of London. Four years subsequently, he resigned his Edinburgh appointments on being elected Medical Officer of Health for Mid-Cheshire. While holding this office, he was appointed Examiner in Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, and on the invitation of the Senate of the University of London, Examiner in Public Health in that University. In 1877, he returned to Edinburgh to assume the duties of Professor of Materia Medica, to which office he was promoted on the resignation of Sir Robert Christison. In the following year, he became also a Professor of Clinical Medicine, and in 1880 Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. Along with these University appointments, he holds that of Chief Medical Adviser of the Standard Life Assurance Company. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; an Honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; a Corresponding member of the Therapeutical Society of Paris, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; and a member of many other learned societies. In 1877, he was appointed one of the two Medical members of the Admiralty Committee to report on the causes of Scurvy in Sir George Nare's Arctic Expedition; and he was President of the Section of Materia Medica and Pharmacology at the International Medical Congress held in London in 1881, and President of the Section of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the meeting of the British Medical Association in 1885. Dr. Fraser is the author of "Characters, Actions, and Therapeutic Uses of Physostigma Venenosum" (awarded a Thesis Gold Medal by the University of Edinburgh, and the Barbier Prize of the Academy of Sciences of Paris), *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, 1863; "The Physiological Action of Physostigma Venenosum," *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, 1866-67; "On the Connection between Chemical Constitution and Physiological Action" (conjointly with Professor Crum Brown), *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, 1868-69 (awarded the Macdougall-Brisbane prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh); "An Investigation into some previously undescribed Tetanic Symptoms produced in Cold-blooded Animals by Atropia," *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, 1868-69; "An Experimental Research on the Antagonism between the Actions of Physostigma and Atropia," *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, 1870-71; "The Dyspnœa of Asthma and Bronchitis; its Causation, and the Influence of Nitrites upon it," *American Journ. of the Med. Sciences*, 1887; "Strophanthus hispidus; its Natural History, Chemistry, and Pharmacology," *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, 1889; and of many papers on Clinical Medicine, Therapeutics and the physiological action of medicinal substances. His work has been chiefly in the direction of determining the physiological effects of medicinal substances, with the view of establishing an accurate and rational basis for the treatment of disease.

FRECHETTE, Louis, LL.D., a French Canadian *littérateur* and journalist, was born at Levis, opposite Quebec, Nov. 16, 1839. He received his education at the Quebec Seminary and at the College of Nicolet. He studied law, and was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1864. He became a voluminous contributor to the newspaper press of the French province, and edited successively *Le Journal de Quebec* and *Le Journal de Levis.* In 1862 he published a collection of poems, under the title of "Mes Loisirs." In 1866 he settled in Chicago, where he published a French paper called *L'Amérique*, and was foreign correspondent in the land department of the Illinois Central R. R. Co. He returned to Quebec in 1871, and entered political life, representing his native county of Levis in the Dominion Parliament from 1874 to 1878. Since then he has published five additional collections of poems, entitled respectively "Pêle-Mêle," "Les Fleurs Boréales," "Les Oiseaux de Neige," "La Légende d'un Peuple," and "Les Feuilles Volantes," and also a poem on "J. B. de La Salle." While at Chicago he had also published another poem, called "La Voix d'un Exile." "Les Oiseaux de Neige" and "Les Fleurs Boréales" were crowned by the French Academy at Paris in Aug., 1880. For a few years he was chief editor of *La Patrie*, Montreal, and now (1890) occupies the clerkship of the Legislative Council, Province of Quebec. He has received the degree of LL.D. from three different Universities, and is known as the "national poet" of French Canada.

FREDERICK, The Empress (Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, the Princess Royal of England), was born Nov. 21, 1840, and was married to the late Emperor Frederick III. of Germany on January 25, 1858, and has seven children, of whom the eldest is the present Emperor, William II.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS, Grand Duke of Baden, born Sept. 9, 1826, succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, as Regent, April 24, 1852, to the exclusion of his elder brother Louis, who was mentally incapable of governing. Since 1853 he has been continually engaged in struggles with the ecclesiastical power, and at the end of 1855 banished the Jesuits from the duchy. In Sept., 1856, he had a narrow escape from assassination. He assumed the title of Grand Duke Sept. 5, 1856, and married the daughter of the Emperor William I. of Germany, Sept. 20. An ardent advocate of German unity, he became an ally of Prussia in the Franco-German war (1870-71), and the Badenese soldiers contributed in no small degree to the triumph of the German arms. In 1886 he presided at the great quincentenary festival of the University of Heidelberg.

FREEMAN, Professor Edward Augustus, D.C.L., LL.D., of Somerleaze, Wells, Somerset, son of the late John Freeman, Esq., of Pedmore Hall, Worcestershire, was born at Harborne, Staffordshire, in 1823. He was elected Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1841; Fellow in 1845; Honorary Fellow, 1880; filled the office of Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History in 1857-8 and in 1863-4; and in the School of Modern History in 1873; became Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel, 1884. He was created honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford at the installation of the Marquis of Salisbury in 1870; and honorary LL.D. by the University of Cambridge in 1874; honorary member of the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, 1877; honorary LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh, 1884. He is also a Knight Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece (1875), of the Order of Danilo of Montenegro, and of the Order of Takova of Servia; and Knight of the Second Class of the Order of St. Saba; Corresponding Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, of the Royal Academies of Lincei of Rome, of Munich, Copenhagen, and Belgrade, of the Royal Societies of Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania, &c., of the Greek Historical and Ethnological Society, and of the Genevese Institute of Sciences, Letters and Fine Arts. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Mid-Somerset in 1868. On May 24, 1872, he delivered the Rede lecture at Cambridge, the subject being "The Unity of History." He has written much on historical, political, and architectural subjects, and is the author of "A History of Architecture," 1849; an "Essay on Window Tracery," 1850; "The Architecture of Llandaff Cathedral," 1851; "The History and Conquests of the Saracens," 1856; "The History and Antiquities of St. David's,"—the latter conjointly with Dr. Basil Jones, the present Bishop of St. David's; "History of Federal Government," of which the first volume appeared in 1863; "History of the Norman Conquest," of which the five volumes appeared in 1867-76; "Old English History," 1869; "History of the Cathedral Church of Wells," 1870; "Growth of the English Constitution," 1872; "General Sketch of European History," 1872; "Historical Essays," 3 series, 1872-9; "Comparative Politics," 1873; "Disestablishment and Disendowment, what are they?" 1874; "Historical and Architectural Sketches, chiefly Italian," 1876; and "The Ottoman Power in Europe, its Nature, its Growth, and its Decline," 1877; followed by "Sketches from the Subject and Neighbouring Lands of Venice," "The Historical Geography of Europe," 2 vols., 1881; "The Reign of William Rufus, and the Accession of Henry I.," 2 vols., Oxford, 1882; "Some Impressions of the United States," "English Towns and Districts," and "Lectures to American Audiences," 1883; "Methods of Historical Study," 1885; "Chief Periods of European History," 1886; "Greater Greece and Greater Britain," and "George Washington," 1888.

FREMANTLE, The Hon. Sir Charles William, K.C.B., was born at Swanbourne, Bucks, on Aug. 12, 1834, and is the third son of the late 1st Lord Cottesloe (who was M.P. for Buckingham, 1827-46, and held the offices of Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, and Chief Secretary for Ireland, and was subsequently, 1846-74, Chairman of the Board of Customs. He died while these pages were passing through the press, Dec. 3, 1890), and his wife Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of Field Marshal Sir George Nugent, G.C.B. She died in 1875. Sir Charles William Fremantle was educated at Eton; appointed a Clerk in the Treasury, April, 1853, and was Private Secretary successively to Sir William Hayter, Sir William Hylton Jolliffe, and the Hon. Henry Brand (afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons and Viscount Hampden), Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury. He was appointed, in 1866, Private Secretary to Mr. Disraeli, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer and subsequently, in 1868, First Lord of the Treasury. In 1867-68 he was Secretary to the Boundary Commission appointed by the Representation of the People Act, 1867, of which Viscount Eversley was the Chairman. In 1868 he was appointed Deputy-Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint; and in 1870 was constituted principal executive officer of that department, the Mastership of the Mint having by the Coinage Act of that year been vested in the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being. He was appointed, in 1876, a Member of the Playfair Commission, to inquire into the constitution and management of Public Departments, and in 1886 a Member of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, which has recently reported on the question of bimetallism. Since Sir Charles Fremantle has been in charge of the Mint, annual reports have been issued by that department, giving full information, not only as to the coinage of the United Kingdom, but also as to the coinage and currency of other nations.

FREMANTLE, The Hon. and Rev. William Henry, M.A., is the second son of the late Lord Cottesloe, and was born in 1831. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford; obtained a first-class in classics in 1853, gained the prize for the English Essay in the following year, and was Fellow of All Souls' from 1855 to 1863. He was Curate of Middle Claydon, Bucks, from 1855 to 1857, and Vicar of Lewknor, Oxfordshire, from the latter date till 1865, when he was appointed by Earl Russell to the rectory of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, Marylebone. From 1878 to 1880 he was Select Preacher at Oxford. In 1882 he was chosen Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, and later in the same year he was appointed by Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury—one of whose Chaplains he had been since 1861—to the canonry residentiary in Canterbury Cathedral. Latterly Canon Fremantle has accepted the position of Fellow and Theological Tutor of Balliol College. He has written or edited "Ecclesiastical Judgments of the Privy Council," 1865; articles in the *Contemporary Review*, 1866-82; and "The Doctrine of Reconciliation to God through Jesus Christ;" "The Gospel of the Secular Life" (University Sermons); "The World as the Subject of Redemption" (Bampton Lectures); "A Pleading against War from the Pulpit of Canterbury Cathedral;" "Church Reform," in the Imperial Parliament Series; and Articles on St. Jerome, &c., in the Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Biography.

FRENCH, The Right Rev. Thomas Valpy, D.D., Bishop of Lahore, born about 1825, was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. as a first-class in classics (1846), and was elected to a Fellowship. He was Principal of the Church Missionary Divinity School at Lahore, in the Punjaub, 1850-74; Vicar of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, 1865-69; Vicar of Erith, 1874-75; and Rector of St. Ebbe, Oxford, 1875-77. On the creation of the bishopric of Lahore he was appointed by the Crown to be first occupant of that See, and was consecrated thereto in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 21, 1877.

FREPPEL, Monseigneur Charles Émile, Bishop of Angers, was born at Obernai (Bas Rhin), June 1, 1827, and after being admitted to holy orders was appointed Professor of Sacred Eloquence in the theological faculty in Paris, where he soon became noted as a teacher, writer, and preacher. He was for some years an honorary canon of Notre Dame; preached the Lent "conferences" in the chapel of the Tuileries in 1862; was appointed Dean of the Church of St. Geneviève in 1867; and was summoned to Rome in Aug., 1869, to assist in making the preliminary arrangements for the Vatican Council. By an imperial decree dated Dec. 27 in that year he was appointed Bishop of Angers; and he was preconised in the consistory of March 21 following, and consecrated at Rome, March 18, 1870. He was returned as Deputy for Brest, in the Legitimist interest, at the general election of Aug., 1881, and again in 1885. Monseigneur Freppel, who is decorated with the Legion of Honour, has published —"Les Pères Apostoliques et leur Époque," 1850; "Les Apologistes Chrétiens au deuxième Siècle," two series, 1860; "Saint Irénée et l'Éloquence Chrétienne dans la Gaule aux deux premiers Siècles," 1861; "Examen Critique de la 'Vie de Jésus' de M. Renan," 1863, an admirable work, which has passed through numerous editions; "Conférences sur la Divinité de Jésus Christ," 1863; "L'Oraison Funèbre du Cardinal Morlot, Archevêque de Paris," 1863; "Tertullien," 2 vols., 1864; "Saint Cyprien et l'Eglise d'Afrique au troisième Siècle," 1865; "Clément d'Alexandrie," 1865; "Examen Critique des 'Apôtres' de M. Renan," 1866; "Panégyrique de Jeanne d'Arc, prononcé dans la Cathédrale d'Orléans à la fête du 8 Mai, 1867," 1867; "Origène," 1868; and "Discours et Panégyriques," 1869. He has contributed extensively to the *Monde* newspaper.

FRÈRE-ORBAN, Hubert Joseph Walther, a Belgian statesman, born at Liège, April 24, 1812, was called to the Bar of his native city, and soon acquired a high reputation among the Liberal party there, who returned him to the Belgian Chamber as their representative in 1847. He was Minister of Public Works and then Minister of Finance in that year; and began the reform of the Corn Laws in Belgium, before Sir Robert Peel reformed the Corn Laws in England. He was again Finance Minister from 1848 to 1852, being in the interval between the two administrations Minister of Public Works. He again became Finance Minister in 1861, was soon afterwards appointed President of the Council, and once more received the portfolio of Finance when the new Government was formed in Jan., 1868. The principal event during that administration was the attempt of France to obtain for a French company the management of the Luxemburg lines. The difference was amicably settled in 1869. M. Frère-Orban resigned his portfolio in 1870, when the Catholic Ministry came into office. On the return of the Liberals into power in June, 1878, he was appointed head of the Cabinet with the portfolio of Foreign affairs, but was displaced after the General Elections of 1884, when a Catholic majority was returned. Thus M. Frère-Orban has been a Cabinet Minister (with but short intervals) for nearly half-a-century; he was the founder of the Banque Nationale, and of the Caisse d'Épargne, and, during his various administrations, much has been done to advance the country; octrois have been abolished; education has been extended; the salt tax repealed; the great camp on the Escaut, which ensures a free landing to Belgium's ally, has been established; and many laws passed for the regulation of labour, and for promoting the welfare both of capitalists and of workmen. The Emperor of Austria conferred on him, in May, 1881, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

FREYCINET, Charles Louis de Saulces de. *See* DE FREYCINET.

FREYTAG, Gustav, German author, born at Kreuzburg, in Prussian Silesia, July 13, 1816, was educated at the College of Oels, and the universities of Breslau and Berlin, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1838. In 1847 he married, gave up his academical appointment and went to Dresden, and afterwards to Leipzic, where, in conjunction with Julian Schmidt, he established a journal called *The Messenger of the Frontier ("Grenzboten")*, of which he became the principal editor (1848-70). Previous to this he had made his first essay as an author by publishing a volume of poems entitled "In Breslau," 1845, which was followed by "Die Brautfahrt, oder Kuntz von der Rosen," an historical comedy, 1845; two dramas, "Valentine," 1847; "Count Waldemar," 1848; "The Journalists," a comedy, 1854; "Die Fabier," a tragedy, 1859. His novel, entitled "Soll und Haben," the 35th edition of which was published in 1889, at once obtained for him a prominent position among German writers of fiction. His more recent works are "Bilder aus dem Leben des Deutschen Volkes," 8vo, Leipzig, 5 vols., 1862-69, 15th edit., 1889, "Die Verlorene Handshrift," 8vo, Leipzic, 1864, 19th edit., 1889; "Die Ahnen," a series of stories illustrating German history from the earliest times; "Die Technik des Dramas," the "Life of Karl Mathy," "Doctor Luther," 1883. Some of these works have been translated into English by Mrs. Malcolm.

FRIEDLÄNDER, Dr. Michael, was born on April 29, 1833, at Introschin, a small town in Prussia, province of Posen, where he remained during his childhood and youth. He left the place (after the great events of 1848) in 1851, to continue his studies in the capital of Prussia. He first studied under Bellermann, until 1856, when he finished his training, and matriculated a student at the Berlin University. He there attended the lectures of Professors Trendelenburg, Boekh, Hengstenberg, Benary, &c., and also studied Hebrew theology under the Rabbis, I. Oettinger and E. Rosenstein. Dr. Friedländer graduated at Halle in 1862, his dissertation being "De Persarum Regibus veteribus." He subsequently obeyed a summons to Berlin to become the Director of the Institute for the teaching of the Talmud of the Talmud Association of that city. In 1865 he left Berlin to become Principal of the Jews' College, a post which he still holds. Dr. Friedländer is a member of the Committee of the Society of Hebrew Literature. Under its auspices he has published: "The Commentary of Ibn Esra on Jesaiah, edited from MSS. and translated with Notes, Introductions, and Glossary" (1873-77); "The Book of Jesaiah, the Anglican Version, emended according to the Commentary of Ibn Esra," "The Hebrew Text of Ibn Esra's Commentary on Jesaiah, edited according to MSS., and accompanied by a Glossary, with Short Dissertations on Subjects connected with the Commentary" (1874); "Essays on the Writings of Abraham Ibn Esra" (1877); "The Guide of the Perplexed of Maionides, translated from the Original Text, and Annotated" (1881); "The Jewish Family Bible, containing the Pentateuch, the Prophets, and the Hagiographa, Hebrew and English" (1882); "Spinoza, His Life and Philosophy" (two papers read before the Jews' College Literary Society), 1888; "The Design and the Contexts of Ecclesiastes," in the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, 1888, vol. i., No. 1; "The Age and the Authorship of Ecclesiastes," in the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, 1888, vol i., No. 4; "Test-Book of Jewish Religion," and "The Jewish Religion," 1890.

FRITH, William Powell, retired R.A., born in 1891, at Studley, near Ripon; lost his father while young. In 1835 he entered the Art Academy, conducted by Mr. Sass, where he continued for three years, studying drawing and composition; in 1839 he exhibited, at the British Institution, a portrait of one of the children of his preceptor. This was followed in 1840 by "Othello and Desdemona," and "Malvolio before the Countess Olivia," exhibited at the Academy the same year; and in 1841 by his "Parting Interview between Leicester and Amy Robsart." In 1842 he exhibited at the British Institution a sketch from Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," and contributed to the Exhibition a scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield," representing Olivia and the Squire trying to ascertain which was the taller. Three years later he contributed the well-known picture of the "Village Pastor," which was the means of placing him on the roll of Associates of the Royal Academy. After becoming A.R.A., Mr. Frith almost entirely discontinued his contributions to the British Institution, except in 1852, when he sent a small female portrait, entitled "Wicked Eyes." In 1847 he produced his large picture of "English Merrymaking a Hundred Years Ago." His picture of 1849, entitled "Coming of Age," was in the same vein, and was a great popular success. Mr. Frith continued to exhibit, and in 1852 he was elected R.A. A number of Shakesperean and other pictures followed, and in 1854 his "Life at the Sea-side" was bought by the Queen. The famous picture "The Derby Day" (now in the National Gallery) was exhibited at the Academy in 1858. For the next four years Mr. Frith did not exhibit much, being occupied in painting the large picture of the "Railway Station." He exhibited at the Academy in 1865, "The Marriage of their Royal Highnesses The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, March 10, 1863" (painted for the Queen); and in 1868, "Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodgings in Bond Street," 1769, which work was sold in 1875 for £4,567, which, up to that date, was the highest price ever given at auction for any picture during the artist's lifetime. Since that time Mr. Frith has constantly exhibited both illustrations of literature and pictures after the manner of his old successes, "The Railway Station," &c. Of these, "The Private View of the Royal Academy" (1881), has been the most ambitious. His Hogarthian series "The Road to Ruin" (1878), is also well known. Mr. Frith published his "Autobiography" in 1887, and "Further Reminiscences" in 1888. He is a member of the Academies of Vienna, Belgium, and Sweden. By his own desire, he was placed on the list of retired Royal Academicians, in 1890.

FROST, Percival, D.Sc., F.R.S., the son of Charles Frost, F.S.A., Solicitor, Hull, was born Sept. 1, 1817, and was educated at Beverley, Oakham, and at Cambridge, where he was Second Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, 1839; Fellow of St. John's College, 1839-41; Mathematical Lecturer at Jesus College from 1847 to 1859; Mathematical Lecturer at King's College, Cambridge, from 1859 to 1889; Fellow of King's, 1882; and was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in the same year. He is the author of treatises "On Curve Tracing," "On Solid Geometry," and "On the First Three Sections of 'Newton's Principles,'" also of numerous papers in *Cambridge Mathematical Journal*, *Oxford and Cambridge Journal of Mathematics*, and the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*.

FROST, Thomas, born in 1821, at Croydon, was formerly in business there as a printer, but retired in 1848, and adopted the literary profession. He participated actively in the Chartist agitation, and was one of the delegates to the Reform Conference at St. Martin's Hall in 1852. He was a contributor to Chambers's "Papers for the People," and in 1854 editor of the *Magazine of Art*. He was a leader-writer for the *Birmingham Journal* for several years from 1855, and subsequently for the *Liverpool Albion* and the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, down to 1872. He was editor of the *Gentleman's Journal*, in that and the preceding year. Mr. Frost is the author of "Half-Hours with Early Explorers," 1873; "The Old Showmen and the Old London Fairs," 1874; "Circus Life and Circus Celebrities," 1875; "Lives of the Conjurors," "Life of Thomas Lord Lyttelton," and "Secret Societies of the European Revolution," 2 vols., 1876; "Forty Years' Recollections," and "In Kent with Charles Dickens," 1880; "Modern Explorers," 1882; and several stories of adventure for boys. He became editor in 1881 of the *Sheffield Evening Post*, in 1882 of the *Barnsley Times*, and in the following year of the *Barnsley Independent*.

FROTHINGHAM, Octavius Brooks, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, Nov. 26, 1822, and graduated at Harvard, 1843. He studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School, and in 1847 was ordained and settled as pastor over a Unitarian church in Salem, Massachusetts. In 1855 he removed to Jersey City in New Jersey. In 1859 he went to New York, where he was the minister of an independent religious society until 1879, when he went to Europe. On his return, in 1881, the society was dissolved; and he formally withdrew from any specific church connection, went to Boston, and has since devoted himself exclusively to literary work. He has written largely for journals and reviews, has published more than 150 sermons and discourses, and is the author of "Stories from the Lips of the Teacher," 1863; "Stories from the Old Testament," 1864; "Renan's Critical Essay's" (translated, 1864); "The Child's Book of Religion," 1871, "The Religion of Humanity," 1872; "Life of Theodore Parker," 1874; "The Safest Creed," 1874; "Beliefs of the Unbelievers," "Knowledge and Faith," "Transcendentalism in New England," 1876; "The Cradle of Christ," "The Spirit of the New Faith," and "Creed and Conduct," 1877; "Life of Gerrit Smith," and "The Rising and Setting Faith," 1878; "Visions of the Future," and "The Assailants of Christianity," 1879; "George Ripley," 1882; "W. H. Channing," 1885; and "Boston Unitarianism from 1820 till 1850," now in the press (1890). He was for a time art critic of the *New York Tribune*, was a frequent contributor to the *Index*, the organ of free religion, and wrote a large number of the articles in Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia," 1874-77.

FROUDE, James Anthony, LL.D., youngest son of the late Venerable R. H. Froude, archdeacon of Totnes, born at Dartington, Devonshire, April 23, 1818, was educated at Westminster and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1840, taking a second-class in classics, and he proceeded M.A. in due course. In 1842 he carried off the Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay on "The Influence of the Science of Political Economy on the Moral and Social Welfare of the Nation;" and in the same year he became a Fellow of Exeter College. He was ordained a deacon in the Church of England in 1844. For some time he was connected with the High Church party under Rev. J. H. Newman, and wrote "The Lives of the English Saints." Under the pseudonym of "Zeta" he published, in 1847, a volume entitled "Shadows of the Clouds," which comprised two stories—"The Spirit's Trials," and "The Lieutenant's Daughter." His "Nemesis of Faith" appeared in 1848, and reached a second edition in the following year. It marked his defection from the teaching of the Church of England, against whose reference for what he called the "Hebrew Mythology," it is, *inter alia*, a protest. Both these works were severely condemned by the University authorities. About this time Mr. Froude resigned his Fellowship, and he was obliged to give up an appointment which he had received to a teachership in Tasmania. For two or three years he wrote almost constantly for the *Westminster Review*. One of his articles on the Book of Job has been reprinted in a separate form, 1854. In 1856 he published the first two volumes of his "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada," which has been continued from time to time, vols. 11 and 12 having been published in 1870, concluding the work. The materials for this history are mainly derived from the public documents of the time; and the boldness and originality of the author's views have attracted much attention. One of the most marked features of the work is an elaborate attempt to vindicate the reputation of Henry VII. His "Short Studies on Great Subjects" appeared in 1867, being reprints of essays which had appeared in various periodicals. Mr. Froude was installed Rector of the University of St. Andrews, March 23, 1869, on which occasion the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. For a short time he was editor of *Frazer's Magazine*, but he resigned that position in Aug., 1871. On Sept. 21, 1872, taking advantage of the Clerical Disabilities Act, he executed a deed of relinquishment of the office of deacon. In the autumn of 1872 Mr. Froude went to the United States, where he delivered a series of lectures on the relations between England and Ireland. The burden of his addresses was that Irishmen had themselves, to a large extent, caused their country's prostration by their own intestine jealousies and want of patriotism. An animated controversy ensued between him and Father Thomas Burke, the Dominican orator. At the close of the year 1874, Mr. Froude was sent by the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Cape of Good Hope, to make inquiries respecting the late Caffre insurrection, and he returned to London in March, 1875. His later works are "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," 3 vols., 1871-74; "Cæsar: a sketch," 1879; and "Reminiscences of the High Church Revival," a series of papers in *Good Words* (1881). Having been appointed executor to Thomas Carlyle, he published his "Reminiscences," 2 vols., 1881; the first part of his biography, "Thomas Carlyle: a history of the first forty years of his life," 1882; "Reminiscences of his Irish Journey in 1849," 1882; and "Oceana" (1886), an account of a voyage to Australia and elsewhere. In 1888 he published "The English in the West Indies; or, The Bow of Ulysses;" in 1889 "The Two Chiefs of Dunboy," an Irish romance of the last century; and, in 1890, a "Life of Lord Beaconsfield."

FRY, The Right Hon. Sir Edward, P.C., F.R.S., second son of the late Mr. Joseph Fry, of Bristol, by Mary Anne, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Swaine, of Reading, was born at Bristol, Nov. 4, 1827, and educated at the College, Bristol, and at University College, London, of which he is a Fellow. He graduated B.A. at the University of London in 1851, taking honours in classics and animal physiology. In 1885 he was appointed by the Crown a Member of the Senate of the University of London. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1854; in 1869 he received a silk gown; and in April, 1877, he was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice. On the latter occasion he received the honour of knighthood. In April, 1883, he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone to the vacant Lord Justiceship of Appeal, caused by the elevation of Lord Justice Brett as the Master of the Rolls. He is a Privy Councillor, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and has been an Examiner in Law to the University of London and the Council of Legal Education. He is a F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.L.S. He is the author of "A Treatise on the Specific Performance of Contracts, including those of Public Companies," 1858; and of some theological works, including "The Doctrine of Election," 1864; "Essays on the Accordance of Christianity with the Nature of Man," Edinburgh, 1867; and "Darwinism and Theology," 1872, a reprint of letters in the *Spectator*. He married, in 1859, Mariabella, daughter of the late Mr. John Hodgkin, barrister-at-law, of Lewes.

FULLER, Melville Weston, LL.D., American jurist, was born at Augusta, Maine, Feb. 11, 1833. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853, studied law and began its practice in Augusta in 1855. For a short time he was one of the editors of the *Age*, and President of the Common Council. He became City Attorney in 1856, but resigned that office on his removal to Chicago in June of the same year. There he rose to the highest rank in his profession, and was connected with many important cases. He was a Member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1862; of the lower branch of the State Legislature from 1863 to 1865; and was a Delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880. In 1888 President Cleveland nominated him Chief Justice of the United States (the highest judicial position in America), and on Oct. 8 of that year he entered upon the duties of that office. Both the North-western University and Bowdoin College conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1888.

FURNISS, Harry, a caricature artist, was born March, 1854, at Wexford, Ireland, of English parents. His father was an engineer, his mother, the daughter of the well-known Newcastle-on-Tyne author, publisher, and politician, Eneas MacKenzie, the founder of the Joseph Cowen political school of that place. He was educated in Dublin, and began drawing for periodicals and magazines at a very early age. Mr. Furniss came to London at the age of 19, and has ever since been constantly engaged in illustrating. For many years he was a regular contributor to the *Illustrated London News,* mostly depicting the lighter side of every-day life, but occasionally acting as a serious "special" for that paper. In the latter capacity he made a sketching tour of the distressed parts of England in the winter of 1878, and has followed political campaigns through the country, &c. His first drawing in *Punch* appeared in 1880, and he joined the regular staff four years after; at this time his *Punch* Parliamentary Views were collected and published in an *édition de luxe.* His principal works in *Punch* are Parliamentary Scenes and Sketches of Members, with few exceptions drawn direct in the Houses and finished in the studio. Besides his work in *Punch,* he has illustrated the following work published from the same office:—F. C. Burnand's "Happy Thoughts;" A'Beckett's "Comic Blackstone" coloured plates, and Burnand's "Incomplete Angler." He has contributed drawings to nearly all the chief magazines in London, Harper's in America, and others, and to numerous papers, the *World* and *Vanity Fair* among them. He has also brought out books for children, 1885–6, with coloured pictures, entitled "Romps." In 1890 he was elected a Fellow of the Institute of Journalists.

FURNIVALL, Frederick James, M.A., Ph.D., born Feb. 4, 1825, at Egham, in Surrey, received his education at private schools at Englefield Green, Turnham Green, and Hanwell, at University College, London (1841-2), and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1846, M.A. 1849. He was called to the Bar in 1849, but has devoted his life mainly to the study of Early and Middle English Literature, and has established numerous societies of which he is Director for promoting the study of special works: the Early English Text, 1864; the Chaucer, 1868; the Ballad, 1868; the New Shakspere, 1873; the Wyclif, 1882; the Browning, 1881; and the Shelley, 1885. Through his societies Dr. Furnivall has raised and expended over £40,000 in printing early MSS. and rare books. He was also one of the founders of the Working Men's College, and taught there for many years besides being a Captain in its Volunteer Corps and President of its Boat Club. He was one of the first builders of narrow wager-boats (1845), and introduced sculls instead of oars into fours and eights. Dr. Furnivall has edited a large number of early English and other works, amongst which may be mentioned Walter Map's "Queste del Saint Graal;" "Percy's Folio MS. of Ballads and Romances;" "The Babies Book;" Harrison's "England;" 1577-87; "Caxton's Book of Curtesye;" a Six-Text print of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"—a very valuable aid to the study of Chaucer — and Parallel - Text editions of the poet's "Minor Poems," and "Troilus and Cressida," &c. To these may be added several of the Shakspere quartos in facsimile, and the Introduction to a one-volume edition of the works, called "The Leopold Shakspere."

G.

"GAIL, Hamilton." *See* DODGE, MARY ABIGAIL.

GAIRDNER, James, son of the late John Gairdner, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., was born at Edinburgh, March 22, 1828, and was educated there. In 1846 his father obtained for him an appointment in the Public Record Office, and in 1859 he became Assistant Keeper of the Public Records. Mr. Gairdner has edited "Memorials of Henry VII." (in "Rolls Series"), 1858; "Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII." (in the same series), 2 vols., 1861-3; "Historical Collections of a London Citizen" (for the Camden Society), 1876; and "Three Fifteenth Century Chronicles," 1880. He has also edited eight volumes (vols. v. to xii., 1880-90) of the "Letters and Papers of Henry VIII." (one of the Calendars of State Papers published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls), a work begun by the late Professor Brewer, and still in progress. He edited in Mr. Arber's Series a new edition of the Paston Letters (3 vols., 1872-5); and he is the author of "The Houses of Lancaster and York" (1874), in Messrs. Longman's "Epochs" Series; "Life and Reign of Richard III.," 1878; of the volume "England," in the Christian Knowledge

Society's Series, entitled "Early Chroniclers of Europe," 1879; and of "Henry VII." in "Twelve English Statesmen," 1889.

GALE, James, Ph.D., F.G.S., an inventor, born at Crabtree, near Plymouth, Devonshire, in July, 1833, was educated at Tavistock. While still a youth he was afflicted with the total loss of sight, but was able to become for a time a partner in a manufacturing business, and subsequently practised as a medical electrician at Plymouth. In 1865 he announced that he had discovered "a means of rendering gunpowder non-explosive and explosive at will, the process for effecting the same being simple, effectual, and cheap, the quality and bulk of the gunpowder remaining uninjured." Arrangements were made for a trial of the process at the Government House, Mount Wise, Plymouth, June 27, 1865, and the experiments, carried on in the presence of a number of military and naval officers, were attended, at the time, with satisfactory results. The invention consists of mixing powdered glass with the gunpowder, which is thereby rendered unexplosive. The glass can, by a simple process, be again separated from the gunpowder, which, of course, then resumes its explosive character. Mr. Gale is likewise the inventor of the ammunition slide-gun, the fog-shell, the balloon-shell, &c. He was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1866; a Fellow of the Geological Society the same year; and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Rostock in 1867.

GALLENGA, Professor Antonio Carlo Napoleone, was born at Parma, but of an old Piedmontese family, Nov. 4, 1810, and educated at the University of Parma. He left Parma and Italy in consequence of the political events of 1831; lived for a few years in France, Corsica, Malta, Tangiers, Gibraltar; crossed over to the United States in 1836; lived for two years in Boston; came to England in 1839; and became a naturalized British subject in 1846. He was Chargé d'Affaires for Piedmont at Frankfort in 1848-9, and a member of the Piedmontese and Italian Parliament from 1854 to 1864. Signor Gallenga was connected with the *Times* from 1859 to 1883. He is the author of "Italy, Past and Present," 2 vols., 1841-9 (2nd edit., with an additional volume, 1848); "Italy in 1848," 1851; "The Blackgown Papers," 2 vols., 1845; "Scenes from Italian Life," 1850; "Fra Dolcino and his Times," 1853; "Castellamonte, an Autobiography," 2 vols., 1854; "Mariotti's Italian Grammar, edited by A. Gallenga, Professor of Italian in University College," which passed through twelve editions between 1858 and 1881. All the above-mentioned works, with the exception of "Castellamonte," which was anonymous, were published under the assumed name of L. Mariotti. Signor Gallenga has published under his own name—"History of Piedmont," 3 vols., 1855-6; "Country Life in Piedmont," 1858; "The Invasion of Denmark," 2 vols., 1864; "The Pearl of the Antilles," 1873; "Italy Revisited," 2 vols., 1875; "Two Years of the Eastern Question," 2 vols., 1877; "The Pope and the King," 2 vols., 1879; "South America," 1881; "A Summer Tour in Russia," 1882; "Iberian Reminiscences," 2 vols., 1883; and "My Second Life," 1884. "Italy, Present and Future," 2 vols., 1887. Signor Gallenga is also the author of "Oltremonte ed Oltremare;" "La nostra Prima Caravona;" "Manuale dell' Elettore;" "A che ne siamo;" and other Italian publications.

GALLIFFET, Gaston Alexandre Auguste, Marquis de, a French general, born at Paris, Jan. 23, 1831, joined the army in April, 1848, and became colonel in Dec., 1867. He commanded the 3rd Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, took part with the Army of the Rhine, during the Franco-German War, and was promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, Aug. 30, 1870. During the second siege of Paris, he commanded a brigade of the Army of Versailles, and was unenviably distinguished for his frightful severity to the Communard prisoners. In 1871, he was sent into Africa, and placed at the head of the subdivision of Batna, and had a considerable share in the pacification of the unsubdued tribes. He took charge of the expedition on El-Goliah, which presented numerous difficulties for the transport of troops; but he overcame all obstacles, and executed a rapid march through a desert country and severely punished the revolted tribes (Dec., 1872—March, 1873). On the general re-organisation of the army, the Marquis de Galliffet (who had become very intimate with M. Gambetta), was named to the command of the 3rd Brigade of Infantry of the 8th Army Corps, and of the subdivision of the Department of the Cher. Promoted to the rank of General of Division, May 3, 1875, he obtained the command of the 5th Division of Infantry, and in February, 1879, that of the 9th corps d'armée. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in June, 1855; made officer, April, 1863; commander, April, 1873; Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, July, 1880; and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, July, 1887. He ranks very high as a cavalry officer. He is a Member of the Superior Council of War; Inspector General of many corps d'armée; and, in case of war, Commander-in-Chief.

GALT, Sir Alexander Tilloch, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Canadian statesman, son of John Galt, the author, was born at Chelsea, Sept. 6, 1817, and educated in this country and in Canada. He was in the service of the British and American Land Company from 1833 to 1856, and Commissioner and Manager of their entire estates from 1844 to 1856. He was first elected to the Canadian Parliament in 1849, and in 1858 was requested by the Governor-General to form an Administration. This task he declined, though he joined Mr. Cartier's Administration as Finance Minister, and held that office until the Ministry was defeated on the Militia Bill, in May, 1862. Sir Alexander Galt resumed his post as Finance Minister in March, 1864, and retired in Aug., 1866, on the failure of a proposed measure to secure certain educational privileges to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada. He was appointed one of the Delegates for Lower Canada, to confer with the Imperial Government on the subject of Confederation, and in that capacity secured protection for his co-religionists. On the Confederation being effected, he was appointed Minister of Finance in the new Dominion Government, and he held that office from July 1 till Nov. 4, 1867, when for private reasons he resigned. In 1875 he was appointed a Commissioner for Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington of 1871, and more recently he acted as a member of the Halifax Fisheries Commission. From 1880 to 1883 he was High Commissioner for Canada in England; in 1881 was Delegate for Canada at the Paris International Monetary Conference, and in 1883 was a member of the Executive and General Committees of the International Fisheries Exhibition. He declined the honour of C.B. (Civil) in 1867, but in 1869 was created a K.C.M.G., and in 1878 was made a G.C.M.G. The degree of LL.D., was conferred upon him by Edinburgh University. He is the author of "Canada from 1849 to 1859," and of several pamphlets.

GALTON, Francis, F.R.S., F.G.S., third and youngest son of S. T. Galton, of Duddeston, near Birmingham, grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of "Zoonomia," and cousin of Charles Darwin the naturalist, was born in 1822, and educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, which he left to study medicine, first at the Birmingham Hospital, and subsequently at King's College, London. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1844; travelled, in 1846, to the White Nile, then rarely visited; and in 1850, accompanied by Mr. Anderson, made an exploration of the then unknown Damara and Ovampo lands in South Africa, starting from Walfisch Bay. For this journey, of which he published an account, he received a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society, in whose proceedings he has ever since taken an active share. Mr. Galton is author of the "Art of Travel, or Shifts and Contrivances in Wild Countries," a work which went through five editions between 1855 and 1872; also of "Meteorographica," 1863, which was the first attempt to chart the progress of the elements of the weather, on a large scale, and through which the existence and theory of anti-cyclones was first established by him. In later years he has published the following works, bearing more or less directly on Heredity and on the measurement of the various Faculties:—"Hereditary Genius, its Laws and Consequences," 1869; "English Men of Science: their Nature and Nurture," 1874; "Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development," 1883; "Natural Inheritance," 1889; also several memoirs on anthropometric subjects and on new statistical processes applicable to anthropometry, including that of composite portraiture. He received one of the gold medals of the Royal Society in 1886. He was general secretary of the British Association from 1863 to 1868, President of its Geographical section in 1862 and in 1872, and of the Anthropological sections in 1877 and 1885, President of the Anthropological Institute 1885-88, and has been Vice-President of the Royal and the Royal Geographical Societies. He has been a member of the Meteorological Council of the Royal Society ever since its first institution, and is chairman of the Committee to whom the management of the Kew Observatory is entrusted.

GARDINER, Samuel Rawson, LL.D., was born March 4, 1829, at Ropley, Hants, and educated at Winchester and at Christchurch, Oxford. He became an Honorary Student of Christchurch, and in 1884 Fellow of All Souls'; and for some time held the Professorship of Modern History at King's College, London. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of

Edinburgh. Dr. Gardiner has written "The History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief-Justice Coke," 1863; "Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage," 1869; "England under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I.," 1875; "The Personal Government of Charles I.," 1877; "The Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I.," vols. i. and ii., all which were republished in 1883-4 as a collected history of England, 1603-1642; "Introduction to the Study of English History," conjointly with Mr. J. Bass Mullinger, 1881; "The First Two Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution," 1875; and "The Thirty Years' War," 1874. On Aug. 16, 1882, a Civil List pension of £150 was granted to him "in recognition of his valuable contributions to the History of England." His latest work is "History of the Great Civil War," vol. i., 1886, vol. ii., 1889.

GARDNER, Professor Percy, M.A. Oxford, Litt.D. Cambridge, was born in London, Nov. 24, 1846, and educated at the City of London School and Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1871 he was appointed Assistant in the Department of Antiquities, British Museum; was elected Fellow of Christ's College, 1872; was appointed Disney Professor of Archæology, Cambridge, 1880; and Lincoln and Merton Professor of Classical Archæology, Oxford, 1887. He has been editor of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* since its first issue in 1880; and is the author of "The Types of Greek Coins," 1883; several volumes of the British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins; and numerous papers in learned journals. Professor Gardner is Vice-President of the Society of Hellenic Studies, and of the Numismatic Society; Ordinary Member of the Imperial German Archæological Institute; F.S.A., &c.

GARLAND, The Hon. Augustus H., American statesman, was born at Covington, Tennessee, June 11, 1832. His parents removed to Arkansas when he was a year old, and that State has since been his home. He began the practice of law in 1853, and had attained considerable prominence by the time the Civil War began. He was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket in the Presidential contest of 1860, and was a delegate to the State convention that voted (May, 1861) to secede from the Union. Though he was personally opposed to secession he followed what seemed to be the sentiment of the South and of his State, and became a member both of the provisional and of the permanent Confederate Congress, serving in the Lower House from 1861 to 1864. On the dissolution of that body he resumed his profession at Little Rock. In 1867 he was elected to the United States Senate, but was not allowed to take his seat, as Congress had not then restored their full privileges to the Southern States. He was elected Governor of Arkansas in 1874, and in 1877 entered the United States Senate, where he remained until he became a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet as Attorney-General in March, 1885. Since the change of administration in March, 1889, Mr. Garland has been engaged in the practice of law in Washington.

GARNETT, Richard, LL.D., Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Garnett, Assistant-Keeper, and was born at Lichfield, Feb. 27, 1835. He was appointed Assistant in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum in 1851, and Assistant-Keeper of Printed Books; was Superintendent of the Reading Room from 1875 to 1884, and became Keeper of Printed Books in 1890. In April, 1883, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Garnett is the author of "Io in Egypt, and other Poems," 1859; "Poems from the German," 1862; "Idylls and Epigrams, chiefly from the Greek Anthology," 1869; "The Twilight of the Gods, and other tales," 1889; "Iphigenia in Delphi, a dramatic Poem," 1890; and of biographies of Carlyle, Emerson, and Milton, in the "Great Writers" series. He has edited his father's "Philological Essays," 1859; "Relics of Shelley," a collection of poetical fragments discovered by himself among the poet's MSS., 1862; selections from Shelley's poems and his letters, in 1880 and 1882, and De Quincey's "English Opium Eater," in 1885. He has contributed extensively to periodical literature, and written numerous articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and *Dictionary of National Biography*. Dr. Garnett has taken an active part in the improvements effected of late years in the library of the British Museum, and from the first, superintended the publication of the general catalogue of printed books commenced in 1881. He is a Vice-President of the Library Association of the United Kingdom.

GARNIER, Jean Louis Charles, architect, born at Paris, Nov. 6, 1825, studied sculpture and high-relief at the École Spéciale de Dessin, obtaining several prizes. In 1842 he entered the École des Beaux-Arts, and remained there six years, studying under MM. Léveil and Hippolyte Lebas, and gaining the great prize in architecture in 1848, for his design for a "Conservatoire pour les arts et métiers." Afterwards he travelled in Greece, measured the temple of Jupiter, in the island of Egina, a polychromatic design for the restoration of which he exhibited at the Salon des Beaux-Arts in 1853, and at the Exposition Universelle of 1855. Returning to France in 1854, after a short visit to Constantinople, M. Garnier was attached as a sub-inspector to the works at the Tour de Saint-Jacques la Boucherie, under M. Ballu. In 1856 he published in the "Revue Archéologique" an explanatory paper relative to the Temple of Egina. He exhibited various works in water-colours, &c., at the salons of 1857, 1859, and 1863, obtained a third-class medal in 1857, a first-class medal in 1863, and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1864. In 1861 he took part in the open competition for the new Opera-House at Paris; his plans were unanimously adopted by the jury, over which Count Walewski presided, and he was entrusted with the execution of this important work. The Grand Opera-House, which had been nearly completed under Imperial auspices, was opened Jan. 5, 1875. There was a large concourse of foreign visitors present, and many of the highest rank; the ex-King of Hanover, the ex-Queen of Spain, her son, the young King Alfonso, and the Lord Mayor of London. On this occasion M. Garnier was decorated as an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was appointed Inspector-General of Civil Constructions, Paris, in October, 1877. The new theatre at Monaco, designed by him, was opened in Jan., 1879. In 1886 M. Garnier visited London, and was presented with the gold medal of the Institute of British Architects.

GARRETT, Edward, *nom-de-plume* of MAYO, ISABELLA FYVIE (q.v.).

GARROD, Sir Alfred Baring, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty the Queen, was born at Ipswich, May 13, 1819, educated at the Ipswich Grammar School and at University College and Hospital; graduated at the University of London, and was placed first in medicine, both at the M.B. examination, 1842, and at the M.D. examination, 1843. He was Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital, 1847, and Physician and Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in 1851. In 1863 he became Physician to King's College Hospital and Professor at the College, and in 1874 was made Consulting Physician to King's College Hospital. He was made a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1851, Fellow in 1856, Senior Censor in 1887, and Vice-President in 1888. He delivered the Gulstonian Lectures at the College, on Diabetes, in 1858; lectures on the New Remedies of the British Pharmacopœia in 1864, and the Lumleian Lectures on the Physiology and Pathology of Uric Acid, especially in relation to Renal Calculi, in 1883. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1858. The following is a list of Sir Alfred Garrod's contributions to medical science:—"On the Conversion of Benzoic into Hippuric Acid in the Animal Economy," 1843, Chemical Society's Transactions. In June, 1847, Sir Alfred Garrod discovered the presence of uric acid in the blood of gouty subjects. A communication upon this was read before the Medical and Chirurgical Society in February, 1848, and published in the Transactions for that year. In 1849 he published in the *London Journal of Medicine*, "Researches on the Pathological Condition of the Blood in Cholera." During the next seven years various papers were published in the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions "On the Condition of the Blood and Urine in Gout, Rheumatics, and Bright's Disease," and "On the Treatment of Acute Rheumatism by Alkalies;" also "On the Effects of Caustic Alkalies in decomposing the active principles of Belladonna, Stramonium, and Hyoscyamus, and destroying their Physiological and Medicinal Effects." In 1855 he published "The Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," a work which has gone through a large number of editions, and has been very extensively used as a textbook on the subject. In 1860 Sir Alfred Garrod published his work "On the Nature and Treatment of Gout and Rheumatic Gout," for which latter he proposed to substitute the name of Rheumatoid Arthritis, a name which is now almost universally received by the Profession. This work contained all his researches on the pathology of those diseases. It also contained an account of the action of the Lithia salts and their value as remedial agents. Sir Alfred Garrod first introduced Lithia as an internal remedy. Lithia was, at the time he published his work, almost unknown, but is now used in every country in the treatment of gout and renal calculi. The work has been translated and published in German and French. In 1889 Sir Alfred Garrod published in the pages of the *Lancet* the results of his inquiries, over many years, of the value of very small but long continued doses of sulphur in the treatment of liver, skin, and joint affections; also on the value of the treatment at Aix-les-Bains.

GARTH, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard, P.C., is the son of the late Rev. Richard Garth, of Farnham, Surrey, and was born in 1820, was educated at Eton and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847, and went on the Home Circuit. He sat in Parliament for a short time (1866-68) in the Conservative interest, as one of the members for Guildford. In March, 1875, he was nominated Chief-Justice of Bengal, and received the honour of knighthood. Sir Richard Garth is a member of the Privy Council. He resigned the Chief Justiceship in 1886.

GASKELL, Walter Holbrook, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., son of John Dakin Gaskell, of Highgate, Barrister-at-Law, was born at Naples on Nov. 1, 1847, educated at Sir Roger Cholmondeley's School, Highgate, and entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in Oct., 1865. He was elected to a foundation scholarship in 1868, and obtained a degree in the Mathematical Tripos (26th Wrangler) in 1869. After taking his degree, he determined to read for a medical career. At that time Dr. M. Foster came to Cambridge, and under his influence he determined to devote himself to physiological research. He went to University Hospital in 1872, finished his medical studies, and took his M.D. degree in 1878. In 1874 he went over to Leipzig and worked with Professor C. Ludwig for a year, mainly at the circulation of blood through muscle. In 1875 he came back to England, and settled down at Grantchester, near Cambridge, working in the physiological laboratory and assisting in the teaching of the physiological department in Cambridge. At the end of 1888 he left Grantchester and went into Cambridge to reside. In 1881, his paper "On the Rhythm of the Heart of the Frog, and the Action of the Vagus Nerve" was chosen for the Croonian lecture, and in the following year he was elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Society. In 1883 he was made a University Lecturer in Physiology; in 1889 was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity Hall; in 1888 was awarded the Marshall Hall Prize of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society for his investigations on the "Sympathetic Nervous System," and elected to the fellowship of that society. In 1889 he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Society for his researches into the innervation of the heart and the nature of the sympathetic nervous system. Since 1876 he has published—chiefly in the *Journal of Physiology*—a series of papers relating, in the first place, to the innervation of the heart, which led to the investigation of the structure of the heart, nerves, and so to that of the whole sympathetic system. The main paper, giving the results of these investigations, was published in the *Journal of Physiology*, 1886, vol. vii., under the title "On the Relation between the Structure, Function, and Distribution of the Nerves, which Innervate the Vascular and Visceral Systems." The continuance of the same line of thought has led to a new conception of the meaning of the cranial nerves and to the theory that the central nervous system of the vertebrates is in reality derived from the coalesced central nervous system and alimentary canal of a crustaceous-like ancestor. The three chief papers, in which the evidence for this theory is given, are "On the Relation between the Structure, Function, Distribution, and Origin of the Cranial Nerves; together with a Theory of the Origin of the Nervous System of Vertebrata," *Journal of Physiology*, vol. x., 1889; "On the Origin of the Central Nervous System of Vertebrates," *Brain*, vol. xii., 1889; "On the Origin of Vertebrates from a Crustacean-like Ancestor," *Quarterly Journal of Microscopic Science*, 1890. The last paper is the beginning of a series, which will deal with the whole question of the origin of the vertebrata. In 1875 he married Catherine Sharpe, daughter of R. A. Parker, of Highgate, of the firm of Messrs. Sharpe, Parker & Co., solicitors.

GATLING, Richard Jordan, M.D., was born in North Carolina, Sept. 12, 1818. While a boy he assisted his father in perfecting a machine for sowing cotton-seed, and another for thinning out cotton plants. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing rice. Removing to St. Louis, in 1844, he adapted this invention to sowing wheat in drills. For several winters he attended medical lectures at Laporte (Ind.,) and at Cincinnati, and in 1849 removed to Indianapolis, where he engaged in railroad enterprises and real estate speculations. In 1850 he invented a double-acting hemp-brake, and in 1857 a steam-plough, which, however, he did not bring to any practical result. In 1861 he conceived the idea of the revolving battery gun which bears his name. Of these he constructed six at Cincinnati, which were destroyed by the burning of his factory. Afterwards he had twelve manufactured elsewhere, which were used by General Butler on the James River. In 1865 he improved his invention, and in the year following, after satisfactory trial, it was adopted into the United States service. It has also been adopted by several European governments. More recently he has invented an improved method of casting large cannon of steel, and also a torpedo and gunboat, and a pneumatic gun for discharging high explosives. He has visited Europe several times, and he exhibited his guns at the Paris Exposition in 1867.

GATTY, The Rev. Alfred, D.D., is a member of a Cornish family, but was born in the city of London, April 18, 1813. He was educated at the Charterhouse and Eton. For a short time he prepared for the legal profession, but in April, 1831, he entered at Exeter College, Oxford, and whilst an undergraduate printed a small volume of Poems. At the beginning of 1836 he took the degree of B.A., and in 1837 was ordained by the Bishop of Ripon to the curacy of Bellerby, in the parish of Spennithorne, Yorkshire. In 1838 he graduated M.A., and in the following year married Margaret, the younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott, best known as having been the friend and chaplain of Lord Nelson. In the year of his marriage he was presented to the vicarage of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, where he has ever since resided. The 50th year of Dr. Gatty's incumbency was celebrated on September 26, 1889, with great cordiality by his parishioners, who presented him with an admirable portrait of himself, painted in oils by Mrs. S. E. Waller. Mrs. Gatty, being highly accomplished, and with fine literary taste, joined her husband in writing a Life of Dr. Scott in 1842, which was quickly out of print. They also subsequently edited a Life of Dr. Wolff, the missionary, which passed through two editions; and they described their Tour in Ireland in 1861, under the title of "The Old Folks from Home," which had a like success. Mrs. Gatty was also assisted by her husband, during her long fatal illness, in the compilation of her last work, "A Book of Sundials." On Oct. 4, 1873, Dr. Gatty had the misfortune to lose his amiable and gifted wife, after ten years of suffering, during which time her intellect never lost its strength or clearness. The late Mrs. Ewing was their daughter, who wrote tales for the young, including "Jackanapes," "The Story of a Short Life," &c. Dr. Gatty's own literary works are a volume of Sermons, 1846; a second volume of Sermons, 1848; "The Bell; its origin, history, and uses," second edition, 1848; "The Vicar and his Duties," 1853; "Twenty Plain Sermons," 1858; "The Testimony of David," 1870; a folio edition of Hunter's "History of Hallamshire," to which he added about one-third new matter, 1869; also "Sheffield: Past and Present," 1873; "A Life at one Living," 1884; and in 1885, a third edition of "A Key to In Memoriam," annotated by Lord Tennyson. In 1861 he was appointed a rural dean by Archbishop Longley, who during the following year bestowed upon him the honorary dignity of Sub-dean of York Cathedral.

GAULTIER, Bon. *See* MARTIN, SIR THEODORE.

GAYÁNGOS Y ARCE, Pascual de, was born at Seville, the 21st of June, 1809, being the son of brigadier-general D. José de Gayángos y Nebot. He made his first studies at Madrid, and was, at the age of 13, sent to France, where at Fontlevoy in the department of Loire and Cher, first, and afterwards in Paris, he completed his education, having attended for two years the lectures of Baron Silvestre de Sacy, the celebrated orientalist. After a few years passed in France he came to England, married, and returned to Madrid, where he obtained a post in the Treasury, and in 1833 was appointed interpreter to the Foreign Office till 1836, when the political events, and the Carlist war, made him resign his post, and come to England. In London, where he resided till 1843, he devoted his attention to Oriental and Spanish literature, and besides numerous contributions to reviews, magazines, and other periodical issues, he made, at the request of the Royal Asiatic Society of England, a translation into English of the History of the Mohammedan dynasties by Almakkarí (2 vols., 4to, 1841-3). In March of the same year (1843), he was invited to return to Spain, and take charge of the professorship of Oriental languages recently created at the University of Madrid, which post he accepted and filled until 1872. Thence he was promoted, in 1881, to the office of Director of Public Instruction, but having in the same year been elected Senator by the town of Huelva, he was obliged to resign, that office being incompatible with a seat in the Spanish Senate. Since then he has mostly resided in London, engaged in various publications, such as a detailed and classified catalogue of the Spanish MSS. in the British Museum, of which three volumes have already been published, as well as the "Calendar of Letters and Papers illustrative of the History of England in connection with that of Spain, during the reign of Henry VIII." (7 vols., royal 8vo). The above works are in English. In Spain Señor Gayángos has contributed largely to illustrate the history of his native country. Besides several learned papers on the history of Mohammedan Spain, such as "Memoria del Moro Raris," Madrid, 1845, 4to, and "Memorial Historico Español," 19 vols., small 4to, his contributions to various societies, and chiefly to that of Los Bibliofilos, have been very numerous.

GEDDES, William Duguid, LL.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, was born in Glass, near Huntly, Aberdeenshire, on Nov. 21, 1828, and educated chiefly at Elgin Academy and University, and King's College, Aberdeen. He obtained his first important appointment by competitive trial in 1853 as Rector of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, in succession to Dr. James Melvin: in 1855 he was elected Professor of Greek in his own University; thereafter became, in 1860, Professor of Greek in the United University at the union of King's and Marischal Colleges in Aberdeen, in which office he continued until Dec., 1885, when he became Principal of the University. In 1876 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, and he is also Vice-President of the "Society for Hellenic Studies." Among his numerous published works have been—"A Greek Grammar," first issued in 1855; this has gone through many editions; an edition of the "Phædo of Plato," first published in 1863, second edition in 1885; "Problem of the Homeric Poems," 1878; "Flosculi Græci Boreales," 1882. He is also a Vice-President of the New Spalding Club in Aberdeen; and he issued in 1888, along with Mr. Peter Duguid, a volume on the Heraldic Ceiling of the Cathedral Church of St. Machar in Aberdeen. It is as a classical scholar, and teacher, and a literary archæologist that he has attained distinction.

GEIKIE, Archibald, F.R.S., F.R.S.E., LL.D., Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, born in Edinburgh in 1835, and educated at the High School and the University; was appointed to the Geological Survey in 1855. He is a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the Geological Society of London, &c., and of many foreign academies; is the author of numerous geological memoirs in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh," in "Memoirs of the Geological Survey," in the *Quarterly* and *North British Review*, in *Nature*, &c.; of "The Story of a Boulder," 1858; "The Life of Professor Edward Forbes" (conjointly with the late Dr. George Wilson), 1861; "The Phenomena of the Glacial Drift of Scotland," 1863; "The Scenery of Scotland viewed in connection with its Physical Geology," 1865 (new edit., largely re-written, 1887); "A Student's Manual of Geology" (in conjunction with the late J. B. Jukes), 1871; and "Physical Geography," "Geology," in the "Science Primers," 1873; "Memoir of Sir Roderick I. Murchison; with Notices of his Scientific Contemporaries, and of the Rise and Progress of Palæozoic Geology in Britain," 2 vols., 1874; "Geological Map of Scotland," 1876; "Class-Book of Physical Geography," 1877; "Outlines of Field-Geology," 1879; "Geological Sketches at Home and Abroad," 1882; "A Text-Book of Geology," 1882; "A Class-Book of Geology," 1886. Dr. Geikie was associated with Sir Roderick Murchison in the Scottish Highlands, in the preparation of a Memoir of that district, and of a new Geological Map of Scotland, both published in 1861. On the extension of the Geological Survey, in 1867, he was appointed Director of the Survey of Scotland; and in Dec., 1870, he was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first occupant of the new chair of Geology and Mineralogy founded in the University of Edinburgh by Sir Roderick and the Crown. He resigned the chair in 1882, and was succeeded by his brother. The University of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in Feb., 1872; and the same degree was given to him by the University of Edinburgh at its tercentenary celebration in April, 1885. On the resignation of Sir Andrew Ramsay he was, at the close of 1881, appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London. He is Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, and Past President of the Geological Society. He has received the Murchison Medal of the latter society, and has been twice awarded the McDougal Brisbane Medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

GEIKIE, Professor James, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., the younger brother of the above Dr. Archibald Geikie, was born in 1839 at Edinburgh; and is the son of Mr. J. S. Geikie, author of "My Heather Hills" and other well-known Scottish songs; and was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. In 1861 he joined the Geological Survey, in which service he rose to be District Surveyor or local director of the Survey in Scotland. He resigned this position on his appointment, in 1882, to the Murchison Chair of Geology and Mineralogy in Edinburgh University, which he now occupies, in succession to his brother. Professor Geikie holds the above honorary degrees, and is member of other scientific societies in this country, and honorary member of the Geologiska Föreningens i Stockholm, the Société Belge de Géologie, the American Philosophical Society, &c. He is the author of many papers dealing with Palæozoic and Pleistocene Geology and Physical Geography. His principal works are: "The Great Ice Age, and its Relation to the Antiquity of Man," 1874 (2nd edit., 1877); "Prehistoric Europe; a Geological Sketch," 1881; "Outlines of Geology," 1886 (2nd edit., 1888); "Songs and Lyrics by H. Heine and other German Poets," 1887. In 1876, at the request of the Colonial Office, he accompanied Professor (now Sir Andrew) Ramsay to inspect and report on the water-supply for the town and garrison of Gibraltar. Professor Geikie is an original member and one of the founders of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, of whose organ—the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*—he is honorary editor. In 1890 he was elected President of the Geological Society.

GELL, The Right Rev. Frederick, D.D., Bishop of Madras, son of the late Rev. Philip Gell, of Derby, born in 1821, took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1843, and soon afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1846. Having been chaplain to the Bishop of London, and one of Her Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, he, in 1861, was consecrated to the See of Madras.

GENOA (DUKE OF), Thomas Albert Victor de Savoy, only son of the late Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, the brother of King Victor Emmanuel, was born Feb. 6, 1854. After receiving an English education at Harrow School, he went through a regular course of study in the Marine College at Genoa, and came out an officer of the Royal Italian Navy, in which capacity he was entrusted with the command of the *Vettor Pisani*, a corvette of the first rank, bound on a voyage round the world. The vessel completed her cruise in 1880, and the Duke's journal of the voyage was published at the close of that year.

GEORGE I. (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George), King of the Hellenes, second son of the King of Denmark, and brother of the Czarina and of the Princess of Wales, was born Dec. 24, 1845, and served for some time in the Danish navy. After the Abdication of Otho I., the late King of Greece, in 1863, the vacant throne was first tendered by a majority of the Greek people to Prince Alfred of England, whose nomination the English Government refused to accept. It was then offered to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who declined it; and eventually to Prince Christian, who, with the concurrence of his own family and the consent of the Great Powers, accepted it, and began to reign as King George I. on June 6, 1863. Since the year 1876, when active trouble broke out in the Balkan Peninsula, King George's position has been very difficult; but as yet he has maintained it without going to war. His country gained a considerable addition of territory by the decision of the Conference which followed the Congress of Berlin. In 1886, after the revolution at Philippopolis and the Servo-Bulgarian war, Greece (under a rash minister, M. Delyannis) was for declaring war against Turkey, and was only stopped by the firm attitude of England. He was married at St. Petersburg to the Princess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, Oct. 27, 1867. The Princess Olga was born Sept. 3, 1851. His son Constantine, Duke of Sparta, the Crown Prince of Greece, was married at Athens on Oct. 20, 1889, to the Princess Sophie of Prussia, the aunt of the Emperor of Germany. The Princess Alexandra of Greece was married in June of the same year to the Grand Duke Paul of Russia.

GEORGE, Henry, was born at Philadelphia, September 2, 1839. He attended the public schools until 1853, when he went into a counting-room, and then to sea, learning something of printing in the meanwhile. In 1858 he reached California, where he worked at the case again until 1866, when he became a reporter and afterwards editor of various papers, among them the San Francisco

Times and *Post*. He was State Inspector of Gas Meters for California from 1876 to 1880, and Trustee of the San Francisco Free Public Library from 1879 to 1880. In Aug. 1880, he removed to New York, where he has since resided. He spent a year in England and Ireland, 1881-82, where he was for a very brief time under arrest as a "suspect," but was immediately released upon his identity being established. Mr. George is chiefly known through his addresses and books upon economic subjects, in which he traces the evils of society to the existence of private property in land. He has published "Our Land and Land Policy," 1871; "Progress and Poverty," 1879; "Irish Land Question," 1881; "Social Problems," 1883; "The Land Question," 1884; and "Protection or Free Trade," 1886. Mr. George visited Great Britain again in 1883, 1884, 1888, and 1889, lecturing on economic questions, particularly that of land ownership, and is now (1890) on a similar mission in Australia. In 1886 he was nominated by the United Labour Party as candidate for the Mayoralty of New York, and polled 68,000 votes against 90,000 for his Democratic opponent and 60,000 for the Republican one. The following year he received over 70,000 votes as the same party's candidate for Secretary of State of New York (State). On the adoption by the Democratic party in 1888 of a low tariff as a national issue, Mr. George announced that he should support that organization, and this ended the United Labour Party. In Jan., 1887, he founded *The Standard*, a weekly paper published in New York, devoted to the advocacy of his economic ideas; and of this he is still the editor.

GERMAIN, Antoine - Henri - Marie, a French politician and financier, was born at Lyons, Feb. 19, 1824. He was one of the founders, and is now the Chairman, of the great financial company, the Crédit Lyonnais. In 1869, he was elected as Liberal member for the 3rd circumscription of the Ain, and was chosen again at the general election for the National Assembly in 1871. As the embodiment of "Left Centre" principles, and as one of the highest French authorities on finance, M. Germain has always held a very distinguished position, and his rare speeches on the different budgets have made an impression not only in Paris, but throughout Europe. He is opposed to the recent financial policy of the Republic.

GERMANY, Emperor of, *See* WILLIAM II.

GÉRÔME, Jean Léon, Hon. R.A., was born at Vesoul, Haute-Saône, May 11, 1824, studied in his native place, went to Paris in 1841, and entered the studio of Paul Delaroche, under whose direction he pursued, for a time, his studies at the École des Beaux-Arts. He remained under that celebrated artist until 1844, and accompanied him in his journey to Italy. Returning to France in 1845, he exhibited, for the first time, at the Salon of 1847; went on an excursion to Turkey and the eastern banks of the Danube in 1853, and to Upper and Lower Egypt in 1856. These travels furnished him with numerous subjects for his paintings. In Dec., 1863, he was appointed Professor of Painting in the École des Beaux-Arts. Since 1847, M. Gérôme has exhibited "The Virgin, the Infant Jesus, and Saint John;" "Bacchus and Cupid;" "A Greek Interior;" the "Frieze" of the vase commemorative of the Great Exhibition held in London in 1851; "The Age of Augustus and the Birth of Jesus Christ;" "Rembrandt;" a "Portrait of Rachel;" "The Plague at Marseilles;" "The Death of St. Jerome;" "Lioness meeting a Jaguar;" "Rex Tibicen," 1874; and "L'Eminence Grise," 1874. To these may be added several classical and Eastern subjects, especially "Cæsar and Cleopatra," a very famous picture; "The Slave Market of Cairo;" "Promenade of the Harem;" and numerous pictures of Arab and Egyptain life. M. Gérôme obtained a third-class medal in 1847, two second-class medals in 1848 and 1855, and higher medals at more recent dates, and the decoration of the Legion of Honour in Nov., 1855. He was decorated with the order of the Red Eagle in 1869, and appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour, in Feb., 1878, and is a Member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts.

GERSPACH, Edouard, was born at Thann (Alsace) in 1833, and is now Director of the National manufactory of the Gobelins, and of Mosaics. His publications have chiefly been upon Mosaics, the manufacture of glass, and the decorative arts. He has now in preparation two works, one, "La Manufacture des Gobelins," and the other, "Les Anciennes Fainceries Françaises.

GERSTER, Madame Etelka, was born at Kaschau, in Hungary, June 16, 1857. At a very early age she evinced musical abilities of no ordinary kind. By the advice of the director of the Conservatoire at Vienna, who chanced to hear her sing at the head of one of the Catholic processions of her native town, she was placed under the tuition of the far-famed Madame Marchesi, with whom she studied most diligently for three years (1873-76). In the meantime, rumours of her wonderful voice had got abroad, and offers were made to her from several German towns. Etelka, however, declined these, as she was determined to begin her career in an Italian school; and in Jan., 1876, she made her *debut* at Venice, under the management of Signor Gardini, in the character of Gilda, in Verdi's "Rigoletto," and with wonderful success. Almost at once followed the parts of Ophelia, Lucia, Amina in "La Somnambula," and "Marguerite," which last character she at first sang, as it was originally written, in French. Her next triumph was at Berlin, where she created such a *furore* as had never been known previously in the German capital. The demand for places was so great that the administration of the theatre was compelled to ask the public to apply by writing, and it is said that more than 21,000 applications were refused. She then made a short sojourn at Buda-Pesth, where she appeared in the operas of "La Somnambula," and "Hamlet." The "Hungarian Nightingale," as she has been called, next went to St. Petersburg and Moscow, where she carried everything before her, and was, at the Emperor's express desire, appointed "Kammersängerin." For her co-operation in the Court concerts, His Majesty presented her with 4,000 marks and a handsome bracelet, while the Empress gave her a magnificent chain ornamented with pearls and diamonds. After she had sung at Pesth and Breslau, Mr. Mapleson had the good fortune to secure her, and she came to London. Here she first sang before an English audience on June 23, 1877, in "La Somnambula." She at once became a great favourite with the English public, and her performances at Her Majesty's Theatre during the season of 1878, were a continued series of successes.

GEVAERT, François Auguste, born July 31, 1828, at Huysse, near Oudenarde, is the son of a baker, and was originally destined by his parents to follow that trade. His great musical talent, however, becoming apparent, he was sent in 1841 to the Conservatoire at Ghent, where he studied under Sommère and Mengal. He was then appointed organist of the Jesuits' Church, and in 1846 a Christmas cantata of his composition was performed in Ghent. In May, 1847, he gained the first prize for composition at the national competition at Brussels, but was allowed to postpone his foreign tour for two years, during which his first two operas, "Hughes de Somerghem," and "La Comédie à la Ville," were produced in Ghent. In 1849 he proceeded on his tour, and went to Spain. His reports on Spanish music were printed in the bulletin of the Académie of Brussels for 1851. On Nov. 27, 1852, he produced "Georgette" at the Théatre Lyrique in Paris, and in Oct., 1854, "Le Billet de Marguérite," both with extraordinary success. For his cantata, "De Nationale Verjaerdag," composed in honour of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of King Leopold, he received the Order of Leopold. In 1867 he was appointed Inspecteur de la musique at the Académie de Musique, Paris, a post which he retained until Sept., 1870, since which time he has devoted his attention more especially to the history of music, and in 1875 brought out the first part of his "Histoire et Théorie de la Musique dans l'Antiquité." His other works comprise "Quentin Durward," 1858; "Château Trompette," 1860; and "Le Capitaine Henriot," 1864: all produced at the Opéra Comique, Paris, with great success, as was also "Les Deux Amours," at the theatre of Baden-Baden, 1861. In connection with the history of music he has written "Leerboek van den Gregoriaenschen zang," 1856; "Traité d'Instrumentation," 1863; and "Les Gloires d'Italie," 1868; and in the five last years, "Nouveau Traité d'Instrumentation," 1885; "Traité d'Orchestration;" and Les Origines du Chant Liturgique de l'Eglise Latine," 1890. In 1871 he succeeded Fétis as director of the Conservatoire at Brussels, and was elected a Member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts in 1873.

GIARD, Professor Alfred, Ancien Député du Nord, was born at Valenciennes, Aug. 8, 1846, and educated in his native city, and also at Douai until 1867, when he entered l'école normale supérieure. He took his degree in 1875; and, after holding some minor appointments, became professor of zoology à la Faculté des Sciences de Paris, in 1880. He is the author of numerous papers on zoological subjects, respecting which he is a strong supporter of Darwinianism. He is a member of the Comité Consultatif des Pêches Maritimes; and founder and director of the Laboratoire de Zoologie Maritime de Wimereux. Since his election to the Chamber, in 1882, he has taken an active part in politics, holding the views of the extreme left.

GIBBONS, Cardinal James, Archbishop of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, U.S.A., on July 23, 1834, entered St. Charles' College, transferred in 1857 to St. Mary's Seminary, and on June 30, 1861, was ordained priest there. He was made assistant priest at St. Patrick's, Baltimore; made pastor of St. Bridget's, Canton; was promoted to the Cathedral, and made secretary to Archbishop Spalding. He became assistant Chancellor of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1866; was made Vicar-Apostolic of North Carolina in 1868, and opened schools, built asylums, erected churches, and increased the number of priests from 5 to 15. He was translated to Richmond in 1872, and made its bishop and the coadjutor of Archbishop Boyle of Baltimore in 1877, and succeeded him the same year. At the age of 43, he was Archbishop of the greatest See in N. America. Working with the same activity in establishing asylums, schools, homes, etc., he was appointed by Leo. XIII. to preside over the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, and was rewarded for his services by a Cardinal's hat, June 30, 1886. He has written many pastorals and two books; "The Faith of Our Fathers," 1876, said to be the most popular book of the kind of our day; and "Our Christian Heritage," 1889. Both books have been translated into many languages, and have served to increase his popularity with all classes, Protestants as well as Catholics, rich as well as poor.

GIBSON, The Right Hon. John George, youngest son of Mr. William Gibson, of Rochforest, co. Tipperary (who was Taxing Master in Chancery), and brother of Lord Ashbourne, was born in 1846, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he had a brilliant career, taking the first two gold medals in Classics and History and Political Science. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1870, and joined the Leinster Circuit. He was created a Queen's Council in 1880, and in 1885 was elected Conservative member for the Walton Division of Liverpool, which he represents also in the present Parliament. In 1885 he was appointed her Majesty's Third Serjeant-at-Law, and in Lord Salisbury's second administration (1886) holds the post of Solicitor-General for Ireland.

GIERS, Nicholas Carlovitch de; *See* De Giers.

GIFFEN, Robert, LL.D., was born at Strathaven, Lanarkshire, in 1837, and educated chiefly at the parish school in that town. He was employed as clerk in a solicitor's office, partly in Strathaven and partly in Glasgow from 1850 to 1857, attending for two sessions at Glasgow College in 1856-7 and 1857-8; and was afterwards employed in a commercial house in Glasgow from 1858 to 1860, becoming connected with the press in the latter year as sub-editor and reporter on the staff of the *Stirling Journal.* In 1862 he left Stirling for London, to occupy a position on the staff of the *Globe* newspaper, with which he was connected, as sub-editor and contributor, until 1866; for a short time after that he assisted Mr. Morley in the *Fortnightly Review;* from 1868 to 1876 he was assistant editor and principal contributor to the *Economist,* under Mr. Bagehot, being also from 1873 to 1876 city editor of and writer of the Trade and Finance article in the *Daily News.* In 1876 he was appointed chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, the office being merged in 1882 in that of Assistant-Secretary, Commercial Department. During his connection with the press he was a contributor to the *Fortnightly Review, Saturday Review, Spectator,* and other journals, and in his official capacity has written numerous reports on commercial matters, besides giving evidence on similar subjects, *e.g.,* sugar bounties, gold and silver, Channel tunnel, &c., before nine Committees of the House of Commons and Royal Commissions. In 1881 Mr. Giffen resigned his post at the Board of Trade, and was understood to be for some time on the staff of the *Times,* but the post was not actually vacated, only leave of absence was given for a considerable time to enable him to fulfil the engagements which he had made in view of his resignation. He is the author of "Stock Exchange Securities: an Essay on the general causes of Fluctuation in their Price," published 1878; "Essays in Finance," 1st series, 1879 (4th ed. 1886), 2nd series, 1886, &c. Several of the papers published in the two volumes of "Essays in Finance" above noticed consisted of papers read before the Statistical Society, or addresses as President, among the principal being a paper on Recent Accumulations of Capital in the United Kingdom, read 1878; the Use of Import and Export Statistics, read 1882, and the Progress of the Working Classes, read 1883. Among other subjects treated are the Depreciation of Gold, 1848-72 (1887); Trade Depression and Low Prices, 1885, and Gold Supply, the Rate of Discount and Prices, 1886.

GIGLIUCCI, Countess, *née* **Clara Anastasia Novello,** fourth daughter of

Mr. Vincent Novello, musical composer, born in London, June 10, 1818, at an early age displayed so much musical talent as to induce her father to give her a thoroughly professional education. Her progress repaid the care bestowed upon her, for at the early age of eleven years she won, by competition, her admission as a pupil into the Conservatoire de Musique Sacrée at Paris, where, for two years, she studied assiduously, and at one of the public examinations of the pupils was complimented by Charles X. and his Court. On the closing of the institution, in the revolution of 1830, she returned home, fitted to take a prominent part among the singers of the day, at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, and other leading musical entertainments. When only seventeen years of age she was elected an Associate of that Society, and soon afterwards accepted an invitation from Mendelssohn to take part in the Leipsic Gewandhaus Concerts. In Berlin and Vienna she was equally well received; and so great was her success at the first-mentioned place, that the late king presented her with introductions to his sister, the Empress of Russia, and to the Court of Vienna. Before this time Malibran and Rubini advised her to go to Italy, and study for the stage. Her success at Vienna induced her to take part in the musical festivals in Lombardy, and she felt disposed to follow their advice, but, owing to engagements at St. Petersburg and in Germany, could not carry out this plan until 1839-40. She appeared at Padua in 1841 in the character of Semiramide with such success, that engagements at Bologna, Modena, and Genoa followed, and in 1842 both Rome and Genoa endeavoured to secure her for the *fêtes* of the Carnival. In 1843 she returned to England, and sang in London and Manchester; and having married Count Gigliucci, she withdrew from the stage in 1844. Circumstances, however, induced her to return in 1850; and she constantly appeared in concerts, oratorios, and operas, on the Continent and in London, until 1860, when she finally retired.

GILBERT, Alfred, A.R.A., sculptor, was born in Berners Street, London, in 1854, and first studied his art under Boehm, in 1874, after which he went to Paris, where he studied at the École Des Beaux-Arts under M. Cavelier. At the end of three years he went to Rome, where he executed the "Kiss of Victory" in marble. He first attracted attention by his "Perseus Arming," and some time later he exhibited a small bronze head, which made a great impression on all the artists who saw it. In Rome he also executed "Icarus" amongst many other works. In 1886 he exhibited at the Royal Academy the plaster model of the "Enchanted Chair," and at the Grosvenor Gallery a small statuette.

GILBERT, Sir John, R.A., President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, was born in 1817. In 1836 his first exhibited picture, a water-colour drawing, "The Arrest of Lord Hastings by the Protector, Richard, Duke of Gloucester," was in the Suffolk Street Gallery, and an oil painting was in the Royal Academy, then at Somerset House, in the same year. In 1839 he first exhibited at the British Institution, and from that time has been almost constantly represented at that Gallery, and occasionally at the Royal Academy. His best-known oil pictures are—"Don Quixote giving advice to Sancho Panza," followed by many other subjects from Cervantes; "The Education of Gil Blas;" a scene from "Tristram Shandy;" "Othello before the Senate;" "The Murder of Thomas Becket;" "The Plays of Shakspere," a kind of tableau, in which the principal characters in each play are introduced; "Charge of Cavaliers at Naseby;" "A Drawing-room at St. James's;" "A Regiment of Royalist Cavalry;" "Rubens and Teniers;" "The Studio of Rembrandt;" "Wolsey and Buckingham;" "A Convocation of Clergy;" and "The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans." More recently he has exhibited at the Royal Academy, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," in 1874; "Tewkesbury Abbey: Queen Margaret carried prisoner to Edward after the Battle of Tewkesbury;" "Mrs. Gilbert," and "Don Quixote and Sancho at the Castle of the Duke and Duchess," in 1875; "Crusaders," and "Richard II. Resigning the Crown to Bolingbroke," in 1876; "Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey," and "Doge and Senators of Venice," in 1877; "Ready!" and "Maydew," in 1878. "Ego et Rex Meus," in 1889; and "Onward," in 1890. As an illustrator of books, pictorial newspapers, and other weekly publications, his name has, for a long period, been familiar to the public. He contributed in this way to the *Illustrated London News* for many years, from the first number of that journal, but has for some time ceased to do so. Most of the best editions of the British classics have been illustrated by him, concluding with an edition of Shakespere, a work upon which he was occupied for many years. In 1852 he was elected an Associate, in

1853 a member, and in 1871 the President, of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in whose gallery he has been a constant exhibitor. He shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood. He is an honorary member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours of Belgium, of the Society of Artists of Belgium, and Honorary President of the Liverpool Society of Water-Colour Painters. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy Jan. 29, 1872, and an Academician June 29, 1876. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

GILBERT, John Thos., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., was born in 1829, in Dublin, in which city his father was Consul for Portugal and Algrave. He was educated at Dublin and in England; was appointed Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland in 1867, and held that Post till its abolition in 1875. He edited "Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland," by command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. He is a Governor of the National Gallery of Ireland, and a Trustee, on behalf of the Crown, of the National Library of Ireland, Dublin; Inspector of MSS. in Ireland for the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts; Member of the Council and Librarian of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London; Hon. Professor of Archæology in the Royal Academy of Arts, Dublin; editor of a series of important publications entitled "Historic Literature of Ireland;" and also editor in the collection of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland." Mr. Gilbert has received the Gold Medal of the R. I. Academy. He has been thanked by the Municipal Corporation of Dublin for his archivistic work, and appointed to edit the ancient records of that city. As member of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, and its honorary Librarian, he gave a vast impetus to Celtic studies by effecting the publication of some of the most important manuscripts in the ancient Irish language. Mr. Gilbert's principal published works are—"History of the City of Dublin," 3 vols., 8vo, 1854-59; "History of the Viceroys of Ireland, 1172-1509," 1865; "Historical and Municipal Documents of Ireland, A.D. 1172-1320," 8vo, 1870; "National Manuscripts of Ireland," 5 vols., large folio, with coloured plates, 1874-84; "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-52," 6 parts, 1879-81; "History of the Irish Confederation and the War in Ireland, 1641-49," 7 vols., quarto, 1882-90; various Treatises on History and the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland, published by the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, London, 1870; the chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey at Dublin and Dunbrody, 1884; Register of the Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin, 1889; Calendar of ancient records of Dublin, 1890.

GILBERT, Professor Joseph Henry, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. Joseph Gilbert, was born at Hull, Aug. 1, 1817. After his school education, he met with a gun-shot accident, which much impaired his health for some time, and also deprived him of the sight of one eye. He commenced his College courses at the University of Glasgow, where, as elsewhere he devoted special attention to Chemistry, working in the Laboratory of the late Professor Thomas Thomson. He next studied at University College, London; attending the classes of Professor Graham, and others, and working in the Laboratory of the late Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, then the Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Toxicology. A short time was then spent in the Laboratory of Professor Liebig, at Giessen, where he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Returning to University College, London, Dr. Gilbert acted as class and Laboratory Assistant to Professor A. T. Thomson, in the winter and summer sessions of 1840-41; attending other courses at the College at the same time. He next devoted some time to the chemistry of calico printing, dyeing, etc., in the neighbourhood of Manchester. In 1843, Dr. Gilbert became associated with Mr. (now Sir) J. B. Lawes, of Rothamsted, Hertfordshire; and, from that time, he has continued to be engaged with him in a systematic series of researches on Agricultural Chemistry and Physiology. The results of their investigations have been published in a series of papers, now numbering more than 100, in various journals, among which may be mentioned: The Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society, the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Journal of the Chemical Society, the Reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Journal of the Society of Arts, etc.; also in some Official Reports, and elsewhere. Dr. Gilbert was elected a member of the Chemical Society in 1841, the year of its formation; and he contributed to the first volume of its "Memoirs," a translation from the original German, of a paper on the Atomic weight of Carbon, by Professors Redtenbacher and Liebig.

He was President of the Society in 1882-3. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1860, and in 1867 the Council of the Society awarded to him, in conjunction with Mr. Lawes, one of the Royal Medals. He is also Fellow of the Linnean Society, and of the Royal Meteorological Society. In 1880, he was President of the Chemical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1882 and 1884, he visited Canada and the United States, travelling over wide areas, to study the conditions of the agriculture of those countries. In 1884, he was appointed Sibthorpian Professor of Rural Economy in the University of Oxford, and he was re-appointed for a second period of 3 years in 1887. He has retained the Directorship of the Rothamsted Laboratory ever since 1843. Dr. Gilbert received the Honorary Degree of M.A., at Oxford, in 1884, and that of LL.D., at Glasgow in 1883, and in Edinburgh in 1890. He is Honorary Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, of the Chemico-Agricultural Society of Ulster, of the Academy of Agriculture and Forestry of Petrovskoie, and of the Royal Agricultural Society of Hanover; Foreign Member of the Royal Agricultural Academy of Sweden; and Corresponding Member of the Institute of France (Academy of Sciences), of the Society of Agriculturists of France, of the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry in Paris, and of the Institut Agronomique of Gorigoretsk. He is also Chevalier du Mérite Agricole (France); and (in conjunction with Sir J. B. Lawes), Gold Medallist of Merit for Agriculture (Germany).

GILBERT, Josiah, born at the Independent College, Rotherham, Yorkshire, Oct. 7, 1814, son of the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, grandson of the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, was educated chiefly at home, became afterwards a student in the Royal Academy, practised as a portrait-painter for some years in London, but has lived since 1843 at Marden Ash, Ongar, engaged in literary and artistic pursuits. He is the author of "Art, its Scope and Purpose," 1858; "Cadore, or Titian's Country," 1869; "Art and Religion," 1871; was joint-author of "The Dolomite Mountains," 1864; edited "Autobiography and other Memorials of Mrs. Gilbert (formerly Ann Taylor)," 1875, which has gone through four editions; and he published "Landscape in Art before Claude and Salvator," in 1885. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the Alpine Club.

GILBERT, William Schwenck, B.A., was born Nov. 18, 1836, at 17, Southampton Street, Strand, London, and educated at Great Ealing School. He took the degree of B.A. at the University of London, was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in Nov. 1864; was Clerk in the Privy Council Office from 1857 to 1862; and was appointed Captain of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders (Militia) in 1868. Mr. Gilbert is well known as a dramatic author and contributor to periodical literature. His first piece, "Dulcamara," was produced at the St. James's Theatre, in Jan. 1866. He is also author of "An Old Score;" "The Princess;" "Ages Ago;" "Randall's Thumb;" "Creatures of Impulse;" "A Sensation Novel;" "Happy Arcadia" (Gallery of Illustration); "The Palace of Truth," a fairy comedy, Nov. 1870; "Pygmalion and Galatea," a fairy comedy, Dec. 1871; "The Wicked World," a fairy comedy, Jan. 1873; "Charity," a play, Jan. 1874, at the Haymarket Theatre, where the three preceding pieces had also first appeared; "Sweethearts," a dramatic contrast, Prince of Wales's Theatre, Nov. 1874; "Broken Hearts," a fairy comedy, Court Theatre, 1876; "Tom Cobb," a farcical comedy, St. James's in the same year, and "Trial by Jury" (written in conjunction with Sir Arthur Sullivan), at the Royalty; "Dan'l Druce," a drama, at the Haymarket; and "Engaged," a farcical comedy, at the same theatre; the "Ne'er-do-Weel," Olympic, 1878; "Gretchen," Olympic, 1879; "Foggerty's Fairy," Criterion; "Comedy and Tragedy," Lyceum; and the "Sorcerer," an opera, Opera Comique, Sept., 1877; "H.M.S. Pinafore," which ran two years at that theatre; the "Pirates of Penzance," which ran more than a year; and "Patience, or Bunthorne's Bride," Opera Comique and the new Savoy Theatre in 1881, ran twenty months. This was followed by "Iolanthe, or the Peer and the Peri," which ran thirteen months; "Princess Ida or Castle Adamant," which ran nearly as long; "The Mikado, or the Town of Titipu," which ran nearly two years; "Ruddigore, or the Witch's Curse," which ran ten months; "The Yeoman of the Guard," which ran fifteen months; and "The Gondoliers," which was produced in 1889, and is still running, 1890. The "Mikado" has been performed in Berlin, Vienna, Amsterdam and other continental towns. These operas were all written in conjunction with Sir Arthur Sullivan. "The Palace of Truth" is based on a story of Madame de Genlis; "Gretchen" on the "Faust" legend; and "The Princess" on Mr. Tennyson's poem; but the other pieces are original. Mr. Gilbert's "Bab Ballads," originally published in *Fun*, have since been printed in a separate form.

GILBERTSON, Edward, was born in London in 1813. The early years of his life were passed in various parts of Russia, the language of which country he speaks fluently. He left Russia in 1840, and for several years after his return to London was a frequent contributor of leading articles to the *Daily News* and other papers. In 1857 he became Secretary to the Ottoman Bank in London, and during the following four years paid several visits of inspection to the branches at Beyrout, Smyrna, and Constantinople. In 1861 he undertook the management of the bank in the latter city, and in 1862, as member of the Financial commission, had the chief direction, under Edhem Pacha, of the operations for withdrawing the Caimé; for which service he received the third class of the Medjidieh. In 1863 he was one of the signatories of the concession of the Imperial Ottoman Bank; and from that date until May, 1871, was Assistant Director-General of the Bank at Constantinople. He has taken an active part in negotiating all the Turkish public loans in which the bank was interested since 1858, and has been a member of various financial commissions formed by the Ottoman Government; such as that for the improvement of the system of public accounts, for the Budget of 1867, &c. The Sultan, in recognition of his services to the imperial treasury, has conferred on him the order of the Osmanieh of the third class. Upon his arrival in England, in May, 1871, he was unanimously elected a member of the committee of the Bank in London.

GILBEY, Walter, third son of the late Henry Gilbey of Bishop Stortford, was born in that town in the year 1831, is the head of the firm of W. & A. Gilbey, wine merchants, and also devotes much of his time to matters pertaining to the interests of Agriculture. He is a Governor and Vice-President of the Royal Agricultural Society, and is on the Councils of the Smithfield Club, the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, and the English Jersey Society, of which he was President in the year 1886. He also occupies the position of Vice-Chairman of the Royal Agricultural Hall Company; and the Horse Shows held there for a number of years past have been largely under his management. Mr. Walter Gilbey is also one of the Governors, and a member of the General Purposes Committee, of the Royal Veterinary College. He has in addition taken an active part in the formation of the Shire Horse Society, of which he was President in 1883, succeeding the Earl of Powis. He is the first Commoner who has held that position, his Vice-President in that year being the Duke of Westminster, K.G. The Hunters Improvement Society, the Hackney Horse Society, and the London Cart Horse Parade Society may be said to have been created by him. Mr. Walter Gilbey, when residing, some fifteen years ago, at Hargrave Park, Stanstead, Essex, was a successful breeder of Jersey cattle, and he has been also a very successful breeder of horses at the Elsenham Paddocks. He twice won the Champion Prize for the best horse in all classes at the Shire Horse Society's London shows, viz., in 1883 and 1886. He was also a successful exhibitor at the Hamburg International show in 1883, the International Exhibition at Amsterdam in 1884, and the International Exhibition at Brussels in 1888. He is the author of various articles and pamphlets having for their object the encouragement and improvement of horse breeding, notably the "Old English War Horse and the Shire Horse," identifying the present breed of Shire Horses with the old English War Horse, a pamphlet which was very favourably reviewed by the press.

GILDER, Richard Watson, LL.D., American poet, was born at Bordentown, N.J., Feb. 8, 1844. He was educated mainly by his father, the late Rev. W. H. Gilder, a Methodist minister and writer, who had established a seminary at Bordentown. For a brief time, when the Confederates invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, he served in the Union army, and took part in the defence of Carlisle. He began the study of law, but the death of his father (1864) compelled him to abandon it in order to earn his own living. For a year he was a paymaster on the Camden and Amboy railway, and then became journalist. From 1865-68 he was on the staff of the Newark (N.J.) *Advertiser*. In 1868 he, with Newton Crane, established the Newark *Register*, to the editorship of which in the following year he added that of *Hours at Home*, a New York monthly. The *Register* not proving profitable, the owners sold it, and Mr. Gilder in 1870 accepted the associate editorship of *Scribner's Monthly* (now *The Century Magazine*), then recently started, into which *Hours at Home* was incorporated. On the death of Dr. Holland in 1881, Dr. Gilder was made editor-in-chief of *The Century*, a position which he still holds. In addition to his editorial and literary labours, Mr. Gilder takes an active interest in all public matters. He is a member of many clubs in New York, of one of which, the Fellowcraft, he has been President since its formation in 1888. He is President of the Kindergarten Association, and is one of the founders of the Society of American Artists, the American Copyright League, the Authors' Club, and the Free Art League. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dickinson College in 1883. His published works (all poems) are: "The New Day," 1875; "The Poet and His Master," 1878; "Lyrics," 1885; and "The Celestial Passion," 1887.

GILKES, Arthur Herman, Head Master of Dulwich College, was born Nov. 2, 1849. Is the son of Wm. Gilkes of Leominster, Herefordshire, and was educated at Shrewsbury School, 1859-1868; Christ Church, Oxford, 1868-1872; was first class in moderations 1870, and first class in literis humanoribus, 1872. He was assistant Master at Shrewsbury School, 1873-1885, and Head Master of Dulwich College, 1885. He is the author of "School Lectures on Electra and Macbeth," and "Boys and Masters."

GILL, David, F.R.S., LL.D., Astronomer Royal at the Cape, born June 12, 1843, is the eldest son of the late David Gill, Esq., J.P., of Blairythan and Savock, Aberdeenshire, by Margaret, daughter of Gilbert Mitchell, Esq., of Savock, in the same county. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He obtained his first experience in practical astronomy in the Observatory at Aberdeen, and in a private observatory which he erected in the same city. Mr. Gill was associated with Lord Lindsay in the designs and details of the large observatory founded by that nobleman at Dunecht in 1870, taking the position as chief of the staff. He thus became engaged in the organization of the expedition to the Mauritius, fitted out by Lord Lindsay, for the observation of the transit of Venus, on which occasion advantage was taken of the circumstance of a heliometer forming part of the equipment, to determine the sun's distance by measures of the planet Juno. The details of this work were published by Lord Lindsay as the joint work of himself and Mr. Gill. In connection with the same expedition, Mr. Gill arranged and personally conducted the whole of the chronometric and telegraphic longitude determinations connecting Berlin, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, and Rodriguez. It was while engaged upon these operations that he undertook, at the request of the Khedive, the measurement of the first base line of the geodetic survey of Egypt. In 1877 he went to Ascension to observe the apposition of Mars. In 1881 he published in the Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society an account of a determination of the Solar Parallax from observations of Mars, at Ascension, in 1877. In the same year a difficult task, the organization of elaborate longitude operations connecting Aden, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and the Cape, was performed with equal care; 1882 saw him organizing observations of the minor planets Victoria and Sappho, which were carried out at the principal observatories of the world; and the same year he made the arrangements for the observation of the transit of Venus, in South Africa. In 1883 he set on foot the geodetic survey of South Africa, a scheme which he had urged upon Government without ceasing since 1879. From 1881-83 he was likewise engaged in researches on the Parallax of the fixed stars, an elaborate memoir on which subject he has published in the Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society. In 1875 he received the Medjidieh (3rd class) from the Khedive for his scientific labours in Egypt. In 1881 he was made LL.D. of Aberdeen University; in the same year he received the Valz Medal of the Paris Academy of Sciences for researches on the Solar Parallax; and in 1882 the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of London for his Heliometric observations of Mars and the discussion of his results. In 1883 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1884 made LL.D. of Edinburgh University. Dr. Gill is a Magistrate for County Aberdeen, one of the trustees of the South African Museum, and was also sometime a Member of the South African University Council.

GILL, Edmund, landscape painter, was born Nov. 29, 1820, in the parish of Clerkenwell. His father was by trade a japanner, but Edmund soon turned his attention to painting, and succeeded in occasionally exhibiting pictures in the Academy. After passing some years in Shropshire, Edmund Gill came, in 1841, to London, and became a student at the Academy. He has since been a regular exhibitor of landscapes, stormy coast scenes, and waterfalls, chiefly from Welsh and Scottish scenery, painted in the minute style that recalls the manner of the early Dutch artists.

GILLIES, The Hon. Duncan, Ex-Premier of Victoria, was born in Scotland, in 1830, and went out to Victoria in 1854. He was elected a Member of the Victorian Parliament in 1859, and was Minister for Lands in 1868, and again from 1875 to 1877. He held the office of Minister for Railways from 1872 to 1875, and from 1880 to 1883; and became Premier in 1886. He was Chairman of the Federal Conference held at Melbourne in 1890; on Nov. 5 of which year, his Ministry being defeated, he resigned, and Mr. Munro became Premier. He, on taking office, gave, in a few plain figures, the sort of *damnosa hæreditas* to which he had succeeded. He said:—"The late Treasurer took office early in 1886. He had a large income from revenue during the specially-favoured Exhibition and land-boom years. He supplemented his actual income by mortgaging our future income from the sale of valuable city and suburban lands. He borrowed £1,500,000 in February, 1886; £3,000,000 in January, 1887; £1,500,000 in January, 1888; and £3,000,000 in January, 1889. From the Victorian stock he got £130,000 in December, 1888. He borrowed £4,000,000 in April, 1890, and got from the Victorian stock £26,411 in June, 1890. In all he received £13,156,411 of borrowed money in a little over four years. He went out of office on Nov. 5, 1890, leaving to his successor a debit balance in the revenue account of £502,282, and the ear-marked farmers' bonuses to be provided for, contracts in hand between one and a-half and two millions, the trust funds reduced to £337,271, the loan funds to £394,404, and matured debentures amounting to £850,000 to meet immediately!"

GILMAN, Daniel Coit, LL.D., President of the Johns Hopkins' University, Baltimore, was born in Norwich, Conn., July 6, 1831. After graduating as Bachelor of Arts at Yale College, in 1852, he devoted two years to travel and study in Europe, and subsequently became Librarian and Professor of Physical Geography in Yale College, where he remained from 1856 to 1872. He took an active part in the organisation of the Sheffield Scientific School, the Yale School of Fine Arts, and the Winchester Observatory of Yale College. His interest in public instruction led to his appointment, in 1856, as Superintendent of the Public Schools of New Haven, and afterwards, in 1865-66, as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Connecticut. In 1872, he became President of the University of California; and, in 1875, he was called as President to take part in the organisation of a university in Baltimore, Ind., to which Johns Hopkins had given a large endowment. This institution is devoted to the advancement of the higher education of young men, the encouragement of research, and the publication of learned works. Mr. Gilman was one of the judges in the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, one of the original trustees of the Slater Fund for the education of Freedmen, an official visitor of the United States Military Academy, in 1875, and of the United States Naval Academy, in 1876 and 1888. He has been President of the American Social Science Association, a Vice-President of the American Oriental Society, an active promoter of Civil Service reform, and of charity organisation, and of training in handicrafts. He is a member of many literary and scientific associations. He has travelled widely in the United States and Europe, especially on the Mediterranean. His addresses, reports, and reviews, chiefly, but not wholly, pertaining to educational subjects, would make, if collected, several octavo volumes. His views upon higher education may be gathered from fifteen reports to the Johns Hopkins University, from many addresses delivered in Baltimore, from an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University (1887), and from three articles in the *North American Review*, "On American Education," 1776-1876; "On the Idea of the University," 1881; "On the Idea of the College," 1882. He delivered opening addresses at Sibley College (Cornell University), Adelbert College (Cleveland), Bryn Mawr College (near Philadelphia), the Women's College (Baltimore), the Slater Museum of the Fine Arts (Norwich), the Dearborn Astronomical Observatory (near Chicago), and the College for Promoting Manual Instruction (New York), in all which he has discussed some educational theme. He has also published many articles on biographical, historical, and geographical subjects. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on him by Harvard, Yale, and Columbia Colleges.

GINSBURG, Christian, LL.D., an eminent Rabbinical scholar, born in Warsaw in 1830, and educated there in the Rabbinic College. He was one of the original members appointed by Convocation for the revision of the English version of the Old Testament Scriptures, and is the author of "An Historical and Critical Commentary on the Song of Songs," and on "Ecclesiastes," 1857; "The Kariates, their History and Literature," 1862; "The Essenes," 1864; "The Kabbalah, its Doctrines, Development, and Literature," 1865; "The Massoreth-ha-Massoreth of Elias Levita," in Hebrew, with Translation and Commentary, 1867; "Jacob ben Chajin's Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible," Hebrew and English, with notices, 1867; "The Moabite Stone," 1871; "A Commentary on Leviticus," 1882; "The Massorah," four imperial folio volumes, 1880-86, a work of vast erudition. Dr. Ginsburg has been a contributor also to Kitto's "Encyclopædia of Biblical Literature;" Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible;" and the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

GIRAUD, Herbert, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Bombay army, was born at Faversham, Kent, in 1817, of a Waldensian family. He graduated with honours in 1840 in the University of Edinburgh, where he was a member of the so-called "Oineromathic Brotherhood," of which the naturalist, Edward Forbes, the two Goodsirs, George Wilson, J. Hughes Bennett, and others since eminent in science, were members. In 1842 he entered the H.E.I. Co.'s Bombay Medical Service, and in that year the Linnæn Society published in their *Transactions* his "Observations on Vegetable Embryology," which were subsequently embodied in several of the British and Foreign systematic works on Botany. In 1845 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Botany in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, of which institution he became Principal, and also Chief Medical Officer of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy's Hospital, and Chemical Analyst to the Bombay Government. He was the first to introduce the study of chemistry and botany into Western India. In 1863 Dr. Giraud was Syndic and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Bombay. He was also on the staff of Lord Elphinstone, of Sir George Clerk, and of Sir Bartle Frere, as surgeon to those Governors of Bombay. Dr. Giraud has contributed papers on chemical and botanical subjects to the *Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh*, the *Annals of Natural History*, the *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*, the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, the *Transactions of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, and the *Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay*. Several of his chemical lectures have been published.

GLADSTONE, Miss Helen, Vice-Principal of Newnham College.

GLADSTONE, Professor John Hall, Ph.D., F.R.S., was born March 7, 1827, and educated at home. He studied chemistry at University College, London, under Professor Graham; and at Giessen under Professor Liebig. He took the degree of Ph.D. in 1848; lectured on Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital from 1850 to 1852; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1853; was a Member of the Royal Commission on Lighthouses, Buoys, and Beacons, from 1859 to 1862; a Member of the Gun Cotton Committee (appointed by the War Office) from 1864 to 1868; Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution from 1874 to 1877; President of the Physical Society from its formation in 1874 to 1876; and President of the Chemical Society from 1877 to 1879. Since 1846 Dr. Gladstone has been constantly engaged in scientific research, principally in chemistry and optics, and the points of contact between these two sciences. The results have been published by the Royal and Chemical Societies, and by the British Association. For many years he has been engaged also in various philanthropic and religious movements; and since 1873 he has been one of the representatives of the Chelsea Division on the School Board for London. He is Vice-Chairman of the Board, and Chairman of the Books and Apparatus Sub-Committee, and of that on Technical Education. He is the author of "The Biography of Michael Faraday," 1872; "Points of supposed Collision between the Scriptures and Natural Science: a lecture delivered in connection with the Christian Evidence Society," 1872; "Miracles as Credentials of a Revelation: a lecture delivered in the new Hall of Science, Old Street, City Road, under the auspices of the Christian Evidence Society," 1873; "Spelling Reform, from an Educational Point of View," 1878; "The Chemistry of Secondary Batteries," 1883; and upwards of fifty memoirs in the *Philosophical Transactions* and other Proceedings of the learned societies.

GLADSTONE, The Right Hon. William Ewart, M.P., P.C., is the fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, county Kincardine, N.B., a well-known merchant of Liverpool, and was born there, Dec. 29, 1809. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was nominated a student in 1829, and graduated, taking a double first class, in Michaelmas term, 1831. Having spent some time in a continental tour, he was returned at the general election in Dec. 1832, in the Conservative interest, for Newark, and entered Parliament just as the struggle of parties was at its height. On Jan. 25, 1833, he entered Lincoln's Inn, and when he had been a member for six years and three months, petitioned to have his name removed from the books of the Society, on the ground of his having given up his intention of being called to the Bar. In the House of Commons, his mercantile origin, the success of his university career, his habits of business, and his high character, recommended him to the notice of Sir Robert Peel, who, in Dec., 1834, appointed him to a junior Lordship of the Treasury, and in Feb., 1835, Under-Secretary for Colonial affairs. Mr. Gladstone retired from office, with his ministerial leader, in April, and remained in Opposition until Sir Robert Peel's return to power in Sept., 1841. On accepting office under Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, Mr. Gladstone was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In his new position he had to explain and defend in the Lower House of Parliament the commercial policy of the Government; and in the discharge of this duty he had whatever advantage his mercantile origin and connection could give him. The revision of the tariff in 1842 was almost entirely the result of his energy and industry. When this laborious work was brought before the House of Commons, it was found to be as admirably executed in its details as it was complete in its mastery of general principles, and it received the sanction of both Houses with scarcely an alteration. In 1843, Mr. Gladstone succeeded the Earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade, but resigned that office early in 1845. In Jan., 1846, Sir Robert Peel announced his intention of proposing a modification of the Corn Laws. Mr. Gladstone, who had succeeded Lord Stanley (the late Earl of Derby) in the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, adhered to the leader under whom he had entered upon ministerial life; but, possibly, unwilling to remain under obligations to the late Duke of Newcastle, who sympathised strongly with the Opposition party, resigned his seat for Newark, and remained for some time out of Parliament. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he was, with the late Sir Robert Harry Inglis, elected for the University of Oxford. In the Parliament of 1847-52, the questions of University Reform and the removal of Jewish disabilities were frequently and earnestly agitated in the Lower House. Though Mr. Gladstone's early sympathies no doubt bound him strongly to the High Church and Tory party, yet he felt that on both these points the exigencies of the times required that some concessions should be made. He consequently found himself frequently opposed to his former friends, and eventually separated himself from the great body of the Conservative party, in Feb., 1851. At the general election in July following, Mr. Gladstone was re-elected for the University of Oxford, but not without a severe contest. On the formation of what is generally known as the "Coalition" ministry, under the Earl of Aberdeen, in Dec., 1852, Mr. Gladstone was appointed to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in which office, the thorough knowledge of finance which he had acquired, and had tested by practical experience at the Board of Trade, proved of the greatest assistance to the ministry. After the breaking up of the Aberdeen administration, or rather, on its reconstruction under Lord Palmerston at the beginning of 1855, Mr. Gladstone at first continued to occupy the same post, but he resigned in the course of a few weeks, on finding that it was not the intention of the ministry collectively to oppose the vote of censure implied in the resolution of Mr. Roebuck, in favour of the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, and the causes of its sufferings. For some time Mr. Gladstone, who held no public office, gave Lord Palmerston's ministry an independent support. In the winter of 1858-9 he accepted, under Lord Derby's second cabinet, a special mission to the Ionian Islands, to arrange certain difficulties which had arisen in the administration of that dependency; and in June, 1859, resumed office under Lord Palmerston as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this capacity he was mainly instrumental in repealing the paper duty, and in promoting the negotiations conducted by Mr. Cobden, which resulted in the commercial treaty between this country and France. Mr. Gladstone, though originally very jealous of an intervention on the part of the State in the matter of University Reform, lent the Government from time to time very valuable assistance, by supporting the suggestions of the Oxford University Commissioners, through his extensive personal and official influence with the authorities at Oxford as one of the representatives of that university in Parliament. Besides being eminent as a statesman, Mr. Gladstone had acquired celebrity as an author. His first work, a treatise entitled "The State in its Relations with the Church," published in 1838 (4th edit. enlarged, 2 vols., 1841), and followed, in 1841, by his "Church Principles considered in their Results," stamped him, while still a young man, as a deep and original thinker. His views on these subjects, as they are unfolded in these treatises, had, we need scarcely say, been formed and moulded by the education and associations of Oxford, to which university they are dedicated as the first-fruits of her teaching and training. Soon after their appearance, they were thought worthy of a long and elaborate criticism by the late Lord Macaulay in the pages of the *Edinburgh Review.* Mr. Gladstone's "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation," published in 1845, while the country was on the eve of an important change in her commercial system, were intended to pave the way for the extensive modification in the restrictions on commerce imposed by the corn laws, and contain an able and comprehensive summary of the beneficial results of the tariff of 1842. In 1851 he published a work of a different kind, which created considerable interest both at home and abroad. During a visit to Naples in the previous year, he learned that a large number of citizens of that place, who had formed the "Opposition" in the Neapolitan Chamber of Deputies, were exiled or imprisoned by King Ferdinand, and that above 20,000 of his subjects had been thrown into prison on a charge of political disaffection. Having ascertained the truth of these statements, Mr. Gladstone wrote to the Earl of Aberdeen, urging his interposition on their behalf; and that noble lord's remonstrances proving ineffectual, he published an indignant letter on the subject of the State prosecutions at Naples, which was translated into several foreign languages, and was sent by Lord Palmerston to our ambassadors and ministers on the Continent, with orders to forward copies of it to their respective courts. In 1858 he published an elaborate work on Homer ("Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," 3 vols.), and in July, 1861, he was solicited to become a candidate, in the Liberal interest, for South Lancashire, but refused to forsake his former constituents. Having been rejected by the University of Oxford at the general election in July, 1865, Mr. Gladstone was returned, being third on the poll, for South Lancashire. After the death of Lord Palmerston, he became leader of the House of Commons, retaining the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's second administration. Early in the session of 1866 he brought in a Reform Bill, and a motion in committee having been carried, June 18, against the Government by eleven votes, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned. The divisions in the Liberal ranks prevented him from defeating Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, which he strenuously opposed. In the early part of the session of 1868, Mr. Gladstone brought forward and passed through the House of Commons a series of resolutions, having for their object the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. These resolutions were the basis of the Irish Church Suspensory Bill, which, on May 22, passed a second reading in the Lower House by 312 votes to 258, but was soon afterwards rejected in the House of Peers by a majority of 95. At the general election of 1868, Mr. Gladstone stood as one of the candidates for South-west Lancashire. After a fierce contest, the result of which excited the most intense interest throughout the country, he was defeated; but this defeat did not exclude him from the House of Commons, as in anticipation of such an event, the electors of Greenwich had, a few days previous, returned him by a large majority, as one of the members for that borough. On the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry, in Dec., 1868, Mr. Gladstone succeeded that statesman as First Lord of the Treasury. The principal events of his administration were the passing of the Irish Church Disestablishment Act (1869), of the Irish Land Act (1870), and of the Elementary Education Act (1870); the abolition of Purchase in the Army by the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, in consequence of an adverse vote by the House of Lords on the Army Regulation Bill (1871); the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington respecting the Alabama Claims (1871); the passing of the Ballot Act (1872); and the Judicature Act (1873). The principal measure proposed by the Government in the session of 1873, was the University Education (Ireland) Bill, which was opposed by the Roman Catholic members, who, voting on this occasion with the Conservatives, caused the rejection of the Bill by 287 votes against 284 (March 11). Upon this Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation to Her Majesty, and Mr. Disraeli was sent for; but as he declined to take office, Mr. Gladstone, though with reluctance, undertook (March 16) to reconstruct the cabinet. In August, 1873, immediately after the close of the session, the cabinet was considerably remodelled, Mr. Gladstone assuming the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in addition to his office of First Lord of the Treasury. On Jan. 24, 1874, a fortnight before both Houses were to have met for the despatch of public business, Mr. Gladstone took everybody by surprise by announcing the immediate dissolution of Parliament, and issuing his address to his constituents at Greenwich, in which he promised to abolish the Income Tax. At the general election which ensued, the votes were, for the first time, taken by secret ballot. The result proved most disastrous to the Liberal party. The returns, completed on Feb. 27, showed that 351 Conservatives had been elected and 302 Liberals, inclusive of the Home Rulers, who in point of fact, declined to identify themselves with either of the old political parties. Mr. Gladstone at once resigned, and Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister. In the session of 1874, Mr. Gladstone, who had been re-elected for Greenwich, was rarely to be seen in his place in the House of Commons; but at its close he offered a persistent opposition to the Public Worship Regulation Bill. Even amid the turmoil of political life, Mr. Gladstone had devoted a portion of his time to literature. His "Ecce Homo," reprinted from *Good Words*, appeared in 1868; a pamphlet on the Irish Church question, entitled, "A Chapter of Autobiography," was published Nov. 23, 1868; and "Juventus Mundi: the Gods and Men of the Heroic Age," in 1869. After his unsuccessful attempt to prevent the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act, he contributed to the *Contemporary Review* for Oct., 1874, an article on "Ritualism," which gave rise to an animated controversy. In it he asserted that "Rome had substituted for the proud boast of *semper eadem* a policy of violence and change in faith," that she "had refurbished and paraded anew every trusty tool which she was fondly thought to have disused," that, "no one could become her convert without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another," and that "she had equally repudiated modern thought and ancient history." Challenged by his Roman Catholic friends to substantiate these grave charges, Mr. Gladstone published (Nov. 7, 1874) a bulky pamphlet entitled "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance: a Political Expostulation," which elicited numerous elaborate replies from Mgr. Capel, Dr. Newman, Archbishop Manning, and other distinguished members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Gladstone's reply to his opponents, published Feb. 24, 1875, is entitled "Vaticanism; an Answer to Replies and Reproofs." Mr. Gladstone followed up his attacks on the Roman Catholic Church in an article on "The Speeches of Pius IX." in the *Quarterly Review* for Jan., 1875. On Jan. 13, 1875, three weeks before the assembling of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone announced in a letter to Earl Granville, his determination to retire from the leadership of the Liberal party. "At the age of sixty-five," he remarked, "and after forty-two years of a laborious public life, I think myself entitled to retire on the present opportunity. This retirement is dictated to me by my personal views as to the best method of spending the closing years of my life." Soon afterwards the Marquis of Hartington was chosen by the Liberal party to be their leader in the House of Commons. Subsequently, however, Mr. Gladstone constantly took part in the discussions of that assembly. In 1876 he published "Homeric Synchronism: an Inquiry into the Time and Place of Homer," and on Sept. 6 in the same year appeared his famous pamphlet on "Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East." It was followed (March 13, 1877) by another pamphlet, entitled "Lessons in Massacre: an Exposition of the Conduct of the Porte in and about Bulgaria since May, 1876." Mr. Gladstone took an active part in the agitation respecting the massacres in Bulgaria, and strenuously opposed, both in and out of Parliament, the policy of the Conservative Government, which resulted in the Treaty of Berlin and the signing of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. In the autumn of 1877 (Oct. 17—Nov. 12) he paid a visit to Ireland, and was presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin. On Nov. 15 in that year he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, succeeding Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Gladstone sent a letter to the president of the Greenwich Liberal "Five Hundred," on March 9, 1878, stating that he should represent the borough only until the next general election. In the course of the year 1879 he contributed to the *British Quarterly Review* an article on "The Evangelical Movement; its Parentage, Progress, and Issue;" and published a collection of his fugitive writings under the title of "Gleanings of Past Years." Early in the same year (1879) he had been invited to become the Liberal candidate for Midlothian, and the crowning incident of the electoral campaign in the ensuing Parliamentary recess was his visit to Scotland in connection with his purpose of contesting that county at the general election. He set out from Liverpool for Edinburgh on Nov. 24, and from that date, with the exception of two days' rest at Taymouth Castle, his life, till his return to Hawarden on Dec. 9, was a long succession of enthusiastic receptions and unwearied speech-making in condemnation of the policy of the Conservative Government. In the course of this tour he delivered the Rectorial Address before the University of Glasgow (Dec. 5). On the dissolution of Parliament at Easter, 1880, Mr. Gladstone renewed in Midlothian the oratorical *tours de force* of the preceding winter, and he was successful in his candidature, polling 1597 votes against 1368 recorded in favour of the Earl of Dalkeith, his Conservative opponent. When the composition of the new House of Commons was made known, it appeared that it consisted of 349 Liberals, 243 Conservatives, and 60 Home Rulers. The Earl of Beaconsfield tendered his resignation to the Queen as soon as it was manifest that the Liberal party had obtained an unquestionable majority. The Marquis of Hartington, who had been leader of the Opposition in the Lower House, and Earl Granville, the Opposition leader in the House of Peers, were sent for by Her Majesty in the first instance, but, in accordance with consultations among the chiefs of the party, they recommended the Queen to entrust the task of forming a Cabinet to Mr. Gladstone. He consented to accept the duty (April 23), and his Cabinet was constructed with a view to conciliate and to represent the different sections of the Liberal majority. Mr. Gladstone himself superadded to his duties as First Lord of the Treasury the functions of Chancellor of the Exchequer, but he resigned the latter office in 1883 into the hands of Mr. Childers. The history of Mr. Gladstone's second Ministry may be summed up in three words—Ireland, Egypt, Franchise—though of course a large number of other matters (such as Mr. Chamberlain's Bankruptcy Bill and Merchant Shipping Bill) were long under consideration. Ireland was the great question during the sessions of 1880 (May—August), 1881, 1882, and the debates on the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, on Mr. Forster's Coercion Bill, and (after the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, May 6, 1882) on the Crimes Bill, occupied the greater part of the time and attention of the country. What prolonged and exasperated the discussions was the method of obstruction invented and practised not only by the followers of Mr. Parnell, but also by some members of the Tory party. After the passing of the Crimes Act, which closed a period of almost unexampled Parliamentary and administrative difficulty, Egypt began to occupy the mind of Parliament. The struggle with Arabi [q.v.] came to a head in July, when Sir B. Seymour (now Baron Alcester) bombarded the forts of Alexandria; and was ended on Sept. 13, when Sir Garnet Wolseley won the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. But Mr. Gladstone's difficulties were only just beginning. The revolt of the Arab tribes of the Soudan, the destruction of Hicks Pasha's Egyptian army, the two Suakim expeditions, the despatch of General Gordon to Khartoum, and long afterwards of Lord Wolseley's relieving force, the advance of this latter, its difficulties and its hard-won victories, its failure to reach Khartoum in time to save Gordon—these things are too fresh in the public memory to need a detailed repetition. The session of 1884 was occupied, as far as home politics are concerned, with the Franchise Bill — a Bill for extending household suffrage to the counties, and thus completing the democratising of our constitution. Passed in the Commons, it was thrown out by the Lords, who, under the guidance of Lord Salisbury, declined to pass it until the Redistribution scheme was before them. But after an autumn of popular "demonstrations" a series of conferences between the Liberal and Tory leaders were held, in which the lines of a Redistribution Bill were settled. After this both Bills passed in due course (1885); but soon afterwards, on June 9, Mr. Gladstone was overthrown by a vote on the Budget, and Lord Salisbury came into power. At the general election of Nov., 1885, the Liberals were returned with numbers almost exactly equal to those of Tories and Parnellites combined. Soon afterwards Mr. Gladstone returned to office, and at the same time caused it to be known that he was prepared to introduce a Home Rule measure for Ireland. This broke up the Liberal party. Lord Hartington and others refused office, and Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan only accepted on grounds which were soon afterwards shown to be untenable. Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill in a long and powerful speech on April 8 (the scene in the House before, during, and after the speech being one that will not be forgotten), and on June 9 the second reading was rejected by a majority of 30. He appealed to the country, and as a result an overwhelming majority of Conservatives and Unionist Liberals was returned. He resigned without meeting Parliament, and Lord Salisbury became for the second time Prime Minister, Aug. 3, 1886. On Dec. 29, 1889, Mr. Gladstone celebrated his eightieth birthday, and received congratulations from all parts of the world, the Prince and Princess of Wales being of those who offered their congratulations to the venerable statesman. On March 3, 1890, Mr. Gladstone delivered what was considered one of his finest orations in Parliament, the subject being The "Parnell Commission." In the autumn of that year, Mr. Parnell having been found guilty of committing adultery with the wife of Captain O'Shea, Mr. Gladstone justly demanded of Mr. Parnell, in the interests of Ireland, that he should retire from the leadership of the Irish party. This occasioned a split among the Irish Members, the majority of whom, to their honour be it said, sided with the just demands of Mr. Gladstone. His latest literary work is "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," originally published in *Good Words* in 1890. In 1839 Mr. Gladstone married Catherine, sister of the late Sir Stephen Glynne, M.P., and of the late Lady Lyttelton; and on July 25, 1889, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone celebrated their golden wedding. Of his sons, the eldest sat in Parliament for some time as member for East Worcestershire; the second, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, is Rector of Hawarden; and the third, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, has sat, since 1880, for Leeds.

GLAISHER, James, F.R.S., was born in London on April 7, 1809. In 1829 he was appointed Assistant on the Principal Triangulation of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, and in that capacity was charged with the meteorological observations on the mountains Bencorr in Galway, and the Keeper mountain near Limerick. These observations were published by Sir Henry James in 1856. From 1833 to 1836 Mr. Glaisher was Assistant at the Cambridge Observatory. In 1836 he was appointed Assistant in the Astronomical Department of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and in 1840, on the establishment of the Magnetical and Meteorological Department, he was appointed its Superintendent, and continued to hold that office until his retirement from the public service at the end of 1874. In 1841 he began the series of quarterly and annual meteorological reports which have been published by the Registrar-General in his Quarterly and Annual Reports, without any interruption from that time to the present. These meteorological reports are the result of the reduction and discussion of the observations of about sixty voluntary observers scattered over England. Mr. Glaisher was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1849, and was the founder of the Royal Meteorological Society, of which he was Secretary for nearly twenty years, and President in 1867-8. He is also a past President of the Royal Microscopical Society. On the death of the late Lord Chief Baron Sir F. Pollock, he succeeded him as third President of the Photographic Society of Great Britain, an office which he still holds. He has also since 1880 been the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund. He was a Juror in the Class of Scientific and Philosophical Instruments at the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1863, and was the Reporter of this Class in 1851. He is the author of a "Report on the Meteorology of London in relation to the Cholera-epidemic of 1853-4," published by the Board of Health in 1855, and of a "Report on the Meteorology of India in relation to the Health of the Troops," 1863, which formed an Appendix to a Report of a Royal Commission on the Army in India. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Warming and Ventilation of Dwellings (1857), for which he conducted most of the experiments, and wrote the report. He is the author of more than a hundred books and papers relating to astronomy, meteorology, and the theory of numbers. In 1845 he published his "Hygrometrical Tables," which has passed through seven editions, and is regarded as a fundamental work in connection with meteorology. "A Memoir on the Radiation of Heat from various Substances," published in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1848, and certain papers on the forms of snow crystals, published in 1855, are also noticeable. Between 1863 and 1866 he made twenty-nine balloon ascents for scientific purposes, in one of which (Sept. 5, 1863), he attained the greatest height yet reached (nearly seven miles). He was insensible for more than ten minutes, and Mr. Coxwell, the aëronaut, only just succeeded in opening the valve by pulling it with his teeth. The results are printed in the Reports of the British Association. The observations made were very numerous and varied, and still form a unique series. Some of the results have been published in a popular form in "Travels in the Air." Mr. Glaisher is also President of the Aëronautical Society. He translated and edited "The Atmosphere" (by Flammarion), and "The World of Comets" (by Guillemin). After his retirement from the Royal Observatory he devoted himself to the completion of the Factor Tables begun by Burckhardt in 1814, and continued by Dase in 1862-5. Burckhardt published the first three millions, and Dase the seventh, eighth, and ninth. The three intervening millions have been calculated by Mr. Glaisher, and published, with a full enumeration relating to the whole nine millions, in 3 vols., 4to, 1879-83.

GLAISHER, James Whitbread Lee, Sc.D., F.R.S., is the eldest and only surviving son of James Glaisher, F.R.S., and was born at Lewisham, Kent, on Nov. 5, 1848. He was educated at St. Paul's School, 1858-67, and was senior Campden Exhibitioner in 1867. He proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge; was elected scholar in 1868, and graduated as second wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1871. In that year he was elected Fellow of Trinity, and was appointed assistant-tutor at the same time; tutor in 1883; and senior tutor in 1886. In 1887 he received the degree of Sc.D. from his own university. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1875; was President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society 1882-84, of the London Mathematical Society, 1884-86, and of the Royal Astronomical Society, 1886-88. He was Moderator in 1877, and examiner for the Mathematical Tripos in 1878, and (second post only) in 1886, 1887, and 1888. Dr. Glaisher's writings, all which are mathematical, relate principally to the subjects of "Elliptic Functions," "Definite Integrals," "Theory of Numbers," mathematical tables, and mathematical bibliography.

GLASGOW and GALLOWAY, Bishop of. *See* HARRISON, THE RT. REV. WM. T., D.D.

GLAZEBROOK, R. T., M.A., F.R.S., son of N. S. Glazebrook, Surgeon, of West Derby, near Liverpool, was born in 1854, educated at Liverpool College, and entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1872; became scholar and prizeman of the College, and took his degree of B.A. 1876 as fifth wrangler; and was elected Fellow in 1877. He became Demonstrator of Physics at the Cavendish Laboratory in 1880, and has held that post up to the present date. He is also Lecturer and assistant tutor of Trinity College; and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1882; and Treasurer of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. He was Hopkins' Prizeman, 1888; Secretary of the Electrical Standards Committee of the British Association; Examiner in the University of London. He is the author of various papers on Mathematical and Experimental Physics published in the Transactions of the Royal Society and elsewhere; and of a Textbook of Physical Optics; and (jointly with Mr. W. N. Shaw) a Text-book of Practical Physics. His writings treat chiefly of Optical and Electrical questions. One of the most important contains a verification of Fresnel's theory of double refraction for a bi-axial crystal; while others deal with the absolute resistance of the B.A. Unit, and the specific resistance of mercury. In some recent papers, published in the *Philosophical Magazine*, the theory of double refraction is treated from a dynamical standpoint, suggested by some work of Sir Wm. Thomson's.

GLEICHEN (Count), H.S.H. Prince Victor Ferdinand Francis Eugene Gustavus Adolphus Constantine Frederic, of Hohenlohe, Langenburg, was born at Langenburg, Nov. 11, 1833. He is brother of the reigning Prince Hermann Ernest Francis Bernard, and son of the late Prince Ernest, and the Princess Feodor, daughter of the late Prince Emich Charles of Leiningen. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe is therefore the nephew of Her Majesty the Queen. He is a retired captain in the Royal Navy, and served in the Baltic campaign of 1854, with the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol in 1855, and in the China war of 1857. In common with many members of the Royal family, he possesses a keen taste for the arts, and has exhibited statues at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions of sculpture since 1867. Among his numerous works may be mentioned a fine marble group of "The Deluge;" an ideal figure for his mother's grave at Baden, several statuettes and busts of members of the Royal family, and a monumental figure of Sir George Seymour. In 1875 he undertook, at the desire of Colonel Loyd Lindsay, a colossal statue of Alfred the Great, in Sicilian marble, for erection in the market-place of Wantage, the birthplace of the Saxon monarch. On the completion of the statue in 1877 it was presented to the inhabitants of the town by Colonel Lindsay. The ceremony of inauguration (July 14, 1877), was performed by the Prince of Wales, the cousin of the sculptor, and was the occasion of great rejoicings in the neighbourhood. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe holds the office of Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, and bears for himself, his wife (Laura, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Seymour, G.C.B.), and for his descendants by this marriage, his second title of Count Gleichen.

GLENN, Robert George, LL.B., J.P., Recorder of Croydon, was born June 5, 1844, in London, and is the son of the late R. Glenn, by his wife Rosalind, grand-daughter of the Rev. Charles Wesley. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, where he became a "Grecian," and obtained an open exhibition at the University. He proceeded to Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he gained an open scholarship in classics and mathematics, and was classical prizeman in his first year; and was head of the second class in the Law Tripos, 1864, and took the degree of LL.B. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1867, and has continued to practise since. He supported the petitions for incorporation presented by Croydon, Tunbridge Wells, Bournemouth, and Lowestoft; was appointed by the Charter to revise the first Burgess's Roll at Croydon, and sat there for some years as Revising Assessor. He established the *Norwood Post*, which was contributed to by the late Professor Palmer and other writers of eminence; was appointed first Recorder of Croydon in 1889, and is, by virtue of his office, a J.P. for the borough; is the author of "A Manual of the Laws affecting Medical Men," and is Standing Counsel to the Hospital Saturday Fund. He married in 1871 Eleanor, daughter of Harry Hayward, Esq., of Wilsford, Wilts, and has issue, two sons, Cecil Hayward and Hugh Wesley, and one daughter, Elsie Glenn.

GLOUCESTER and BRISTOL, Bishop of. *See* ELLICOTT, THE RT. REV. CHARLES JOHN.

GLOVER, James Grey, M.D., Edin. (1854), is the sixth son of the late Alderman Glover, J.P., of South Shields, and was born in that town on May 11, 1832. He studied in the University of Edinburgh; has been on the active staff of the *Lancet* for many years, first under the late Dr. James G. Wakley, and now under the joint editorship of Mr. Thomas H. Wakley and Mr. Thomas Wakley. Dr. Glover is a Member of the General Medical Council of Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. He was elected to that body in Nov., 1886, under the provisions of the Medical Act of that year, as Direct Representative of the Medical Profession in England and Wales, together with Mr. Wheelhouse, of Leeds, and Sir Walter B. Foster, M.D., M.P., of Birmingham. Dr. Glover married in 1869, Mary, daughter of the late William Muller, Esq., of Clapton.

GNEIST, Rudolph, Doctor of Laws and Philosophy, Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Berlin, was born in that city Aug. 13, 1816. After the usual course of study, he adopted the legal profession, and in 1836 became "Auscultator." In 1841 he was Assessor at the Superior Court, or "Chamber;" and in 1846 Assistant-Judge in the Supreme Tribunal. This post, and with it the judicial career, he abandoned in 1850. Already, in 1839, he was a *privat-docent* in law; in 1844, professor; in 1872-3, rector and pro-rector. His political career began in 1848, with a seat in the Municipal Council. From 1858 to the present time, he has been a member of the Prussian Lower House; in the Imperial Parliament he has sat from the first. In his earlier days he belonged to the so-called "Faction Vincke;" later he was leader of the Left Centre; and now he ranks among the National Liberals. In 1875 he was again called to the Bench as a Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Prussia and a member of the Privy Council. By an order of Emperor William I. he was nominated instructor to Prince William (the present Emperor William II.) in matters of political science. He is the author of numerous works on historical, constitutional and social subjects, the most important being: "The Constitution of Trial by Jury in Germany," 1849; "Nobility and Knighthood in England," 1853; "The English Constitutional and Administrative Law of the Present Day," 1857-63; "The Self-Government in England," 1863; "The Administrative Law in England," 3rd edit., 1883-84, two vols.; "Der Rechtsstaat," 1872; "Die Preussische Finanzreform," 1881; "Englische Verfassungsgeschichte," 1882. "Geschichte des Englisches Parliament," 1886. The last-named have been recently translated into English.

GOBLET, René, French Statesman, was born at Aire-sur-la-Lys, Sept. 26, 1828. He was called to the Bar at Amiens, and under the Empire took an active part in the establishment of a Liberal newspaper. He resigned his legal appointments, in 1871, in order to enter political life, and was elected to the National Assembly. He identified himself with the Republican Left, and in the important debates in which he took part soon made his mark as an orator. At the general election of 1876 he failed in his candidature for the representation of Amiens, but in the following year was successful, and in 1879 was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Justice. At the same time he took a prominent part in the affairs of his own town, and was Mayor of Amiens, and representative for its north-east division at the Council of the Somme. In Aug., 1881, he was re-elected for Amiens, and in M. de Freycinet's Cabinet of 1882 was appointed Minister of the Interior. He resigned with his colleagues on the Egyptian Question on July 29 of the same year. After the fall of M. Ferry, M. Goblet was appointed Minister of Education and Public Worship in the Cabinet of M. Brisson, in which capacity he introduced many important reforms. He resigned office with the Brisson Ministry in 1885, but was appointed to the same post under the new Prime Minister M. de Freycinet (Jan., 1886). In the long and important debate before the Senate on the subject of lay organization and primary education, M. Goblet made several striking speeches, that of Feb. 4 in particular being pronounced so admirable that it was ordered by the Senate to be published throughout the whole of France. On the fall of the Freycinet Cabinet in Dec., 1886, M. Goblet became Prime Minister, taking upon himself the additional offices of Minister of the Interior and *ad interim* Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Goblet is a progressive Republican, and still takes a deep interest in politics, although at the 1889 election he was defeated by a coalition of Monarchists and Boulangists.

GODDARD, Arabella. *See* DAVISON, MRS.

GODLEY, John Arthur, C.B., son of the late J. R. Godley, of Killegar, co. Leitrim, and of Charlotte, daughter of the late C. G. Wynne, Esq., of Voelas, Denbighshire, was born in Portman Square, London, June 17, 1847, and educated at Rugby and at Balliol College, Oxford. He obtained the Hertford, Ireland, and Eldon Law Scholarships, and other distinctions, and took his M.A. degree in 1873. He was a Fellow of Hertford College from 1874 to 1881, was called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn) in 1876; was private secretary to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 1872-74; to Earl Granville, 1875-80; and again to Mr. Gladstone, 1880-82; was a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, 1882-83, and in 1883 was appointed permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, which post he now holds. He was made a C.B. in 1882. In 1871 Mr. Godley married Miss Sarah James, only daughter of the first Lord Northbourne.

GODWIN, Parke, was born at Paterson, New Jersey, Feb. 25, 1816. He graduated from Princeton College in 1834, studied law and was admitted to practice, but preferred literary pursuits; and from 1837 until within the last few years was connected with the *New York Evening Post.* He edited in 1843-4 *The Pathfinder,* a literary journal, and was for some years a contributor to the *Democratic Review.* Of *Putnam's Magazine,* he was for a considerable time one of the principal editors, and always a contributor. Two volumes of critical and miscellaneous essays in that magazine have been collected under the titles, "Political Essays" and "Out of the Past," 1870. Besides his almost continuous journalistic labour, he has translated and edited Goethe's "Autobiography" and Zschokke's "Tales;" and compiled a "Handbook of Universal Biography," 1851; a new edit. entitled "Cyclopædia of Biography," 1878; and has written, among other works, "A Popular View of the Doctrines of Fourier," 1844; "Constructive Democracy;" and "Vala, a Mythological Tale," 1851. Many years ago he began an elaborate "History of France," of which only the first volume has been published. During the administration of President Polk he was Deputy Collector of New York, and subsequently took an active part in the formation of the Republican Party. In 1883 he published a "Biography of Wm. Cullen Bryant," in 2 vols., and superintended a new edition of his poems and prose writings in 4 vols. He married a daugh- of William Cullen Bryant.

GOE, The Rt. Rev. Field Flowers, D.D., Bishop of Melbourne, son of the late Mr. Field Flowers Goe, solicitor, was born at Louth, Lincolnshire, in 1832. He was educated at King Edward's Grammar School, Louth; and, after studying law for a time, went to Oxford in 1854, graduating at Magdalen Hall (now Hertford College) in 1857. He was ordained in 1858 by the Archbishop of York to the Curacy of Christ Church, Hull, and in the same year was ordained priest, and succeeded the Rev. John King as Incumbent of that church. He held this post until 1873, when he was appointed to the Rectory of Sunderland. Four years later he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of St. George's, Bloomsbury. In 1884 he was

Select Preacher to the University of Cambridge. Mr. Goe took an active part in the meetings of the Church Congress and in parochial missions, and was one of the representatives of the Rural Deanery of St. George's, Bloomsbury, in the London Diocesan Conference. In Oct., 1886, he was selected by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of Durham and Manchester, and Bishop Perry, by delegation from the Melbourne Board of Electors, to fill the Bishopric of Melbourne, vacant by the translation of Dr. Moorhouse to the See of Manchester. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey on St. Matthias' Day, 1887, by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson).

GOLDSMID, Major-General Sir Frederic John, C.B., K.C.S.I., born at Milan, Aug. 19, 1818, was educated at the private English School of the Rev. Mr. Maturin in Paris, at King's College School, and at King's College, London. He was appointed ensign in the Madras Army in 1839; lieutenant in 1840; captain in 1851; brevet major in 1856; major in 1861; brevet lieut.-colonel in 1863; lieut.-colonel in 1865; brevet colonel in 1870; and retired with rank of major-general from Jan. 1, 1875. From 1839 to 1856 he held several military staff appointments, general and regimental; but from 1852 to 1873 he was chiefly in civil and political employ. From 1865 to 1870 he was chief director of the Government Indo-European Telegraph; from 1870 to 1873, Boundary Commissioner and Arbitrator for the Eastern Frontiers of Persia, with the rank of major-general. He served in the Chinese campaign of 1840-42; and with the Turkish troops in the Eastern Crimea in 1855-56; was afterwards employed on several official missions, to Makran in 1856, 1863, and 1869; through Turkish Arabia and Asia Minor to Constantinople in 1864; to Eastern Persia and Baluchistan in 1866-70-71; and Western-Afghanistan in 1872. He laid down the Perso-Baluch frontier in 1871; and arbitrated on the Perso-Afghan frontier in 1872. In 1877 he was appointed British Commissioner on the International Commission for Immigration of Indian Coolies in the French island of Bourbon, and was employed on a later commission assembled in Paris on the same question in 1880. He was English Controller of Daïra Sanieh, in Egypt, from 1880 to 1883; and in 1882 he organized a Local Intelligence Department at Alexandria, which had existence throughout the war. For this last-named service, at the close of operations, he, and those employed under him, received the thanks of the General commanding the expeditionary force, and of the War Office. In 1883 he proceeded to the Congo for H.M. the King of the Belgians; but returned at the close of the year to Europe on account of ill-health. Besides pamphlets or miscellaneous writings of a minor character, he brought out in 1874, a volume entitled "Telegraph and Travel;" edited "Eastern Persia" in 1876; and published the "Life of Sir James Outram," 2 vols., in 1880. He was created a C.B. in 1866; K.C.S.I. in 1870; has the 2nd class Order of the Osmanieh, 4th class Order of the Medjidieh, the China Medal, Turkish War Medal, Egyptian War Medal, and Khedive's Bronze Star. He is a Vice-President of the Royal Geographical and of the Royal Asiatic Societies.

GOLDSMID, Sir Julian, M.P., eldest son of the late Frederick Goldsmid, was born in Oct. 1838. He was educated at University College, London, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in Jan. 1864, when he chose the Oxford Circuit. He is a magistrate for Kent, Middlesex, and London, and a deputy-lieutenant for Kent, Sussex, and Berks. He is a Fellow of University College, London, and a member of the Senate of the University of London. He sat as a Liberal for Honiton from March, 1866, till its disfranchisement in 1868, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for Mid-Surrey. He was returned for Rochester in July, 1870, and sat for that constituency until 1880. He was returned for South St. Pancras in 1885, and again as a Unionist Liberal in 1886.

GONCOURT, Edmond Louis Antoine Huot de, a French writer, born at Nancy, May 26, 1822, is a grandson of Jean Antoine Huot de Goncourt, a deputy in the National Assembly of 1789. As an author he became known by a long series of works written in conjunction with his brother, Jules Alfred Huot de Goncourt, who was born at Paris in 1830, and who died at Auteuil in June, 1870. Some were novels; others, and the more important, were a series of studies on the society and art of the 18th century in France. The two brothers published in their joint names, "En 18 . . ," a novel, 1851; "Salon de 1852;" "Les Mystères des Théâtres," and "La Lorette," 1853; "Histoire de la Société Française pendant la Révolution, et sous la Directoire," 2 vols., 1854-5; "La Révolution dans les Mœurs," 1854; "La Peinture à l'Exposition Universelle de 1855;" "Les Actrices," and "Une Voiture de Masques," 1856, republished under the title of "Quelques Créatures de ce Temps," 1876; "Portraits intimes du XVIIIe Siècle," two series, 1856-8; "Sophie Arnould, d'après sa correspondance et ses mémoires inédits," 1857; "Histoire de Marie-Antoinette," 1858; "Les Maîtresses de Louis XV.," 2 vols., and "Les Hommes des Lettres," 1860, a novel republished under the title of "Charles Demailly," 1869; "Sœur Philomème," a novel, 1861; "La Femme au XVIIIe Siècle," 1862, reprinted in 1877, with the addition of a chapter entitled "L'Amour au XVIIIe Siècle;" "Renée Mauperm," a novel, 1864; "Germinie Lacerteux," 1865; "Idées et Sensations," 1866; "Manette Salomon," 2 vols., 1867; "Madame Gervaisais," 1869; "Gavarni, l'Homme et l'Artiste," 1873; "L'Art au XVIIIe Siècle," 3 vols., 1874; and three dramas, "Henriette Maréchall," 1865; "La Patrie en danger," 1873; and "Germinie Lacerteux," a piece based upon the novel issued in 1865. Since the death of his brother, M. Edmond de Goncourt has published under his own name, "L'Œuvre de Watteau," a classified catalogue, 1876; "L'Œuvre de Prudhon," 1877; "La Fille Elisa," a novel, 1878; "Les Frères Zemganno," a novel, 1879; "La Maison d'un Artist," 2 vols., 1881; "La Faustin," roman, 1882; "Chérie," roman, 1884; "Madame Saint-Huberty, biographie de la Chanteuse," 1885; "Mademoiselle Clairon, biographie de la Tragédienne," 1890. M. Edmond de Goncourt has recently published "Journal des Goncourt, Mémoires de la Vie Littéraire, 1851-70," 3 vols., and in March, 1890, commenced the publication of a second series extending from 1870 to 1890.

GONZALEZ, Gen. Manuel, Mexican soldier and statesman, was born near Matamoros Tamaulipas, Mexico, in 1820. He was intended for a mercantile career, but relinquished it to enter the army. From 1853 to 1876 he took an active part in the various attempts made by the Liberals to overthrow the successive Mexican governments, and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General, which Juarez conferred upon him in 1867. On the accession of the Presidency of Diaz, Gonzalez was appointed Secretary of War, 1878, and subsequently was made Commander-in-Chief of the North-Western District, 1879. For his services in quelling seditious movements in this region he received from the Mexican Congress the rank of General of Division, and the title of "Pacificator of the Occident." In 1880 he succeeded Diaz as President, but his administration was not a successful one, and he left the government at the end of his term, in 1884, with a bankrupt exchequer. Since 1885 he has been Governor of the State of Guanajuato.

GOODALE, George Lincoln, M.D., American botanist, was born at Saco, Maine, Aug. 3, 1839. He graduated at Amherst College in 1860, and received his degree of M.D. at Bowdoin College and at Harvard in 1863. He began the practice of his profession at Portland (Maine), and was soon appointed Instructor in Anatomy at the medical school located there, assuming also, in 1864, the duties of State Assayer of Maine. In 1867 he became Professor of Natural Science and Applied Chemistry in Bowdoin; and in 1868 was given the chair of Materia Medica in the Maine Medical School, and was also made a Member of the Board of Agriculture. These positions he resigned in 1872, to accept the Instructorship in Botany, and the University Lectureship on Vegetable Physiology at Harvard. In 1873 he was made Assistant Professor of Vegetable Physiology; in 1878 Professor of Botany; and in 1879 Director of the Botanic Garden. He was elected a Member of the Council of Harvard College Library in 1875; and a Member of the Faculty of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy in 1881. Professor Goodale is President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of many other scientific bodies. Among his publications are: "Wild Flowers of North America," 1882; "Vegetable Physiology," 1885; and "Vegetable Histology," 1885. The last two have been combined with other matter to form the second part ("Physiological Botany") of "Gray's Botanical Text-Book," 1885.

GOODALL, Frederick, R.A., son of the late Mr. Edward Goodall, the eminent engraver (who died April 11, 1870), was born in London, Sept. 17, 1822. Before he was fifteen he had won the "Isis," and the large silver medal of the Society of Arts. In 1838 he went on a sketching tour through Normandy. In 1839, when but seventeen, he exhibited his first picture at the Academy—"Card Players." Subsequent visits to Normandy, Brittany, and Ireland, supplied him with materials for a long series of popular pictures. One of these early pictures, "The Return from Christening," received a prize of £50 from the British Institution. Two others, "The Tired Soldier," 1842, and

"The Village Holiday," 1847, are now in the National Gallery. Other important pictures drawn from old English life were "Hunt the Slipper" and "Raising the Maypole," 1851. A charming scene from Milton's "L'Allegro" was in a walk he had seldom trod. In 1853 he was elected an Associate of the Academy. Two years later he exhibited "An Episode of the Happier Days of Charles I.," representing a water party in the Royal barge at Hampton Court: and after this came "The Swing," 1855, and "Cranmer at the Traitor's Gate," 1856, engraved in line by his father. In 1857 Mr. Goodall visited Venice and Chioggia, where he made studies for "Felice Ballarin reciting Tasso," which was not completed for the following exhibition, but exhibited in 1859. The winter of 1858 and the spring of 1859 he spent in Egypt and several pictures have been the result of that journey. In 1863 he was elected a Royal Academician. Since then he has exhibited "The Song of the Nubian Slave," his diploma work, and "The Messenger from Sinai at the Wells of Moses," in 1864; "Rising of the Nile," in 1865; "Hagar and Ishmael," in 1866; "Mater Purissima" and "Mater Dolorosa," in 1868; "Jochebed," in 1870; "The Head of the House at Prayer," in 1872; "An Arab Improvisatore," and "Subsiding of the Nile," in 1873; "Rachel and her Flock," "Agriculture in the Valley of the Nile," "A Fruit Woman of Cairo," "A Seller of Doves," and "The Day of Palm Offering," in 1875; "An Intruder on the Bedouin's Pasture," "The Holy Mother," and "Sheep-washing near the Pyramids of Ghizeh," in 1876; "Glencoe," "The Time of Roses," and "The Water-carriers: Egypt," in 1877; "Oxhey Place, Herts," "The Daughters of Laban," and "Palm Sunday," in 1878; "Water for the Camp," "Sarah and Isaac," and "Hagar and Ishmael," in 1879; "Moving to Fresh Pastures," "Time of the Overflow, Egypt," "Hannah's Vow," "An Egyptian Pastoral," and "Holy Childhood," in 1880; "The Road to Mecca," "The Return from Mecca," "Artist and Model," and "Rebecca," in 1881; "Memphis," and "The Arrival at the Well," in 1882; "Crossing the Desert," "Returning from the Pasture, Ghizeh," "A Coffee Shop, Cairo," "Outside the Tent," and "Water for the Camp," 1883; "A New Light in the Hareem," "The Flight into Egypt," "Sword of the Faithful," 1884; "Finding of Moses," "The Holy Child," "Gordon's last Messenger," 1885; "Misery," 1887; "Leading the Flock," 1889; and "The Thames from Windsor Castle," 1890.

GOODE, George Brown, American ichthyologist, was born at New Albany, Indiana, Feb. 13, 1851. He graduated at the Wesleyan College in 1870, and in 1871 took charge of the College Museum. He joined the staff of the Smithsonian Museum in 1873, and from 1874 to 1887 was Chief of the Division of Fisheries. On the organization of the National Museum he became its Assistant Director. He supervised the Natural History department of the government at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876; was the United States Commissioner to the Fisheries Exhibition at Berlin in 1880, and at London in 1883; and was a Member of the Government Executive Board for the New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Louisville Expositions in 1884. In 1887 he succeeded the late Professor Baird as United States Fish Commissioner. His published papers on ichthyology, museum administration and fish economy number over a hundred. He has issued, in book-form, "Catalogue of the Fishes of the Bermudas," 1876; "Annual Resources of the United States," 1876; with T. H. Bean, "A Catalogue of the Fishes of Essex County," 1879; "Game Fishes of the United States," 1879; "American Fisheries: a History of the Menhaden," 1880; "Materials for a History of the American Mackerel Fishery," 1882; "Materials for a History of the Sword-Fishes," 1882; "The Natural History of the Bermuda Islands," edited 1882; "A Review of the Fishing Industries of the United States," 1883; "The Fisheries of the United States," 1884; "Status of the United States Fish Commission in 1884," 1884; "Beginning of Natural History in America," 1886; "Britons, Saxons and Virginians," 1887; "American Fishes," and "Virginia Cousins," 1888.

GOODWIN, The Right Rev. Harvey, D.D., Bishop of Carlisle, formerly Dean of Ely, was born at King's Lynn, Norfolk, in 1818, and educated privately. Entering Caius College, Cambridge, in 1836, he graduated as second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1840. He was Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of his College, and incumbent of St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, from 1848 to 1858, during part of which time he held the Hulsean Lectureship in the University. He was Dean of Ely from 1858 to 1869, when he was appointed Bishop of Carlisle in succession to Dr. Waldegrave. He is the author of "A Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie;" "Essays on the Pentateuch;" a "Commentary on St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke;" "Hulsean Lectures," in 1855-6; "Lectures on the Church Catechism;" a "Guide to the Parish Church," Parish Sermons, University Sermons, etc., "Walks in the Region of Science and Faith," 1883; "The Foundations of the Creed," 1889; and of some mathematical treatises, including an "Elementary Course of Mathematics," "Elementary Statics," and "Elementary Dynamics."

GORDON, The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton, Governor of Ceylon, is the youngest son of the fourth Earl of Aberdeen, and was born in 1817, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He sat in Parliament as Liberal member for Beverley from 1854 to 1857; was Secretary to the special mission to the Ionian Islands, in 1858; appointed Governor of New Brunswick, in 1866; Govenor of Trinidad, in 1870; the first Governor of the Fiji Islands, in 1874; High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, in 1877; Governor of New Zealand, in 1880: and Governor of Ceylon, in 1883.

GORDON, John B., born in Upson county, Georgia, Feb. 6, 1832, was educated at the University of Georgia, and admitted to the Bar. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as Captain, and rose to the rank of Lieut.-General. He became prominent towards the end of the war, especially during the protracted siege of Petersburg by General Grant. He commanded at the close of the war one wing of Lee's army, and led the last assault at Appomattox Court House. The State of Georgia having been "reconstructed," as a member of the Union, he was in 1868, the Democratic candidate for Governor, but his Republican opponent was declared to be elected. In 1873 he was chosen Senator from Georgia, and re-elected in 1879, but resigned his seat in 1880. He took a leading part in the Senate, and although a Democrat, gave a moderate support to the policy of President Hayes. On his retirement from the Senate he became interested in various railroad enterprises, but in 1886 was elected Governor of Georgia, an office to which he was re-elected in 1888, and which he now (1890) holds.

GORDON-CUMMING, Miss Constance Frederica, sixth daughter of Sir William Gordon-Cumming, of Altyre and Gordonstoun, Morayshire, was born at Altyre, May 26, 1837. Homes so beautiful early inspired in her a deep love of nature, but for the first thirty years of her life, her wanderings were entirely confined to Great Britain. Then an invitation to join a married sister in the Himalayas resulted in her penetrating to the boundaries of Chinese Tartary, and, the taste for travel being now fairly awakened, the next twelve years were spent in various Oriental countries, and Pacific Isles. Miss Gordon-Cumming has published accounts of her travels in the following volumes: "In the Hebrides;" "Viâ Cornwall to Egypt;" "In the Himalayas;" "At Home in Figi;" "A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War;" "Fire Fountains of Hawaii;" "Granite Crags of California;" "Wanderings in China;" and lastly, "Work for the Blind in China:" this work of training the blind of China as successful mission agents, and especially of training blind girls to read and sing in the secluded homes of their countrywomen, being one in which Miss Gordon-Cumming takes the deepest interest.

GORE, The Rev. Charles, M.A., is the son of the Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, and the nephew of the fourth Earl of Arran, and was born in 1853. He is a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and Principal of the Pusey Library, and one of the literary executors of the will of the late Canon Liddon. He has "come to the front" principally as the editor of "Lux Mundi," a book which has excited great discussion among theologians. He is the Bampton Lecturer for 1891.

GORE, George, LL.D., F.R.S., was born Jan., 1826, at Bristol, and attended a private school until of the age of twelve years; but has otherwise been entirely self-educated and self-trained, without the aid of scientific teachers, lectures, or lessons, or the advantage of working with scientific persons. Yet so well did he educate himself, and so important were his scientific discourses that he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, 1865, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. of Edinburgh University, 1877. He was Lecturer on Physics and Chemistry during many years at the Grammar School of King Edward VI., Birmingham; and is the author of "Theory and Practice of Electro-deposition," 1856; "The Art of Electro-metallurgy," 1877; "The Art of Scientific Discovery," 1878; "The Scientific Basis of National Progress and Morality," 1882; "Electro-chemistry," 1885; and "The Art of Electrolytic Separation and Refining of Metals," 1890. He has made numerous scientific discoveries in physics and chemistry, which have been published in a series of papers in the Philosophical Transactions of the

Royal Society, the Proceedings of that Society, the Proceedings of the Birmingham Philosophical Society, the *Philosophical Magazine*, &c. A list of most of his original electrical researches is given in "The Electrician's Directory," 1889, p. 163. He is chiefly distinguished by his discoveries in, and writings upon, the subjects of Electro-chemistry, Electro-metallurgy, and Chemistry; his experimental investigations of the highly dangerous substance anhydrous hydrofluoric acid and the fluorides; his discovery of "explosive antimony," and his recent invention of the "voltaic balance," by means of which he has been enabled to discover and investigate invisible molecular changes (and measure their rates) in a number of liquids, to measure the effect of light upon chlorine-water, to discover a number of isomeric liquids, to prove the existence of several hundreds of new chemical substances termed "solution compounds," and to detect the influence of one part by weight of chlorine in 500,000 million parts of water. He was the first to observe the remarkable molecular change which occurs in iron at a dull red heat, his original observation of the decolorising effect of chlorine-water on crude phosphorus gave rise to the present mode of bleaching that substance, and his solution for electro-depositing nickel, made known in the year 1856, was the first to be commercially employed in electro-plating articles with nickel. Of his writings on the subject of original scientific research an article entitled "The National Importance of Scientific Research," published in *The Westminster Review*, April 1873, excited public attention, and received favourable notice of many members of her Majesty's Government; and the view expressed and illustrated in his book on "The Scientific Basis of National Progress and Morality," —that new knowledge is the starting-point of all human advance, and is gradually regenerating mankind,—is now beginning to be publicly recognised.

GORGEI, General Arthur, was born at Toporcz in Upper Hungary, on Jan. 30, 1818; and having received a military education at Tuln, entered the Hungarian Body-Guard; but subsequently relinquished the profession of arms, and studied chemistry in the University of Prague. However, on the outbreak of the Hungarian revolution in 1848, his military ardour revived, and he went to the aid of Kossuth, and by his genius for war soon rose to the rank of General. His retreat through the defiles of the Carpathians was one of the most brilliant feats of the war. In 1849 he won a succession of victories, and was made Minister of War, refusing at the same time the rank of Field Marshal. Subsequently, through refusing to co-operate with his colleagues, he caused them to be defeated in detail; and, on Aug. 13, he was completely surrounded at Valagos, and surrendered to the Russian General, Rudiger. "His treason," wrote Kossuth, "has inflicted on me, and through me, on the Republic, a death-blow." Ultimately he was pardoned; and he published in 1851 a narrative of his connection with the insurrection, under the title of "My Life and Acts in Hungary." From that time he has lived in retirement, keeping completely aloof from politics. In 1885 a proposal was made formally to reinstate him in public favour, but it was not well received in Hungary.

GORRIE, Sir John, K.B., born in the parish of Kettle, Fifeshire, in 1829, is the son of the Rev. Daniel Gorrie, United Presbyterian Minister, and was educated at the village school, subsequently at the Madras College, St. Andrews, and then at the University of Edinburgh. He was called to the Bar of Scotland in 1856. To Sir John's advocacy that the Volunteer movement should be made a national one, by including all ranks of the people, that Force owed a great deal at its start. At the request of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh he himself raised a couple of artizan companies of 100 men each in a single day, and this continued until a whole battalion was formed out of similar materials. The example of Edinburgh was quickly followed throughout the country, and the impulse then given has never been lost. Mr. Gorrie visited America in 1860, the year of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and all his anti-slavery views being confirmed by what he saw and heard he was able to do effective service in the cause of the Northern States when the great Civil War broke out. He then became a leader-writer on the *Morning Star*, having as colleagues many men who have since distinguished themselves in literature and politics. In 1865, on the news reaching this country of the disturbances in Jamaica which led ultimately to the removal and attempted trial of Governor Eyre, Mr. Gorrie was invited by the Jamaica Committee to go out to represent them before the Royal Commission in the Colony. This service, which extended over several months, having been performed to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, Mr. Gorrie returned to his usual vocations in London until 1868, when he offered his services to the Border Burghs. Finding, however, that his candidature would split up the advanced liberal party, a portion of whom considered themselves pledged to Sir George, then Mr., Trevelyan, he withdrew. In 1869 he was offered and accepted the post of Substitute Procureur-General in Mauritius, and a few months after his arrival became a Puisne Judge. He was a member of a commission which discovered an extraordinary system of legal oppression upon natives of India who had completed their indentures as Coolies, and he also showed how properties were wasted by legal costs, because of the officials misunderstanding the spirit and meaning of the local ordinances. Mr. Gorrie boldly protected the Creoles and Coolies alike from all attempted oppression; and when, in 1876, he was removed to take the post of Chief Justice of the new Colony of Fiji, he received a striking testimonial of the respect and esteem in which he was held by the whole community. In Fiji, an altogether different native race and language had to be studied, and as the chief justice was a member of the Legislative Council, a different class of work had to be undertaken. Perhaps the most useful work done by Mr. Gorrie at that time was the application of the Torrens system of land titles to the lands which had been acquired by Europeans in the new Colony. Whilst engaged in these labours the High Commission for the Western Pacific was organized by an Order in Council, the Chief Justice becoming Chief Judicial Commissioner. He also acted for upwards of one year as High Commissioner. After being knighted in 1882, Sir John was appointed to the old West India Colonies, now united into the Leeward group. While there, he contributed most materially to overthrow the custom of consignee's lien, which favoured the London merchant at the expense of local creditors; and also the Encumbered Estates Court, which made West Indian properties change hands in London without giving people in the locality a chance to bid. Sir John drafted with great labour an ordinance to introduce Indefeasible Titles, and to give security for local advances. This ordinance ultimately became law, and Sir John received a unanimous vote of thanks from the Leeward Islands Legislature. In 1885 Sir John was transferred to Trinidad, and both in that island and in Tobago, now annexed to Trinidad, he has been energetically endeavouring to make the Courts of Justice accessible to all, to administer justice impartially, and to promote measures for the well-being of the Colony. On his return to the Colony lately from a visit home, the reception accorded to him was of an impressive and enthusiastic character.

GORST, The Right Hon. Sir John Eldon, P.C., Q.C., M.P., the Under-Secretary of State for India, is a son of the late Mr. Edward Chaddock Lowndes (the last name assumed instead of Gorst), of Preston, Lancashire, and was born in May, 1835. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was sometime a Fellow, and was third Wrangler in 1857. From 1861-63 he was Civil Commissioner of Waikato, New Zealand, and in 1865 was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, becoming a Q.C. in 1875. In 1866 he entered Parliament as Conservative member for Cambridge, but was defeated in 1868. In 1875 he was returned for Chatham, which he has continued to represent ever since. Mr. Gorst was from 1880 to 1885 one of the small group of members known as the Fourth Party, who all have since received such remarkable political advancement. In Lord Salisbury's first administration (1885) he was Solicitor-General; and in the present Government he holds the post of Under-Secretary for India, and was created a Privy Councillor in 1890.

GOSCHEN, The Right Hon. George Joachim, M.P., P.C., son of the late William Henry Goschen, a London merchant, of German extraction, was born Aug. 10, 1831. He received his education at Rugby, under Drs. Tait and Goulburn, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking a first-class in classics, in 1853. Soon after, he became a merchant in partnership with Messrs. Frühling and Goschen, of Austinfriars, and a Director of the Bank of England; but he retired from the partnership on taking office in the Russell-Gladstone ministry. He was returned in the Liberal interest for the City of London, in May, 1863, on the death of Mr. W. Wood; and he took an active part in the movement for throwing open the universities to dissenters, and the abolition of religious tests. Mr. Goschen, who was re-elected for the City of London, at the head of the poll, at the general election in July, 1865, was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Nov. 20, 1865, when he was sworn of the Privy Council, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and a Cabinet Minister Jan. 26, 1866, retiring with the Russell ministry in June of that year. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power, in Dec., 1868, he was appointed President of the Poor-Law Board, which office he held till March, 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. He went out of office with his party in Feb., 1874. At the general election which was held in that year he was the only Liberal candidate returned for the City, In 1876 Mr. Goschen and M. Joubert were chosen as delegates of the British and French holders of the Egyptian debts to concert measures for the conversion of the debts. They proceeded to Egypt, were they were received by the Khedive (Aug. 14), and eventually an agreement was signed at Cairo (Nov. 18) for a reorganisation of the finances and public debt of Egypt. On July 17, 1878, Mr. Goschen issued an address to the Liberal electors of the City of London, declining to come forward again at the next general election, on the ground that his votes on the County Franchise question had not been in accord with the views generally entertained by the party. Mr. Goschen attended the International Monetary Conference held at the Foreign Office, Paris, in Aug., 1878. In May, 1880, immediately after Mr. Gladstone's accession to power, Mr. Goschen consented to undertake the special duties of Ambassador Extraordinary at Constantinople, in the place of Sir Henry Layard, who retired, nominally on leave of absence, but in fact finally. Before proceeding to Constantinople Mr. Goschen visited the most important political centres in Europe, and this was the first step towards the formation of a European concert for the execution of the unperformed parts of the Treaty of Berlin. In 1881 the ambassadors of the Great Powers in the Conference of Constantinople, after long and patient negotiations, joined in a note to the Greek Government recommending the acceptance of the utmost that Turkey could be brought to yield. The new frontier line left the greater part of Epirus, with Janina and Metzovo, to Turkey, giving Greece possession of almost all Thessaly, and the command of the Gulf of Arta. The Cabinet of Athens was forced, under pressure, to agree to this frontier line, which deprived Greece of nearly one-third of the territory promised to her at Berlin. It was admitted by all the Powers that the assent of Turkey to these terms was obtained chiefly through the persistence and firmness of Mr. Goschen. His mission came to an end in April, 1881. Mr. Goschen was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England in Nov., 1882. He has written largely on financial questions, and his treatise on "The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges," 5th edit., 1864, has been translated into French by M. Léon Say. He has published in pamphlet form his "Speech on the Oxford University Tests Abolition Bill," 1865, and his "Speech on Bankruptcy Legislation and other Commercial Subjects," 1868. At the general election of 1885, Mr. Goschen, who had sat for Ripon since his retirement from the representation of the City of London in 1880, was elected, after a severe contest (in which he was opposed by a Radical, but obtained a great majority), to represent the Eastern Division of Edinburgh. In 1886, however, he was defeated by a large Gladstone-Liberal majority, Mr. Gladstone himself having denounced him as a Tory. Mr. Goschen had taken a foremost place in the campaign against the Home Rule Bill. On the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill in Dec., 1886, and when Lord Salisbury had failed to induce Lord Hartington to join his Government, Mr. Goschen was prevailed upon to accept the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, though he declined the leadership of the House. Mr. Goschen's scheme for the reduction of the interest on the National Debt was cordially accepted by all parties, and successfully brought to a conclusion in July, 1889. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh in 1890.

GOSSE, Edmund William, M.A., only son of the late Mr. Philip Henry Gosse, F.R.S., was born in London, Sept. 21, 1849, and educated in Devonshire. He was appointed assistant-librarian at the British Museum in 1867; but has held since 1875 the post of Translator to the Board of Trade. In 1872 and 1874 he visited Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, for the purpose of studying the literature of those countries; and in 1877 he visited Holland with a similar purpose. His poetical writings consist of "Madrigals, Songs, and Sonnets" (in conjunction with a friend), 1870; "On Viol and Flute," lyrical poems, 1873; "King Erik," a tragedy, 1876; "The Unknown Lover," a drama, 1878; "New Poems," 1879; and "Firdausi in Exile, and other Poems," 1886. Mr. Gosse wrote "The Masque of Painters," which was performed by the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, on May 19, 1885, and on subsequent evenings, with great success. A collected edition of Mr. Gosse's poems called "On Viol and Flute," appeared in 1890. His chief prose writings are a volume of "Northern Studies," 1879, consisting of critical essays in Scandinavian, Dutch, and German literature; a "Life of Gray," 1882 (*English Men of*

Letters Series); about thirty essays contributed to Ward's "English Poets," in 1880-81; "Seventeenth Century Studies; a contribution to the history of English Poetry," 1883; "From Shakespeare to Pope; an inquiry into the causes of the rise of classical poetry in England," 1885. He has also edited a volume of "English Odes," 1881; a complete edition of the works of Gray, in 4 vols., 1884; a "Life of William Congreve," 1888; a "History of Eighteenth Century Literature," 1889; and a new series of translated foreign novels, the first of which is "In God's Way," by Björnson, 1890. He is at present (1890) engaged on a biography of his father, the naturalist. In the spring of 1884, Mr. Gosse was elected Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the place of Mr. Leslie Stephen, who retired; and in 1885 he received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Cambridge. He was re-elected Clark Lecturer in 1886, and retired in 1889. In the winter of 1884-85, Mr. Gosse, who had been invited to deliver the Lowell Lectures that season, visited America, and lectured not only in Boston, but before Harvard and Yale Colleges, before the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, and in New York. In 1875 Mr. Gosse married a lady who is well known as an artist, and as a contributor to the principal exhibitions.

GOT, François Jules Edmond, an eminent French comedian, born at Lignerolles (Orne), Oct. 1, 1822, received his education at the Collége Charlemagne, and after being employed for a short time at the Prefecture of the Seine, entered M. Provost's class at the Conservatoire, where, in 1842, he carried off the second, and in 1843 the first, prize for comedy. After a year's compulsory service in the army, he made his first bow to a Parisian audience in 1844 at the Comédie Française, of which Society he became a member in 1850. M. Got's reputation steadily increased, and he is now most deservedly regarded as one of the greatest actors on the French stage. He excels in the representation of the leading comic parts in the old classical dramas, and has created scores of original characters in modern pieces. M. Got's name has been frequently before the public, in connection with the internal dissensions of the Comédie Française. When M. Got and his colleagues of the Théâtre Français visited London in 1871, they were entertained at a public dinner at the Crystal Palace. On Aug. 4, 1881, M. Turquet, the Under Secretary of State for Fine Arts, publicly conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honour on M. Got at the Conservatoire. It was as Professor of the Conservatoire and Maître de Conférences à l'École Normale Supérieure, that M. Got recived this high recompense for his services. But perhaps it may with truth be considered, as was said by the Vice-Secretary of State, that M. Got was the first dramatic artist who, while following his profession, has been decorated.

GOUGH, Lieut.-General Sir Charles John Stanley, K.C.B., V.C., entered the army on March 20, 1848; Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1849; Captain, June 9, 1857; Major, July 20, 1858; Lieut.-Colonel, Jan. 24, 1867; Colonel, Nov. 28, 1875; Major-General, July 2, 1885; Lieut.-General, June 5, 1889. Sir Charles Gough served throughout the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9, including the action of Ramnuggur, passage of the Chenab, and battles of Sadoolapore, Chilliamvalla, and Goojerat (Medal with two Clasps); served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1857-8; was with the Guide Corps at the siege and capture of Delhi; was Commander of the Guide Cavalry in the affairs at Kurkonda on the 15th, and Rhotuck on the 17th and 18th of August, 1857, engaged in the cavalry affair in rear of the camp on Sept. 11. He served with Brigadier Showers' Column in the Delhi and Jhujjur districts; was engaged in the action of Narnole on Nov. 16th; served with Hodson's Horse in the actions of Gungeeree, Putteallee, Mynpoorie, and Shumshabad (wounded); commanded a squadron of Hodson's Horse in the action of Meangunge; was present throughout the siege and capture of Lucknow (Medal with two Clasps, Victoria Cross, and Brevet of Major). "He was awarded the V.C., 1st, For gallantry in an affair at Khurkowdah, near Rhotuck, on Aug. 15, 1857, in which he saved his brother, who was wounded, and killed two of the enemy. 2nd, For gallantry on Aug. 18, when he led a troop of the Guide Cavalry in a charge, and cut down two of the enemy's sowars, with one of whom he had a desperate hand-to-hand combat. 3rd, For gallantry, on Jan. 27, 1858, at Shumshabad, where, in a charge, he attacked one of the enemy's leaders, and pierced him with his sword, which was carried out of his hand in the *mêlée*. He defended himself with his revolver, and shot two of the enemy. 4th, For gallantry, on Feb. 23, 1858, at Meangunge, where he came to the assistance of Brevet-Major O. H. St. George Anson, and killed his opponent, immediately afterwards cutting down another of the enemy in the same gallant manner." Sir Charles Gough served with the Bhootan Expedition in 1864-65 (Medal with Clasp); served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and was present at the attack and capture of Ali Musjid, and in the engagement at Futtehabad (mentioned in despatches); commanded a force of all arms which proceeded from Gundamuck to the relief of Cabul in Dec., 1879 (mentioned in despatches); and commanded a brigade in the engagement at Saidabad (mentioned in despatches, K.C.B., and Medal with two Clasps).

GOUGH, Major-General Sir Hugh Henry, K.C.B., V.C., entered the army on Sept. 4, 1853; Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1855; Captain, Jan. 4, 1861; Brevet Major, Jan. 5, 1861; Major, Sept. 4, 1873; Brevet Lieut.-Col., March 30, 1869; Lieut.-Col., Sept. 4, 1879; Brevet Col., Oct. 1, 1877; Major-General, Feb. 6, 1887. Sir Hugh Gough served as Adjutant of Hodson's Horse throughout the siege of Delhi (wounded); commanded a wing of the regiment in the actions of Bolundshur, Allyghur, and Agra, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, battle of Cawnpore, affairs at Seraighat and Khodagunge, siege and capture of Lucknow (severely wounded and two horses killed), and action of Ranode (mentioned in despatches on several occasions for "distinguished bravery," and thanked by the Governor-General of India, Brevet of Major, Victoria Cross, and Medal with three Clasps). He received the V.C. for the following circumstances:—"Lieutenant Gough, when in command of a party of Hodson's Horse near Alumbagh on Nov. 12, 1857, particularly distinguished himself by his forward bearing in charging across a swamp, and capturing two guns, although they were defended by a vastly superior body of the enemy. On this occasion he had his horse wounded in two places, and his turban cut through by a sword, whilst engaged in combat with three sepoys. Lieutenant Gough particularly distinguished himself also near Jellalabad, Lucknow, on Feb. 25, 1858, by showing a brilliant example to his regiment, when ordered to charge the enemy's guns; and, by his gallant and forward conduct he enabled his men to effect their object. On this occasion he engaged himself in a series of single combats, until at last he was disabled by a musket-ball through the leg, while charging two sepoys with fixed boyonets. Lieutenant Gough on this day had two horses killed under him, a shot through his helmet, and another through his scabbard, besides being severely wounded." He commanded the 12th Bengal Cavalry in the Abyssinian Campaign in 1868, and was present at the capture of Magdala (mentioned in despatches, C.B., and Medal); served throughout the Afghan War of 1878-80; commanded the cavalry of the Koorum Force in 1878-79, and was present at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal, in the pursuit of the Afghans over the Shutargardan, in the affair of the Maugior Pass, and during the operations in Khost. He served with the Cabul Field Force in 1879-80 as Brigadier-General of Communications, and was present in the engagement at Charasiab, and in the various operations around Cabul in Dec., 1879 (wounded); accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Candahar in command of the Cavalry Brigade, and was present at the reconnaissance of Aug. 31 in command of the troops engaged and in the cavalry pursuit on the following day (frequently mentioned in despatches, K.C.B., Medal with four Clasps, and Bronze Decoration).

GOULBURN, The Very Rev. Edward Meyrick, D.D., late Dean of Norwich, son of Edward Goulburn, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, born about 1818, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected a scholar in 1835, and where he graduated B.A. in 1839, taking first-class honours in the School of *Literæ Humaniores*, and was elected Fellow of Merton College in 1841. Having held for some years a College tutorship conjointly with the incumbency of Holywell, in Oxford, he was elected in 1850 successor to Dr. Tait, Dean of Carlisle, in the Head Mastership of Rugby School, from which post he retired in 1858. He preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford in 1850; was appointed minister of Quebec Chapel and prebendary of St. Paul's in 1858; one of the Queen's chaplains in ordinary, and incumbent of St. John's, Paddington, in 1859; and Dean of Norwich in 1866. He resigned the Deanery of Norwich, June 17, 1889. In addition to a large number of single sermons and lectures, Dean Goulburn has published "The Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body, as taught in Holy Scripture," eight Sermons, 1851; "Rudimentary Treatise on the Philosophy of Grammar, with especial reference to the Doctrine of the Cases," 1852; "Introduction to the Devotional Study of the Holy Scriptures," 1854, third edit., 1860; "The Idle Word: short religious essays upon the gift of speech and its employment in conversation," 1855, second edit., 1864; "Manual of Confirmation," 1855, ninth edit., 1872; "The

Book of Rugby School," 1856; a collection of "Family Prayers," 1857, new edit., 1868; "The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures," 1857; "Sermons preached on different occasions during the last twenty years," 2 vols., 1862; "Thoughts on Personal Religion," 2 vols., 1862; "The Office of the Holy Communion in the Book of Common Prayer: a series of lectures," 2 vols., 1863; "The Functions of our Cathedrals," 1869; "The Pursuit of Holiness," 1869, fifth edit., 1873; "The Ancient Sculptures in the Roof of Norwich Cathedral described and illustrated; with a History of the See and Cathedral of Norwich from its Foundation to Modern Times," London, 1872, &c.; "The Great Commission: Meditations on Home and Foreign Missions," 1872; "Is it true? Is it widely received and believed by God's Church? Reasons for neither mutilating nor muffling the Athanasian Creed," 1872; "The Holy Catholic Church; its divine ideal, ministry, and institution," 1873; "The Collects of the Day;" "Thoughts upon the Liturgical Gospels for the Sundays; one for each day in the week;" "Holy Week in Norwich Cathedral;" "Life, Letters and Sermons of Bishop Hubert de Losenga;" "The Prayer-Book Doctrine of Absolution: an Ordination Sermon;" and "Three Counsels of the Divine Master," 2 vols, 8vo., 1889.

GOULD, Benjamin Apthorp, was born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1824. He graduated at Harvard College, 1844; and afterwards pursued his scientific studies for several years in Paris, and Berlin, and at Göttingen, and other European observatories. Returning to America in 1849 he was soon appointed to the charge of the longitude-determinations of the Coast Survey, in which he did much to develop the telegraphic methods, determining many longitudes telegraphically, and with unsurpassed accuracy, before the method was adopted anywhere in Europe. In 1856 he was made Director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, N.Y., and retained that position until the beginning of 1859. During the Civil War he served as Actuary of the U.S. Sanitary Commission. In 1866, immediately after the successful laying of the transatlantic cable, he determined by telegraph the longitude between the two continents, going himself to Valentia in Ireland, and establishing there a temporary observatory. In 1868 he organised a private expedition for cataloguing the stars of the southern hemisphere, at Cordoba, in the Argentine Republic; but, before starting, accepted an invitation from the Government there to carry out the plans as a national undertaking. He left the U.S. in May 1870, intending to be absent three years; but remained at Cordoba until 1885: building a National Observatory, completing three extensive catalogues of stars, establishing an Argentine Meteorological Office, investigating the climatology and determining the geographical positions of a large number of points, as well as the magnetic constants for various places. He also made, between 1872 and 1884, photographs of precision for all important southern clusters of stars. In 1849 he founded the *Astronomical Journal*, which he edited and published until 1861, the expenses being borne by himself and a few friends. The outbreak of the war caused its discontinuance; but immediately after returning from South America, he resumed the publication, which is an important aid to astronomical progress in the U.S., and has now (1890) reached its tenth volume. Among his principal works are: "Report on the Discovery of the Planet Neptune" (Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection, 1850); "Discussion of the Observations made by the United States Astronomical Expedition to Chili, for determining the Solar Parallax," 1856; "Reply to the 'Statement of the Trustees' of the Dudley Observatory," 1859; "On the Transatlantic Longitude," 1868; "Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers," 1869, and the series of about twenty quarto volumes of the Argentine National Observatory, and Argentine Meteorological Office. One volume of the Results of the Observatory is formed by the "Uranometria Argentina," which gives the brightness and position of every fixed star, to the 7th magnitude inclusive, within 100° of the South Pole; two by the "Zone-Catalogue," which contains more than 105,000 observations of 73,160 stars; and one by the "General Catalogue," which contains the positions of about 34,000 stars, each on the average observed four times. The "Uranometria" is accompanied by an elaborate series of maps.

GOUNOD, Charles François, composer, was born in Paris, June 17, 1818, where he entered the Conservatoire at the age of twenty; and, in the following year, carried off the great "Rome" prize entitling him to residence in Italy, where he studied early Italian church music. On his return to France, he soon became known as a lyric composer for the stage by his pastoral of "Philemon and Baucis." This was followed by "La Nonne Sanglante;"

"Sappho," a cantata; and "La Colombe." Although these works contained unquestionable marks of genius, none achieved success. Indeed, few composers who have risen to eminence have had more failures at the outset of their career than the author of one of the most successful of modern operas, "Faust," which, although not actually the first successful work of Gounod, took all the lovers of operatic music by surprise. What rendered his success more remarkable was the fact that, though Goethe's masterpiece had been previously set to music a hundred times, not one of these efforts was considered worthy of the theme. M. Gounod is the composer, amongst other works, of a comic opera founded on Molière's "Médicin malgré lui," produced in London by the English Opera Company under the title of the "Mock Doctor;" of "La Reine de Saba;" "Mirelle," brought out in London in 1864; "Romeo and Juliet," produced in Paris and London in 1867; and "Polyeucte," produced at the Grand Opéra, Paris, Oct. 7, 1878. He was elected a member of the French Institute, section of Music, in May, 1866, and was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour in Aug., 1877. His opera, "The Tribute of Zomora," was produced at the Grand Opéra in Paris on April 1, 1881; and in the following year his sacred work, "The Redemption," was produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival. In 1885 his new oratorio, "Mors et Vita," was produced at the Albert Hall, and a second performance, by special command of the Queen (who was present), took place in Feb., 1886. M. Gounod's latest opera is "Charlotte Corday."

GOURAUD, Colonel George Edward, was born in 1841, at Niagara Falls, U.S.A. At the outbreak of the great war of secession, he entered the cavalry arm of the army of the United States and served with distinction until peace was proclaimed. His military career was both active and brilliant, and he was several times mentioned in general orders "for gallant conduct on the field of battle." It is related by General Stewart L. Woodford that "Gouraud, then a subaltern and but 19 years of age, at his first engagement, when making the first reconnaissance with a handful of men from Edward's Ferry towards Leesburg, was surprised by a body of rebels 1000 strong, which delivered a volley at less than fifty yards. Gouraud, when all the survivors of his small band were at full gallop in retreat, stopped his horse and, under a withering fire, rescued a wounded comrade whose horse had been killed. While encumbered with the weight of this man, he charged a fully-armed rebel cavalryman and carried him a prisoner into the Union lines." For this he was immediately promoted to the staff of the Commanding-General as Aide-de-Camp. Again, at the battle of Honey Hill, when in Hartwell's assault on the enemy's works every other mounted officer of his brigade was either unhorsed or killed, finding himself alone mounted, with nearly 1,000 men stampeded by a terrific discharge of artillery at a distance of less than a hundred yards, he galloped to the centre of what had been "the line," and succeeded in rallying the retreating troops in time to receive and successfully repulse a charge of the enemy's infantry. For this Captain Gouraud was promoted to the rank of Brevet-Major. At Pocotaligo, when aide-de-camp on the staff of General John G. Foster, and while reconnoitring in advance of the column accompanied by only two troopers, he accidentally came upon an entrenched outpost of about twenty of the enemy. With singular presence of mind, having recognized the glitter of two 12-pound brass Napoleon guns, Gouraud shouted commands to imaginary Infantry and Cavalry as, with his two men, he charged and occupied the redoubt which the enemy left by the rear. He sent one of his men to report the situation to his commanding officer while he remained with the other until the column came up and carried off the two guns. He served as Assistant Inspector-General of the Dept. of the South, and in Virginia and East Tennessee as Special Inspector of cavalry. Colonel Gouraud resigned from the army shortly after the conclusion of hostilities, and in 1870 first visited Europe on a special mission from the United States Treasury. Since leaving the army Colonel Gouraud has been prominently identified with the foremost inventions of his time, having brought to Europe three of the most remarkable, namely: The Telephone, the Electric Light, and the Phonograph. His association with Mr. Edison has extended over twenty years; and the acquaintance was formed at a period when Mr. Edison's name was unknown. He has been Mr. Edison's equal partner in Europe in several of his principal inventions, and is commonly credited with having enlisted more capital in successful enterprises based upon patents than any of his contemporaries. With a due regard to health, he contrives to find time, in the midst of pursuits which demand much industry and close application to business, for the numerous manly sports to which he is addicted. He is also a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being a comrade of Fort Lafayette, New York.

GOURKO (Count), Joseph Vassilyévich, one of the most distinguished generals of the Russo-Turkish war, is of Lithuanian origin, and was born in 1828, and educated in the imperial "Corps de Pages." He was created ensign of the regiment of Hussars of the Imperial Body Guard in 1846. In 1857 he was already captain, and commanded a squadron in the same regiment, and was made in 1860 adjutant to the Emperor. In 1861 he received his colonel's commission. In 1866 Gourko was appointed commander of the 4th Hussar regiment of Marinpol. In 1867 the Emperor named him major-general, and ordered him to be of his *suite*. Then he commanded the Grenadier regiment of the Imperial Guards, and in 1873 the 1st brigade of the 2nd division of the Cavallerie de la Garde. We may add that Count Gourko took part, although in inferior rank, in the Crimean war, being stationed at Belbeck. His heroic deeds are almost too well known to be minutely recorded; we will mention only some of the principal feats of this valiant general, who commanded the vanguard of the Imperial army. On June 25, 1877, with a detachment of cavalry and a single battery, he attacked and took by assault the strong and powerfully occupied town of Tyrnovo (Tirnowo). On July 5 he occupied Kazanlyk and the village of Shipka, and after occupying and defending the passes of Shipka, Hanko, and others, he, together with General Radetzky, traversed the Balkans in the middle of the winter snowstorms and frosts, with but few losses, and led the victorious Russian troops into the fertile valleys beyond, thus occupying Sofia, Philippopolis, and Adrianople. The hazardous and almost impossible feat of traversing the Balkans in the middle of winter will for ever remain one of the greatest deeds performed by the soldiers of Russia. Count Gourko has been elevated to the rank of Adjutant-General, is a Knight of St. George of the second class, and of several other high orders. He was made a Count in April, 1878, and was afterwards appointed Governor of Warsaw. Count Gourko is married to a French Lady.

GOW, Andrew Carrick, A.R.A., was born in London June 15, 1848, and educated at St. John's School, Warwick, and in London. He was trained as a lithographic artist by the late Andrew Maclure, of Walbrook, and became a student of Heatherley's School of Art, Newman Street. In 1868 he was elected a Member of the Institute (now Royal Institute), and since 1869 has been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy. Amongst his chief works may be mentioned "A Suspicious Guest," 1870; "Introduction of Lady Mary Wortley to the Kit Kat Club," 1873; "Sophy Baddeley at the Pantheon," 1875; "The Relief of Leyden," 1876, now in the National Gallery of Sydney; "The Tumult in the House of Commons in 1640," 1877; "No Surrender," 1878, now in the National Gallery at Melbourne; "The Last Days of Edward VI.," 1880; "Bothwell," 1884; "Absolution for the Lost at Sea," 1885; "Cromwell at Dunbar," 1886. Mr. Gow was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1881.

GOWER, Mrs., *née* Mdlle. Nordica, the *prima donna*, is an American by birth, and received her early musical education at the Boston Conservatoire of Music, where she greatly distinguished herself. She afterwards proceeded to Italy to complete her training. Her chief triumph on the operatic stage has been her impersonation of the part of Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust." Gounod is said to regard her Marguerite as second to that only of Mdme. Patti. Mdlle. Nordica married some years ago Mr. Gower, who is now deceased.

GOWERS, William Richard, M.D., F.R.S., was born in London in 1845, and educated chiefly at Christchurch College School, Oxford. He commenced the study of medicine in 1861 as pupil to a surgeon at Coggeshall, Essex, and continued it at University College and Hospital, graduating at the University of London in 1869 and 1870. In 1873 he was appointed Assistant Physician to University College Hospital, and to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, and subsequently became Physician to each institution, and a Professor of Clinical Medicine in University College. He was elected a F.R.C.P. in 1879, and F.R.S. in 1887. His contributions to medical science have embraced many subjects, but he is chiefly known to the profession on account of his work on the structure and diseases of the nervous system. A special tract of fibres in the spinal cord, which he first described, is often called after him. The extent to which his work upon this subject has been based on original observation and research, and the manner in which facts thus ascertained have been applied to the elucidation of the practical problems of disease, their diagnosis and treatment, have secured for his works a wide circulation, not only in this country but also in America, and in most European countries, and have made them popular alike with students and practitioners. He was one of the early investigators of the changes that occur within the eye in diseases of the brain, kidneys, &c., and his "Manual and Atlas of Medical Ophthalmoscopy" (of which a third edition has been published) is the chief authority on the subject. It is also of interest as containing the first systematic use of the Autotype process for illustrating the processes of disease, most of the plates having been thus reproduced from the Author's own drawings. A course of lectures delivered before the College of Physicians in 1880 formed the basis of a work on "Epilepsy and the Convulsive Diseases." A small book on the "Diagnosis of Diseases of the Spinal Cord" has been described as marking a turning-point in professional knowledge of the subject, and was followed by a similar work dealing with the Diseases of the Brain. Dr. Gowers' chief work, however, is a general "Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System," in 2 vols. Besides these subjects he is known in connection with diseases of the blood, and has improved or invented apparatus for counting the number of the blood corpuscles, and ascertaining their quality. Like many members of the medical profession, he has found a recreative occupation in etching, and his work has been seen at the Royal Academy and other Exhibitions. He is, indeed, apparently the first F.R.S. whose etching has been seen at the Academy, although many Fellows have exhibited work in oil and water-colour.

GOWING, Mrs. Emilia Aylmer-, *née* Blake, daughter of an eminent Queen's Counsel of Dublin, who died when she was a child. She is, through her mother, the representative of the second branch of the Aylmers, and was born in Bath, Oct., 1846. Miss Blake received a classical education under her mother's care, partly in Brighton, partly in Paris, where she early rose into note as a poet and reciter in French, under the auspices of Lamartine. While yet in her teens, her "Leon de Beaumanoir," a Breton story in blank verse, met with favourable criticism, and was followed, after an apprenticeship to the stage in the provinces, by several dramas, of which "A Life Race," and "A Crown for Love," were successfully produced in London. She is also not undistinguished as a writer and reciter of dramatic verse. Her "Ballads and Poems," and "The Cithern," have become popular. Amongst a varied range of literary work, her two recent novels, "The Jewel Reputation," and "An Unruly Spirit," have made their mark. Miss Aylmer Blake was married, in 1877, to Mr. William Gowing, known in the artistic world as "Walter Gordon," who assumed, under family arrangement, the additional surname of Aylmer.

GRACE, Dr. William Gilbert, the famous cricketer, was born at Downend, near Bristol, July 18, 1848. He early evinced a great aptitude for cricket, and in 1864 played with the South Wales team at Brighton against the Gentlemen of Sussex, scoring 170 and 56 not out. The next year he was eagerly sought for, and his reputation established. Between 1864 and 1890 Mr. Grace completed 814 innings in first-class matches, and obtained in all 35,466 runs, being an average of 43$\frac{1}{2}$ per innings, the most extraordinary record of batting performances ever chronicled. He captured 2,230 wickets in first-class matches, between the same years, at a cost of 36,170 runs; average per wicket, 16. In July, 1879, he was presented with a costly testimonial, subscribed for by all classes of players, in recognition of his merits as an all-round cricketer. He is said to be the best bat in England, a good bowler, an excellent field, and a first-rate captain. In 1884 he played three innings of over 100 against the Australians, and repeated the feat in 1886. Altogether in first-class matches he has scored in a single innings over 300 runs twice, over 200 runs seven times, and over 100 runs eighty-five times. Like his father and brother (Dr. E. M. Grace) he is a member of the medical profession, and took his degree in 1879.

GRAHAM, Miss C. H., M.D., is descended from an old Scotch family. Her medical career has so far been unusually brilliant, and justifies the high hopes which are entertained with regard to her future. Ten years ago, whilst a student at Edinburgh University, she gained a scholarship offered by the British Medical Association for open competition amongst the candidates of the United Kingdom. This scholarship enabled her to complete the whole course of her medical studies. Miss Graham came up to London, where she enrolled herself at the School of Medicine for Women. After passing with distinction in all the preliminary examinations, she obtained, in 1885, the diploma of Physician and Licentiate of King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, and at the same college a special diploma in midwifery and diseases of women. She matriculated a year later at the University of Berne, in Switzerland, and there obtained the M.D. degree. To the knowledge acquired in the course of a long period of study, Miss Graham joins the invaluable experience of hospital management, having held posts at the Royal Free Hospital for Women in London. It remains to add that Miss Graham is an accomplished woman in other respects. Had she not been a doctor, it is probable that she would have become an artist. She paints both in oils and in water-colours, has a knowledge of etching; and that she is something more than an amateur sculptor was proved by the busts of Col. Hutchinson and of Surgeon-Gen. C. A. Gordon, M.D., which were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1888 and 1889 respectively.

GRAHAM, Lieutenant - General Sir Gerald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.C., son of the late Robert Hay Graham, M.D., of Eden Brows, Cumberland, was born in 1831, and educated at private schools, three years being spent at a school in Dresden, Saxony. He entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1847, and received his commission, as Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Royal Engineers in 1850. He became Captain in 1858, Major in 1859, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1861, Colonel in 1869, Major-General in 1881, and Lieutenant-General in 1884. He served throughout the Crimean campaign, landing with the first troops at Old Fort on Sept. 14, 1854, and leaving when the Russian guard took over Balaklava in May, 1856. He was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, did nearly 100 turns of duty in the trenches, and led a ladder-party at the assault of the Redan on June 18, 1855. He took part in the demolition of the docks and "White Buildings" during the winter of 1855-56, and was twice wounded. For the Crimean campaign her eceived the medal with three clasps, 5th class Medjidieh, Turkish medal, Victoria Cross, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and obtained the brevet rank of Major. He took part in the China war of 1860, and was severely wounded at the assault of the Taku Forts; was present at the capture of Pekin, mentioned in despatches, obtained brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B., and medal, with two clasps. In the Egyptian campaign of 1882 Major-General Graham commanded the 2nd brigade of the 1st division throughout the campaign. He took part in the action of El Magfar, commanded at Kassassin on Aug. 28, took part in the subsequent action of Sept. 9, and in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir; he was mentioned in despatches, thanked by both Houses of Parliament, received K.C.B., 2nd class Medjidieh medal, with clasp and Bronze Star. Major-General Sir Gerald Graham was put in command of the expedition for the relief of Tokar in Feb., 1884, after the destruction of an Egyptian force under Baker Pacha. The British force fought a severely-contested action with the rebel Hadendowas at El Teb on Feb. 29, 1884, and relieved Tokar on the following day. On March 13, Sir Gerald Graham again defeated a large force of Arabs, with great slaughter, at Tamai. The road to Berber was then open, but the British troops were withdrawn. For these services Major-General Sir Gerald Graham was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant - General. In 1885, after receiving news of the fall of Khartoum, another expedition was sent under the command of Lieutenant - General Sir Gerald Graham to Suakim to open the road to Berber and to lay down a railway. This expedition arrived at Suakim about March 13, and on the 20th fought the battle of Hasheen. Sir Gerald received the V.C. for "determined gallantry at the head of a ladder party at the assault of the Redan (Sebastopol), on June 18, 1855; and for devoted heroism in sallying out of the trenches on numerous occasions, and bringing in wounded officers and men." For his services Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham was thanked by both Houses of Parliament, and was decorated with the Grand Cross of SS. Michael and George by Her Majesty. He has contributed some articles to the Royal Engineers' Professional Corps papers, and translated Von Goetze's "Account of the German Engineers' operations during the campaign, 1870-71." In Jan., 1886, he contributed a paper to the *Fortnightly* called "Last Words with General Gordon."

GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, Paul de. *See* DE CASSAGNAC.

GRANT, Baron Albert, D.L., the well-known financier and banker, was born at Dublin Dec. 17, 1830, and was educated in London and Paris. In 1865 he was elected M.P. for Kidderminster as a Liberal Conservative, defeating the present Lord Annaly, then a Lord of the Treasury, and was again elected in 1874. He was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets in 1868. While President of a Society for the improvement of the city of Milan, Italy, consisting of Earl Somers, Earl Warwick, Sir Coutts Lindsay, and other dilletante, he completed and opened the celebrated Victor Emanuel Gallery in that city, erected by the late Signor Mengone, an architect of great talent; to mark his appreciation of the gigantic work, the King of Italy, Victor Emanuel, conferred on Mr. Grant, on May 3, 1868, by *propria motu*, the hereditary dignity of Baron, and also appointed him a Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazare of Italy. He is also a Commander of the Order of Christ of Portugal. The great work for which, however, Baron Grant will always be remembered is the gift of Leicester Square to the Metropolis at a cost to him of upwards of £30,000. For years this square had become dilapidated and a disgrace to London with a huge hoarding round it, but owing to the place being freehold, and held by various persons in shares, it had become impossible for any authorities to deal with it or remove the eyesore. Baron Grant, however, by his liberality became sole owner by purchase of all the rights of the respective owners. He then planted the gardens and erected therein a handsome statue of Shakespeare by Signor Fontana, which is the only one existing out of doors in England; he further placed in the square busts (which he had specially made) of worthies who had lived in Leicester Square and the vicinity, viz: Sir Isaac Newton, by Calder Marshall, R.A.; John Hunter, by Woolner, R.A.; William Hogarth, by Durham, A.R.A., and Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Weekes, R.A. The Square was opened by the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works on July 15, 1874, which body in full session passed a vote of thanks to Baron Grant, and gave direction that an inscription commemorating the gift should be cut and preserved for all time on the base of the Shakespeare statue. Baron Grant also, in Feb., 1875, widened at his own cost, with the co-operation of the First Commissioner of Works and with the approval of Her Majesty, the road leading to the gate to Kensington House so as to avoid the curve which was dangerous to carriages when driving in, as Her Majesty frequently did. Baron Grant's public spirit was also shown in a highly interesting manner on the occasion of the sale at Christie's on May 18, 1874, of the works of the great artist Landseer; amongst others was a very fine portrait of Sir Walter Scott by the eminent artist himself. A great competition for this work took place, but it was secured by Baron Grant for 800 guineas. On the same evening, in the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, then leader of the House, was asked by a member why the Nation had not secured so priceless a treasure; to which he replied, that whilst he regretted that so interesting a picture should be lost, there were no funds available for the outlay: thereupon Baron Grant rose and said his object in buying it was to present it to the National Portrait Gallery, to the trustees of which he had already on that day sent to offer it. On this Sir Stafford Northcote rose and proposed a vote of thanks of the House of Commons to Baron Grant, which was passed amid great enthusiasm. Baron Grant thus secured what is looked upon as a very rare and distinguished honour. Baron Grant also caused great attention to be drawn to his ability as a legal orator by his remarkable speech before Lord Coleridge at Guildhall in May, 1875. The subject was the interpretation to be given to one of the sections (38) of the Limited Liability Act, since become famous. As defendant in an action for damages involving the construction of this article he pleaded his own cause and with such ability (during an address occupying three-and-a-half days in the delivery, believed to be the longest speech ever made in a Court of Law by a layman), that the jury, notwithstanding his being opposed by Sir H. James, ex-Attorney-General, adopted Baron Grant's view as to the interpretation of the motives and manner in which he had acted in the matter at issue. Baron Grant is a member of many learned societies, of various city guilds, including the ancient one of the Society of Musicians, and is a great supporter of most of the leading Metropolitan charities. He is also known as a collector of works of art, of which he is looked upon as an able critic.

GRANT, The Very Rev. George Monro, D.D., Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, who is of Scottish parentage, was born at Stellarton, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, Dec. 22, 1835. He received his education at Pictou Academy and at the West River Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in his native province. At the latter, at the age of eighteen, he won a bursary which entitled him to a collegiate course in the University of Glasgow, the bursary being awarded by the Synod of the Old Kirk in Nova Scotia. During his university course at Glasgow he won academic distinction, taking the highest honours in philosophy at his examination for M.A., the Lord Rector's Prize for the best Essay on Hindoo Literature and Philosophy, and other prizes and scholarships. On his return to Nova Scotia, he spent some time as a missionary in the Maritime Provinces, and became pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, a position which he held until his acceptance, in 1877, of the Principalship of Queen's University. In 1872 he published "Ocean to Ocean," an interesting diary of a tour across the American Continent, in connection with a surveying expedition, to locate the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and, in 1884, "Picturesque Canada," an elaborate work illustrative of the scenery, the industries, and the social life of the Canadian Dominion.

GRANT, Lieut.-Colonel James Augustus, C.B., C.S.I., F.R.S., F.L.S., LL.D., son of the late Rev. James Grant, minister of Nairn, N.B., born at Nairn in 1827, was educated at the grammar-school, and Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was appointed in 1846 to the Indian army, served under Gen. Whish at both sieges of Mooltan; was present at the battle of Goojerat under Lord Gough, for which he received the Medal and two Clasps; was Adjutant of the 8th N.I. for five years; baggage-master to Sir James Outram's force in Aug. 1857; and did duty with the 78th Highlanders, under Gen. Havelock, at the relief of Lucknow, where he was wounded while in command of two companies of the 78th Highlanders who formed the rear guard of the army. For these services he received the Mutiny medal and clasp for "Relief of Lucknow." In 1860–3 he explored the sources of the Nile in company with the late Capt. Speke, who published his "Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile" in 1863. For this service he was made a C.B. (civil division) in Sept. 1866. He served in the Intelligence Department with the Abyssinian expedition under the late Lord Napier of Magdala in 1868, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India for his services in that capacity (medal for Abyssinia). He is the author of a "Walk across Africa," "Summary of the Speke and Grant Expedition" in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* for 1872, and of "The Botany of the Speke and Grant Expedition," forming the 29th vol. of the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*, 1872. He is gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Society, and has received medals from Pope Pius IX. and King Victor Emanuel. He is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of Nairnshire. Residence, Househill, Nairn, N.B.

GRANT, Field-Marshal, Sir Patrick, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, son of the late Major John Grant, of Auchterblair, co. Inverness, born at Auchterblair, Strathspey, in that county, in 1804, entered the military service of the East India Company in 1820. During the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-4, Captain Grant served on Sir Hugh Gough's Staff as Deputy Adjutant-General, and obtained his brevet majority and Bronze Star for Maharajpur. As Adjutant-General in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-6, he fought under the same chief at Mudki and Sobraon, was twice severely and dangerously wounded by grape-shot in the arm, and musket-ball in the left breast, and had three horses shot under him. He was frequently mentioned in despatches, and was made Brevet Colonel and C.B., receiving a Medal and three Clasps. In the same capacity he again followed Lord Gough through the Punjaub campaign, sharing in the hard-won fight of Chilianwalla and the crowning victory of Gujarát. At the end of the campaign he was made an A.D.C. to the Queen with the rank of Colonel (Medal with two Clasps). In 1849-50 Colonel Grant again served as Adjutant-General in Sir C. Napier's campaign against the hill-tribes of Kohat (Medal with Clasp). In 1856, as Major-General and K.C.B., he was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Madras army, and on the death of General Anson, in the first days of the Mutiny in 1857, Sir Patrick went over to Calcutta as acting Commander-in-Chief of Bengal, pending the arrival of Anson's successor, Sir Colin Campbell. After the Mutiny, he was rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Bath; and in March, 1867, was preferred to the Governorship of Malta; and appointed G.C.M.G. in 1858. The latter post he resigned in April, 1872, and in 1874 he was appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital, left vacant by the death of Sir Sydney Cotton. In Oct. 1885 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues) and Gold Stick in Waiting. The following are the dates of his appointments:—Ensign, July 16, 1820; Lieut., July 11, 1823; Captain, May 14, 1832; Bt. Major, April 30, 1844; Major, June 15, 1845; Bt. Lieut.-Colonel, April 3, 1846; Colonel, Aug. 2, 1850; Lieut.-Colonel, Aug. 29, 1851; Major-General, Nov. 28, 1854; Lieut.-General, Oct. 24, 1862; General, Nov. 19, 1870; Field-Marshal, June 24, 1883.

GRANT, Professor Robert, LL.D., F.R.S., was born in 1814, at Grantown-on-Spey. Owing to serious and long-continued illness in early life, he was debarred from attending any educational establishment after his fourteenth year; but, on recovering, he devoted himself most assiduously to the study of Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and especially mathematics. After a short course of study at King's College, Aberdeen, he went up to London, and having formed the resolution of writing a history of Physical Astronomy, he proceeded to Paris with the view of taking advantage of the facilities for study and research offered by the great libraries of the French Metropolis. There he resided nearly two years, during which he was in the habit of attending the lectures of Arago at the Paris Observatory, and the lectures delivered by Le Verrier, and other eminent men of science, at the Sorbonne. He returned to London in 1847, and devoted five years more of study and research to the preparation of his "History of Physical Astronomy." The work was finally published in 1852, and was at once favourably received by the astronomical world. A few months afterwards he was appointed editor of the "Monthly Notices" of the Royal Astronomical Society, of which he had been elected a Fellow in 1850, and a Member of the Council. In 1856 the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded to Mr. Grant for his "History of Physical Astronomy." In concert with Admiral Smyth he executed a translation of "Arago's Popular Astronomy," with editorial foot-notes; this was published in 1858. In the same year he acquired experience in Observational Astronomy by a residence of a few months at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; and in 1859, upon the death of Professor J. P. Nichol, Mr. Grant was appointed by the Crown to be Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow. In the following year he proceeded to Spain, as one of the Astronomers of the Himalaya Expedition, to observe the total eclipse of the sun which occurred on the 18th of July in that year. On this occasion he had the satisfaction of obtaining a good observation of the scarlet sierra indicative of a continuous envelope encompassing the sun, of which he was the first to announce the existence in his "History of Physical Astronomy," having been led to that conclusion by an inductive inquiry based upon a discussion of all the eclipses of the sun recorded in history. In 1865 the University of Aberdeen (from which he had in 1855 received the degree of M.A.) conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1883 he published a Catalogue containing the mean places of 6415 stars, chiefly telescopic, deduced from observations made under his direction at the Glasgow University Observatory from 1860 to 1881. This Catalogue has been extensively used by astronomers in connexion with extra-meridional observations of comets and the minor planets. Professor Grant has for three years filled the office of President of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow. He was an extensive contributor to Charles Knight's "English Cyclopædia." He is also the author of numerous Astronomical papers which have been published in the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, the "Proceedings of the Glasgow Philosophical Society," the "Astronomische Nachrichten," and the "Comptes Rendus" of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France.

GRANTHAM, The Hon. Sir William, son of George Grantham, of Barcombe Place, Sussex, was born at Lewes, Oct. 23, 1835, and educated at King's College School. He was called to the Bar in 1863, after obtaining the studentship given by the four Inns of Court to the most distinguished student of the term; was made Q.C. 1877; and became a Bencher of the Inner Temple in 1878; J.P. and Deputy-Chairman of Sussex; and Judge of the High Court of Justice, 1886. In 1871 he was largely instrumental in securing the return of Mr. Watney for East Surrey, this being the first Conservative victory in the constituency for 27 years. At the General Election of 1874 he himself contested the county against the Hon. Locke King, whom he defeated by the large majority of 1,107; and in 1880 he was again returned with a majority of 2,006. On the passing of the Redistribution Bill of 1885, he was asked to give up his seat for the county, to contest the new borough of Croydon, as no Conservative candidate could be found to contest it owing to the great popularity of the Liberal candidate, Mr. J. S. Balfour, who had been instrumental in getting Croydon made a corporation a few years before, and who had been twice mayor. Mr. Grantham, however, defeated him by a majority of 1,157. In Jan. 1886, Mr. Grantham was made a Judge and consequently retired from Parliament.

GRANVILLE (Earl), The Right Hon. Granville George Leveson-Gower, K.G., P.C., eldest son of the first earl, born May 11, 1815, was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834, became attaché to the embassy in Paris in 1835, and was elected to the House of Commons for the borough of Morpeth in 1836, and re-elected in 1837. Early in 1840 he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held for some months, and shorly after took his seat as member for Lichfield. While in the House of Commons he supported the Liberal party, and was an able and consistent advocate of free trade. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage; in 1848 was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade; in 1851 obtained a seat in the cabinet; and in Dec. of that year succeeded Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Office, retiring with the Russell Ministry early in 1852. Lord Granville, who has held the offices of Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-General of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Treasurer of the Navy, was appointed President of the Council in 1853, and in 1855 undertook the ministerial leadership in the House of Lords. In 1850 Lord Granville acted as Vice-President of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition, of which he was one of the most diligent working members, and accepted, in the autumn of 1860, the Chairmanship of the Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1862. In 1856 he was sent upon an extraordinary mission to the court of St. Petersburg, as representative of the English nation at the coronation of Alexander II. Lord Granville, who retired with Lord Palmerston's first ministry in 1858, was re-appointed President of the Council (having failed in an attempt to form a ministry himself) in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859, and retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration in 1866. Lord Granville was made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in Dec. 1865. In Dec. 1868, his lordship accepted office under Mr. Gladstone as Colonial Secretary, and retained that position till July, 1870, when he was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in succession to the late Earl of Clarendon. He occupied the latter position until the resignation of the Liberal Cabinet in Feb. 1874. Early in the following year, when Mr. Gladstone retired from the leadership of the Opposition, Lord Granville became, by general consent, the leader of the Liberal party, Lord Hartington being chosen as its spokesman in the House of Commons. On Mr. Gladstone returning to power in May, 1880, Earl Granville again became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and, in Mr. Gladstone's ministry of 1886, Secretary of State for the Colonies. He is Chancellor of the University of London.

GRAVES, The Right Rev. Charles, D.D., D.C.L. (Oxon.), F.R.S., Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, was born Nov. 6, 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took high honours, and became a Fellow and Professor of Mathematics. He was President of the Royal Irish Academy from 1860 to 1865; and was for some time Dean of the Chapel Royal in Ireland, and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant. He was consecrated Bishop of Limerick, June 29, 1866.

GRAY, Miss Frances Helena, LL.D., was educated at the Methodist College, Belfast, and took first place in Ireland at the Intermediate Examinations, gaining at the same time two gold medals. In 1884 she matriculated with Honours in the Royal University, Dublin, gaining third place in the ensuing scholarship examination in Modern Literature. She took the degree of B.A. in 1888, with Honours in Geology and Biology. In the following year she turned her attention to Law, and succeeded in taking the degree of LL.B.; while this year, 1890, she has just gained the high distinction of LL.D.

GREECE, King of. *See* GEORGE, KING OF THE HELLENES.

GREELY, Brigadier-General Adolphus W., was born at Newburyport, Mass., March 27, 1844. Entering the volunteer service, he attained the rank of Captain during the Civil War, and at its close was transferred to the Regular Army with the rank of Lieutenant. In 1868 he was placed in the Signal service; and in 1881, was assigned to the command of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition to Northern Greenland. After suffering extreme and terrible hardships, Greely and a few survivors, having reached the farthest point north of any Arctic explorers, were rescued in 1884, by an expedition sent to their relief by the U.S. Government. He published an account of the expedition in 1885, under the title of "Three Years of Arctic Service," which has been translated into French and German. In 1887 he was raised to the rank of Brigadier-General and Chief Signal Officer, being appointed head of the corps in which he had served for twenty years.

GREEN, Professor Alexander Henry, M.A. (Cambridge and Oxford), F.G.S., F.R.S., the son of the Rev. Thomas Sheldon Green, sometime Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, was born Oct. 10, 1832, at Maidstone, and was educated at the Grammar School, Ashby de la Zouche, Leicestershire, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. He was Sixth Wrangler in 1855, and was elected Fellow of his College the same year. In 1861 he was appointed to a post on the Government Geological Survey of England and Wales; and became Professor of Geology, and afterwards Professor of Geology and Mathematics in the Yorkshire College at Leeds in 1875; and Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford in 1888. He is the author of "Physical Geology," 3rd edit., 1882; "The Geology of the Yorkshire Coalfield" (Memoirs of the Geological Survey), 1878, and other Memoirs of the Geological Survey; and various papers on geological subjects.

GREEN, Anna Katharine. *See* Rohlfs, Mrs. Charles.

GREEN, Mrs. Mary Anne Everett, whose maiden name was Wood, was born at Sheffield in 1818, and, in early life, resided in several parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and received an excellent education. Her intellectual tastes were fostered by the late James Montgomery, the "bard of Sheffield," an intimate friend of her father's. In 1841 her parents removed to London, and having now freer access to libraries and MS. collections, she conceived the idea of compiling the "Lives of the Princesses of England," the first volume of which appeared in 1849, and the sixth and last in 1855. Mrs. Green edited "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies," published in 1846; "The Diary of John Rous," printed for the Camden Society, in 1856; "The Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria" in 1857; and has contributed occasionally to periodical literature, chiefly on antiquarian subjects. She has been intrusted by the Master of the Rolls with the duty of calendaring the State Papers in the Record Office. The papers of the reign of James I., four volumes, were published in 1857-9, and of those of Charles II. seven volumes appeared 1860-68. Mrs. Green was then requested to complete the calendar of the State Papers of Queen Elizabeth, left unfinished by the late Mr. Lemon, which, with addenda from Edward VI. to James I, forms six vols., published 1869-1874. She is now occupied upon the papers of the Interregnum, of which thirteen volumes were published, 1875-1886. These complete the general historical portion of the work from 1649 to 1660. She has since calendared the proceedings of the Committee for Advance of Money from 1642 to 1656, in three vols., published in 1888. She is now at work upon the papers of the Committee for Compositions with Royalists, 1643-1660, of which one volume of general proceedings appeared in 1889, and one volume of the cases of the compounders from 1643 to 1646, in 1890. In 1845 she was married to Mr. G. P. Green, artist, of Cottingham, near Hull, and of London.

GREENWELL, The Rev. William, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., is the eldest son of the late William Thomas Greenwell, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Greenwell Ford, co. Durham. He was born there March 23, 1820, and educated at Durham School, and the University of Durham, where he graduated in 1839, and ultimately became Fellow of University College, and afterwards Principal of Neville Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne. In 1847 he was preferred to the vicarage of Ovingham, Northumberland, and is now Minor Canon and Librarian of Durham Cathedral, and Rector of St. Mary, in the South Bailey, in the city of Durham. Dr. Greenwell is well known as an archæologist, principally in connection with the sepulchral remains of the early inhabitants of Britain. His investigations with regard to the territorial possessions of the bishopric of Durham, as well as those of the Prior and Convent of the same place, are familiar to all interested in these and cognate subjects. He has written also on Greek numismatics, and other branches of Greek archæology. His large series of skulls, many of which were derived from the barrows of England, was given by him some years ago to the University of Oxford. In 1879 he presented to the nation a collection, second to none in Britain, of urns and other sepulchral pottery, weapons and implements of stone and bronze and ornaments, the result of above twenty years' researches in the burial mounds of many counties of England. These are now lodged in the British Museum. His principal works are "Boldon Buke, a Survey of the Possessions of the See of Durham in 1183" (1852); "Bishop Hatfield's survey," a record of the possessions of the See of Durham (1857); "Wills and Inventories from the Registry at Durham" (1860); "Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis," a survey of the possessions of the Prior and Convent of Durham in the fifteenth century (1872), being publications of the Surtees Society; "British Barrows," a record of the examination of sepulchral mounds in various parts of England (1877); "Durham Cathedral," an address illustrative of the building and its history (1881); "Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus" (1887). Dr. Greenwell is a Justice of the Peace for the county of Durham.

GREGG, The Right Rev. Robert Samuel, D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, younger son of the late Right Rev. Dr. John Gregg, Bishop of Cork, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robert Law, of Dublin, was born in 1834, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A., 1857; M.A., 1860). He was formerly Rector of Carrigrohane, co. Cork, and Precentor of Cork, and afterwards Incumbent of St. Finbar in that city. He was appointed to the deanery of the cathedral church of St. Finbar, Cork, in 1874; and in March, 1875, he was elected to the Bishopric of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, which had been left vacant by the death of the Right Rev. James Thomas O'Brien, D.D. On June 27, 1878, he was elected in the room of his father, the late Dr. John Gregg, to the Bishopric of Cork. Bishop Gregg married, in 1863, Elinor, daughter of Mr. J. H. Bainbridge, of Frankfield, co. Cork.

GREGORY, Edward John, A.R.A., son of an engineer in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, was born at Southampton in 1850. He was educated in the Middle Class School there under Mr. David Cruickshank, who did much to encourage his artistic proclivities. He was then placed in the Engineers' drawing office of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Southampton, where he remained till 1869. During this time he attended the Southampton School of Art. He also became acquainted with Mr. Herkomer, and took part in the formation of a Life Class, chiefly under his direction. He then came to London, studied at South Kensington for a few months; took up some other mechanical decorative work for the "department;" and finally succeeded Herkomer. He exhibited his first picture (in water colour) at the Dudley Gallery, and was then for a number of years a regular member of the *Graphic* artistic staff. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and has since that time exhibited many admirable drawings in the rooms of that body. His first considerable success dates from 1876, when he exhibited, at Mr. Deschamps' Gallery in New Bond Street, a powerful picture of morning light streaming in on the host and hostess of an otherwise deserted ball-room. Among the pictures exhibited by him at the Institute are "Norwegian Pirates;" "Pet of the Crew;" "Sir Galahad" (which gained the Watts Prize at Manchester); "St. George;" and "Last Touches." At the Grosvenor Gallery he has exhibited portraits of the Chairman of Lloyd's Register, Mr. W. T. Eley, and Miss Galloway; and "The Rehearsal" and other pictures; and at the Royal Academy, his own portrait, and portraits of Mr. H. R. Robertson, and the Rev. Thos. Stevens, Warden of Bradford College. Mr. Gregory was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, Jan. 30, 1883.

GREGORY, The Very Rev. Robert, M.A., Dean of St. Paul's, son of Robert Gregory, Esq., of Nottingham, born in 1819, was educated at private schools and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A., 1843; M.A., 1846). In 1850 he gained the Denyer Theological Prize at Oxford. He was ordained deacon at Christmas, 1843, and priest in 1844; and became curate of Panton and Wragby, in Lincolnshire, in 1847; curate of the parish church of Lambeth in 1851; and, in 1853, perpetual curate of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, which living he resigned in 1873. In 1868 he was appointed Canon of St. Paul's; and in 1882 he was appointed by the Bishop of London, Treasurer of the cathedral. He became Treasurer of the National Society for the Education of the Children of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church in 1868, and has taken a decided line of action on the question of religious education. He was a member of the Ritual Commission and also of the Royal Commission upon the Administration and Operation of the Contagious Diseases Act. Canon Gregory was elected in 1868 Proctor for the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Surrey, which post he held till he was elected for the Chapter of St. Paul's in 1874. He was re-elected for the Chapter in 1880 and 1885. Canon Gregory has taken an energetic share in the action of the Chapter since his appointment to the Canonry, and, in conjunction with Dean Church did much to popularize the services of the cathedral. In 1870 he was appointed Rural Dean of Camberwell, which post he resigned in 1873; in which year he was elected a member of the London School Board for the City Division, and he sat on the Board till 1876, when he did not seek re-election. On Aug. 9, 1878, he was appointed a Royal Commissioner to inquire into the Parochial Charities of the City of London; and in January, 1886, a commissioner to inquire into the working of the Education Acts. Dean Gregory is the author of "Plea for Small Parishes," 1849; "The Difficulties and Organization of a Small Metropolitan Parish," 1866; "Sermons," 1869; "Lectures at St. Paul's," 1871-2; "The Cost of Voluntary Schools and of Board Schools," 1875; "Is the Canadian System of Education Rates possible in England?" 1875; "Position of the Celebrant Aspect in Convocation," 1875; "The Position of the Priest ordered by the Rubric in the Communion Service," 1876. In Dec., 1890, the Rev. Canon Gregory was appointed Dean of St. Paul's in succession to the late Dean Church. He married first, in 1844, Mary Frances, younger daughter of William Stewart, Esq., of Frescati, near Dublin (she died in 1851); secondly, in 1861, Charlotte Anne, youngest daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B.

GREGORY, The Right Hon. Sir William Henry, P.C., is the only son of the late Mr. Robert Gregory, of Coote Park, co. Galway, and grandson of the late Right Hon. William Gregory, who was Under-Secretary for Ireland for several years during the administration of Lord Liverpool. He was born in 1817, and educated at Harrow, where he gained the Peel Medal, a scholarship, and other prizes; and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1842 as a Conservative, on a casual vacancy in the representation of the city of Dublin; but at the general election of 1847 he failed to secure his re-election. He did not again enter Parliament until 1857, when he was returned for Galway county as a Liberal-Conservative. Sir W. Gregory is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county with which he is connected by the ties of property, and as High Sheriff, serving as such in 1849. He is a Trustee of the National Gallery; and in 1871 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council for Ireland. He retired from the representation of Galway on being appointed Governor of Ceylon, Jan. 8, 1872. While occupying that position Sir W. Gregory restored many of the ancient structures of the Kandyan Kings and greatly beautified the city of Kandy. He built the museum at Colombo, and established a widespread system of restoration of the village tanks in the North Central portion of the island. These irrigation works have restored to health and prosperity those famine and disease-stricken districts. He resigned the Governorship of Ceylon in 1877.

GRENFELL, Major-General Sir Francis Wallace, K.C.B., Sirdar of the Egyptian Armies, was born in Swansea on April 29, 1841; entered the army, Aug. 5, 1859; became Lieut. July 16, 1863; Captain, Oct. 28, 1871; Major, Nov. 11, 1878; Lieut.-Colonel, Nov. 29, 1879; Colonel, Nov. 18, 1882; Major-General, Aug. 3, 1889; served as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Arthur Cunynghame, also as Staff Officer to Colonel Glyn, commanding a field force in the Transkie in 1877-8, and was present in the engagement with the Galekas and Gaikas at Quintana Mountain on Feb. 7, 1878 (mentioned in despatches, brevet of Major); was Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at headquarters in the Kafir war of 1878; and was Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters in the Zulu war of 1879, where he was present in the engagement at Ulundi (mentioned in despatches, brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, Medal with Clasp); was Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, under Sir Evelyn Wood, in the Boer war of 1881; was Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General on the Head Quarters Staff, in the Egyptian war of 1882; and was present at the engagements of Tel-el-Mahuta, and Kassassin, and in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (mentioned in despatches, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Medal with Clasp, 3rd class of Medjidieh, and Khedive's Star); was with the Nile Expedition in 1884-5 on the lines of communication (mentioned in despatches, C.B. and Clasp); was with the Egyptian Field Force in 1885-6, and was present in the engagement at Giniss in command of a Division (mentioned in despatches, K.C.B., and promoted to 1st class of the Medjidieh, and 3rd class of the Osmanieh). Sir Francis Grenfell also commanded the troops during the operations near Suakim in Dec., 1888, including the engagement at Gemaizah (mentioned in despatches). On the day previous to General Grenfell's departure from Egypt on leave of absence his Highness the Khedive presented him with a sword of honour. The sword is of the Turkish scimitar form, the handle of rhinoceros horn, metal work all massive gold, with the Khedive's initials and Khedivial crown set in brilliants immediately below the hilt. The blade is one of great value, which has been for a long time in the Khedive's possession. It bears the following inscription in gold Arabic characters:—"A present from Mohammed Thewfik, Khedive of Egypt, to the brave and courageous Francis Grenfell, Sirdar of the Egyptian armies, in souvenir of the victories of Giniss, Gamaiza, and Toski."

GRENFELL, Colonel Henry Riversdale, born April 5, 1824, is second son of Charles Pascoe Grenfell, at one time M.P. for

Preston, and of Lady Georgina, eldest daughter of Wm. Philip, 2nd Earl of Sefton. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; was private secretary to Lord Panmure at the close of the Crimean War, and to Sir Charles Wood during the period of the reconstruction of the Indian administration from 1859 to 1861; was elected M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent on the death of John Lewis Ricardo in 1862, and sat for that place till 1868, when he stood with Mr. Gladstone for South-West Lancashire, since which date he has not succeeded in obtaining a seat. He was elected a director of the Bank of England in 1865, Deputy-Governor in 1879, and Governor in 1881. He was Captain of 2nd Middlesex Militia in 1851, and was made Lieut.-Colonel of that regiment in 1870. He is also a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the city of London, and sat as commissioner on the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1888. Col. Grenfell is the author of several political pamphlets and magazine articles, principally on economical subjects, banking legislation, and the standard of value. He is a Liberal in politics, and has supported Mr. Gladstone in all questions except those connected with Ireland.

GRÉVILLE, Henry. *See* DURAND, ALICE MARIE CELESTE.

GRÉVY, François Jules P., Ex-President of the French Republic, was born at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, in the Jura, Aug. 15, 1807. He was educated in the College of Poligny, afterwards studied law in Paris, and in due course was admitted an advocate. He took part in the Revolution of July, 1830, and was subsequently much employed at the Bar as a defender of members of the Radical party who were charged with the commission of political offences. In 1848 he was appointed Commissary of the Provisional Government in his department, and was returned to the Constituent Assembly, heading the list of the successful candidates for the Jura. As a member of the Committee of Justice and Vice-President of the Assembly, M. Grévy frequently ascended the tribune, and proved himself to be one of the most able speakers among the democratic party. While maintaining an independent attitude, far removed from the Socialists and not so far from the Moderates, he usually voted with the extreme Left. Above all, his name is connected with a Radical amendment on the question of the Presidency. He proposed that articles 41, 43, and 45 of the Constitution should run in the following terms:—"Article 41. The National Assembly delegates the executive power to a citizen who receives the title of President of the Council of Ministers." "Article 43. The President of the Council of Ministers is appointed by the National Assembly by secret ballot, and an absolute majority of votes." "Article 45. The President of the Council is elected for an unlimited period; but the appointment is always revocable." This amendment was rejected by 633 votes to 158, at the sitting of Oct. 7, 1848, when the Assembly decided that the President of the Republic should be elected by universal suffrage and hold office for four years. After the election of the 10th of December, M. Grévy opposed the Government of Louis Napoleon, and protested against the expedition to Rome. After the *coup d' état*, he held aloof from politics, and confined himself to the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was appointed *bâtonnier* of the order of Advocates, and the following year he was again returned as Deputy for the Jura. On Feb. 17, 1871, M. Grévy was elected President of the National Assembly, then sitting at Bordeaux, and afterwards removed to Versailles, and in discharging the duties of this important office, he displayed remarkable tact, judgment, and moderation. He resigned this office in April, 1873, when he was succeeded by M. Buffet. In Oct., 1873, he published a pamphlet, entitled "The Necessary Government," in which he declared that "France has been transformed, and has become a pure Democracy;" that "her first mistake was not to have founded a Constitutional Monarchy when she possessed the elements of one;" and that "her second mistake would be to attempt to establish it when those elements no longer exist." At the general election of Feb., 1876, he was returned to the National Assembly by the arrondissement of Dôle in the department of the Jura, and on the meeting of the Chamber he was elected its President. He was re-elected by the new Chamber of Deputies, Nov. 10, 1877, and again in Jan., 1879. After the resignation of Marshal Macmahon, M. Grévy was elected President of the Republic for seven years on Jan. 30, 1879, when 563 votes were recorded in his favour, 99 being given to General Chanzy (against his will), 5 to M. Gambetta, one each to General Ladmirault, the Duc d'Aumale, and General Galliffet. Forty-three voting-papers were blank, and 87 senators and deputies were absent. On the expiration of this period he was again elected; but resigned in 1887; his resignation being indirectly due to the decoration scandals in which his son-in-law was implicated.

GREY, Sir George, K.C.B., Ex-Premier of New Zealand, was born at Lisbon, in 1812; educated at Sandhurst, entered the Army in 1829, and became Captain in 1835. In 1839 he retired from the profession and was engaged in an exploration of Western Australia; and in 1841 was appointed Governor of South Australia; and, in 1845, Governor of New Zealand. In 1854 he was Governor of Cape Colony; and, in 1861, again Governor of New Zealand. In 1875 he became Superintendent of the Province of West Auckland; and, in 1877, Premier of New Zealand, from which office he retired in 1884.

GREY (Earl), The Right Hon. Henry Grey, K.G., born Dec. 28, 1802, the eldest son of the late earl, who was Premier in 1830-34, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, as Lord Howick, was returned to the House of Commons in 1826, as member for Winchelsea; in 1830 for Higham Ferrars; at the general election of 1831 for Northumberland; and after the passing of the Reform Bill, for the northern division of that county. On the formation of his father's ministry, he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, but in 1833 resigned, in consequence of the determination of the Cabinet not to attempt the immediate emancipation of the slaves. He afterwards held for a short period the post of Under-Secretary for Home Affairs; and on the formation of the Melbourne administration in 1835 became Secretary for War. Having at the general election of 1841 lost his seat for Northumberland, which he had represented for ten years, he was returned in September of that year for Sunderland, and exercised his powers as a debater in opposition to the Peel Government in respect of its protectionist policy. Lord Howick succeeded his father as third Earl Grey, July 17, 1845, and on the construction of a Whig cabinet by Lord J. Russell in 1846, accepted the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, resigning with his colleagues in 1852. Lord Grey was not included in the Coalition cabinet; did not approve the policy of Lord Aberdeen's cabinet in declaring war against Russia; and explained his peculiar views on this question in a long speech, May 25, 1855. For many years he has only rarely spoken in the House of Lords; but he frequently writes long and weighty letters to the *Times* on the questions of the day. His lordship is the author of "Colonial Policy of Lord Russell's Administration," 1853; and of "Essay on Parliamentary Government as to Reform," 1858, of which a new edition appeared in 1864.

GREY-WILSON, William, born at Tunbridge Wells on April 7, 1852, is the son of Andrew Wilson, Inspector-General of hospitals, H.E.I.C.S., and great grandson of the first Earl Grey. He was educated at Cheltenham College, and became Private Secretary to Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., Governor of Jamaica 1874, also to Lieut.-Governor Edward E. Rushworth, General J. R. Mann, R.E., Sir Frederick Barber, and the Earl of Northesk, and clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils of British Honduras 1878; Magistrate on the Mexican Frontier and in command of the Frontier scouts, 1879; assistant Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, Sierra Leone, 1883; special commissioner to take over the Sulymah country, West Africa; and subsequently sent on several special missions to native states in West Africa; fourth assistant Colonial Secretary to the Gold Coast Colony 1884; Colonial Secretary, Saint Helena, 1886; administered Government, 1887 to 1890. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Saint Helena, May, 1890.

GRIEG, Edvard Hagerup, musician, was born at Bergen, in Norway, June 15, 1843. At an early age he received his first musical instruction from his mother, who was a highly gifted musician and an accomplished pianist. In 1858 he went to continue his musical training at the Conservatorium of Leipzig, where he became a pupil of Moscheles, Hauptmann, Richter, Reinecke, and Wenzel. In 1863 he went to prosecute his studies at Copenhagen under the late Niels Wilhelm Gade, who, with E. Hartmann, greatly contributed to develop his talent for composition. The turning point in his career, however, was his coming in contact, for a short period, with Richard Nordraak, a young Norwegian composer of brilliant genius, who shortly afterwards died. With regard to this meeting Grieg himself relates that "The scales fell from my eyes. It was from him that I first learned to appreciate the popular melodies of the North, and to be conscious of my own nature. We became determined adversaries of the effeminate Scandinavianism which was an admixture of Gade and Mendelssohn, and with enthusiasm we struck out the new path now trodden by the Northern school." In 1867 he founded at Christiania a musical society, which he still continues to direct. In 1865 and 1870 he paid visits to Italy, and became intimate in Rome with Liszt. He also repeatedly visited Germany, especially Leipzig, for lengthened periods. Then he brought out his compositions in public, and he himself performed in 1879 at a concert in the Gewandhaus, at Leipzig, his concerto for the piano. Grieg is incontestably a composer of original and sterling talent, and some of his written works are full of poetical feeling, especially his two sonatas for the violin, but some of his other compositions may be described as being decidedly artificial.

GRIFFITH, Sir Samuel Walker, K.C.M.G., Premier of Queensland, was born June 21, 1845, at Merthyr Tydfil, Wales, and is of Welsh descent. He is the second son of Rev. Edward Griffith. He arrived in Australia in 1854; and was educated at Mr. Robert Horniman's School (Sydney); at the High School (Presbyterian), West Maitland, N.S.W.; and at the University of Sydney, where he took the degree of B.A., 1863 (first-class in classics and mathematics); M.A., 1870; and Mort Travelling Fellow, 1865. He was called to the Queensland Bar in Oct., 1867; was made Q.C. in 1876, and also member of the Bar of Victoria. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Queensland in March, 1872, and has been a member ever since. He was Attorney-General of Queensland from Aug., 1874 to Dec., 1878; Secretary of Public Instruction, Jan., 1876 to Jan., 1879; Secretary of Public Works, Sept., 1878 to Jan., 1879; Leader of the Opposition 1879 to 1883; and refused a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Queensland, 1879. He was Premier of Queensland, Nov., 1883 to June, 1888, holding from time to time the offices of Colonial Secretary and Secretary of Public Instruction; Colonial Secretary only; Chief Secretary; and Chief Secretary and Treasurer. He was the Leader of the Opposition, 1888. He attended Sydney Convention of Nov.—Dec., 1883, at which the Constitution of the Federal Council of Australasia was framed, and he took considerable part in framing it. He was a member of the Federal Council from its inception in 1885; re-appointed in 1888; Chairman of Standing Committee of F. C., 1887-88; President 1888. He attended the Colonial Conference of 1887 in London, as a representative of Queensland; attended the Federation Conference in Melbourne, Feb., 1890, as a delegate from Queensland; was appointed a delegate to represent Queensland at the coming Federation Convention to frame Federal Constitution for Australasia; has been for many years the Leader of the anti-servile-labour party in Queensland; and a leader of the Liberal party in Parliament. He has written articles in the *Centennial Magazine* (Sydney), and other papers on social questions, relating to the unequal distribution of the products of labour; and is engaged in active practice at the Bar, of which he has been for some years the recognized leader. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1886. Sir Samuel W. Griffith married, in 1870, Julia Janet, daughter of James Thomson, Esq. (formerly Commissioner of Crown Lands, Maitland N.S.W.), and has issue.

GRILLO, Marquise del, *née* **Adelaide Ristori**, tragic actress, born at Cividale, in Friuli, in 1821, being the child of a poor actor, was trained at a very early age for the stage. She appears to have risen through a long series of struggles to the eminence she ultimately attained. Having accepted in 1855 an engagement in Paris, she sought the favour of a French audience as an interpreter of the tragic muse at the very time that Rachel was in the zenith of her fame. Her appearance at such a period was regarded by the French as an open challenge to contest the supremacy of their tragic queen, and they assembled much more disposed to criticise than to applaud. The genius of Ristori, however, triumphed, and from that moment her position has been unassailed. Her reception in England was equally enthusiastic, and she appeared in Spain in 1857, in Holland in 1860, in Russia in 1861, at Constantinople in 1864, in the United States, and other parts of the world, with success. William I. of Prussia gave her the medal in sciences and in arts in 1862. Amongst her most famous characters are those of Medea, Lady Macbeth, Fazio, Phædra, Deborah, Judith, Francesca da Riviera, and Camilla. After an absence of fifteen years, Madame Ristori again appeared in London, June 11, 1873, and on Nov. 8 in that year she took her farewell of the English stage at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester. She appeared again, however, on a few occasions in the year 1882, and acted Lady Macbeth with all her old distinction if with some lack of fire. She is married to the Marquis Capranica del Grillo.

GRIMSTON, Mrs. William Hunter, *née* **Margaret Brunton Robertson,** but known to the public, first as "Madge" Robertson; and, after her marriage, as Mrs. Kendal, the name assumed by her husband, Mr. William Hunter Grimston, the actor. She was born at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, March 15, 1849. Her grandfather, her father, and her uncle, were all actors. Her brother was the dramatist T. W. Robertson. Miss Robertson's *début* in London was made on July 29, 1865, when she appeared at the Haymarket as Ophelia to the Hamlet of Walter Montgomery. On March 14, 1868, she made her first decided success in the metropolis, as Blanche Dumont, in Dr. Westland Marston's "Hero of Romance," which was performed for the first time on that occasion, at the Haymarket Theatre. On Aug. 7, 1869, Miss Robertson was married to Mr. William Hunter Grimston, who on the stage is known by his assumed name of Kendal. In the ensuing five years she appeared at the Haymarket in various characters. The creation of the character of Lilian gave Mrs. Kendal a position among the leading *comédiennes* of the day. In Jan., 1875, she began a short engagement at the Opéra Comique; and, in the same year, joined the company organized by Mr. Hare for the Court Theatre. Afterwards she joined the Prince of Wales's Theatre, then under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft. In Jan., 1879, Mrs. Kendal returned to the Court Theatre. In 1881 she joined the company at the St. James's Theatre, under the joint management of Mr. Kendal and Mr. Hare. In July, 1889, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal went to America. Mrs. Kendal has recently contributed to *Murray's Magazine* a series of gossipy articles, chiefly autobiographical, entitled "Dramatic Opinions."

GRIMTHORPE (**Lord**), **Edmund Beckett Denison** (afterwards **Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart.**), LL.D., was born at Carlton Hall, near Newark, May 12, 1816, and was educated at Doncaster, Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was scholar. He graduated B.A. and 28th Wrangler in 1838; was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 1841, and became Q.C. 1854. In 1863 he received the degree of LL.D., and in 1877 was appointed Chancellor and Vicar-General of York. He was for many years a leader of the Parliamentary Bar, and retired in 1881. In 1886 he was created a peer. He has always interested himself greatly in architecture, and has designed no small number of churches and houses, as well as all the new works at St. Alban's Cathedral since 1878; and those at Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a Bencher, and the great Westminster clock and bells. He is President of the British Horological Institute, and of the Protestant Churchmen's Alliance, and is the author of the following works: "Lectures on Church Building," 1856; "Life of Bishop Lonsdale" (his father-in-law), 2nd edit., 1869; "A Book on Building," 2nd edit., 1880; "Should the Revised New Testament be authorized?" 1882; "Astronomy without Mathematics," 7th edit., 1883; "Treatise on Clocks, Watches, and Bells," 7th edit., 1883; "St. Alban's Cathedral and its Restoration," 2nd edit., 1890; "Origin of the Laws of Nature," and a "Review of Hume and Huxley on Miracles," S.P.C.K.; besides numerous pamphlets and reviews chiefly on questions of ecclesiastical law, and a multitude of caustic letters in the *Times*.

GROVE, Sir George, D.C.L., born at Clapham, Surrey, in 1820, was educated as a civil engineer. In 1841 he erected the first cast-iron lighthouse constructed, on Morant Point, Jamaica; and in 1844 a similar tower on Gibbs' Hill, Bermuda. On his return to England, he joined the staff of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, by whom he was employed on the works of the Chester and Holyhead Railway and the Britannia Bridge. In 1850 he succeeded Mr. Scott Russell as Secretary to the Society of Arts, and on the formation of the Crystal Palace Company in 1852 was appointed its secretary, a position he occupied till the end of 1873. After this he became a member of the Board of Direction of the Company, and retained his seat until 1878. He was associated with the house of Macmillan and Co., Publishers, and edited *Macmillan's Magazine* for several years. He is also editor of a "Dictionary of Music and Musicians (A.D. 1450-1886)." Some of the principal biographies—amongst them Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Schubert are from his pen. Sir George Grove was one of the principal contributors to the "Dictionary of the Bible," edited by Dr. William Smith, and took an active part in the formation of the Palestine Exploration Fund, under the patronage of Her Majesty. The University of Durham conferred on Mr. Grove (June 26, 1875) the honorary degree of D.C.L., in recognition of his services to literature. His analyses of classical orchestral music for the Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace, and his zeal as a propagandist of good music are well known. Early in 1882 he was appointed by the Prince of Wales to be Director of the "Royal College of Music" at Kensington. Sir George Grove is one of the literary executors of the late Dean of Westminster, with whom he visited the United States in 1878. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, May 24, 1883. He is married to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Bradley.

GROVE, The Right Hon. Sir William Robert, D.C.L., LL.D., P.C., F.R.S., son of John Grove, Esq., Swansea, a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, was born July 11, 1811. He was educated by the Rev. E. Griffiths, of Swansea, the Rev. J. Kilvert, of Bath, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1833. Two years later he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Being temporarily prevented by ill-health from following the legal profession, he turned his attention to the study of electricity, and succeeded in 1839 in contriving the powerful voltaic battery which bears his name and the gas battery. He was Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the London Institution from 1840 till 1847, and he took an active part, as member of the Council, in the business of the Royal Society, particularly in the reform of its constitution, effected, after a severe struggle, in 1847. Mr. Grove, who became a Q.C. in 1853, was for some years the leader of the South Wales and Chester circuits, a member of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, and one of the Royal Commissioners on Patent Law, and on Oxford University. He was President of the British Association at Nottingham in 1866, when he selected for the subject of his address the Continuity of Natural Phenomena, as evinced by the recent progress of science, his object being to show that the changes in the inorganic world, in the succession of organized beings, and in the progress of human knowledge, result from gradual minute variations. The honour of knighthood was bestowed upon him (Feb. 21, 1872) a few months after his elevation to the judicial bench (Nov., 1871) as a Justice of the Common Pleas. That office he held until Nov., 1875, when, through the operation of the Judicature Act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. He retired in 1887 and was made a member of the Privy Council. Sir William has made several important discoveries in electricity and optics, and he is the author of a remarkable lecture, printed in 1842, on "The Progress of Physical Science since the opening of the London Institution." In this lecture he first advanced the doctrine of the mutual convertibility of the various natural forces, heat, electricity, &c., and of their being all modes of motion, or forms of persistent force. This doctrine is further developed in his famous essay "On the Correlation of Physical Forces," on which he gave a course of Lectures in 1843, and which reached a sixth edition, "with other contributions to science," in 1874, and has been translated into French and German, reprinted in America, &c. In 1847 he received the medal of the Royal Society for his Bakerian lecture on "Voltaic Ignition, and on the Decomposition of Water into its constituent Gases by Heat." Sir William has contributed many papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and the *Philosophical Magazine;* he is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Academies of Rome and Turin, Knight of the Order of the Rose, Brazil, &c.

GROVES, Charles Edward, F.R.S., the son of Charles Groves, of Highgate, was born there on March 4, 1841, and was educated at the College, Brixton Hill, under the late Dr. Wilson, and at the Royal College of Chemistry (Royal School of Mines) under Dr. A. W. Hofmann, to whom he was afterwards private assistant, and then assistant in the Laboratory of the College. In 1862 he went as assistant to Dr. Stenhouse, with whom he remained until his death in 1880. In 1882 he was appointed Lecturer in Practical Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, where he is also Lecturer in Dental Metallurgy; and in 1885 consulting chemist to the Hon. the Conservators of the River Thames. In 1878 he became sub-editor of the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, and on the decease of Mr. H. Watts, in 1884, succeeded him as editor of the journal. He was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1871, and of the Royal Society in 1883, and is one of the founders of the Institute of Chemistry, of which he is Registrar and Secretary. He is the editor of several important works:—Dr. F. Crace-Calvert's "Dyeing and Calico Printing," 1876; "Miller's Chemistry; Part II., Inorganic Chemistry," 1878; (and in conjunction with Dr. Armstrong) of Part III., "Organic Chemistry," 1880; and "Fuel," 1889, in the first volume of Groves' and Thorp's "Chemical Technology." He is also the sole author, or joint author with his friend, the late Dr. Stenhouse, of numerous papers on Organic Chemistry, being the discoverer of tetrabromide of carbon, of Beta-naphtha quinone, and of the corresponding diquinone, the last two belonging to classes of compounds hitherto unknown.

GRUNDY, The Rev. William, M.A., was born in 1850, and educated at St. John's Foundation School for the sons of Clergy, from 1861 to 1866, and at Rossall

School from 1866 to 1870. He was Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society in Physical Geography, 1869; Rossall Exhibitioner and Scholar (Open) of Worcester College, Oxford, 1870; First Class, Classical Moderations, 1872; and Second Class, Final Classical Schools, 1874. He was elected Fellow (Open) of Worcester College, Oxford, 1875; Lecturer, Worcester College, Oxford, from 1875 to 1878; and Head Master's assistant, Rossall School, from 1878 to 1880. He was ordained Deacon by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, 1878; ordained priest by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, 1879; was Head Master of the King's School, Warwick, from 1881 to1885; and has been Head Master of Malvern College, from 1885 to the present date, 1890. He is the author of "Chief Ancient Philosophies, Aristotelianism, Part II., The Logical Treatises, The Metaphysics, The Psychology, The Politics," 1889.

GUBERNATIS, Angelo de, an Italian author, born at Turin, April 7, 1840, was educated in the University of Turin, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philology. He was appointed in 1860 Professor of Rhetoric in the Gymnasium of Chieri, near Turin; was sent in 1862, at the expense of the government, to Berlin, where he studied under Professors Bopp and Weber; became extraordinary Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Florence *(Instituto di Studii Superiori)* in 1863, and ordinary professor in 1869. Signor De Gubernatis has obtained celebrity as a dramatist, a lyric poet, a journalist, a critic, an orientalist, and a mythologist. He made his *début* with his tragedy entitled "Pier delle Vigne." The principal character was sustained by the celebrated actor Ernesto Rossi, and the piece proved a great success. Afterwards he published the following dramas in verse:—"La Morte di Catone," "Romolo," 1874; "Il Rè Nala," "Il Rè Dasarata," "Mâyâ," "Romolo Augustolo," and "Savitri: Idillio Drammatico Indiano," 1878. He has founded five journals—*L'Itali Letteraria*, 1862, *La Civiltà Italiana*, 1869, *La Rivista Orientale*, 1867, *La Rivista Europea*, 1869, and the *Bollettino Italiano degli studii Orientali*, 1876. He is the Italian correspondent of the *Athenæum* and of the *Contemporary Review* of London, of the *International Review* of New York, of the *Deutsche Rundschau* of Berlin, and of the *Wiestnik Europy* of St. Petersburg. Among his scientific works the following deserve special mention: "Piccolo Enciclopedia Indiana," Florence, 1867; "Fonti vediche dell' epopea," Florence, 1867; "Memoria sui viaggiatori Italiani nelle Indie Orientali," Florence, 1867; "Storia comparata degli usi nuziali Indo-Europei," Milan, 1869; "Storia comparata degli usi funebri e natalizii," Milan, 1877; "Zoological Mythology: or, the Legends of Animals," 2 vols., London, 1872, translated into German, Leipsic, 1873, and into French, Paris, 1874; "Letture sopra la Mitologia Vedica," Florence, 1874; "Ricordi biografici," Florence, 1873; "Storia dei viaggiatori Italiani nelle Indie," Leghorn, 1875; "Matériaux pour servir à l'Histoire des Etudes Orientales en Italie," Paris and Florence, 1876; and "Mythologie des Plantes," 2 vols., Paris, 1878. He is general Secretary of the Italian Oriental Academy. In May, 1878, he delivered in the Taylor Institute at Oxford a series of three lectures on the life and works of Manzoni. They were published at Florence in 1879, under the title of "Alessandro Manzoni: Studio Biografico." He acted as General secretary to the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in Sept. 1878.

GUILDFORD, Bishop of. *See* SUMNER, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE HENRY.

GUILLAUME, Jean Baptiste Claude Eugène, Hon. R.A., a distinguished French sculptor, was born at Montbard (Côte d'Or), Feb. 3, 1822, and after passing through the usual course of studies in the College of Dijon, went to Paris to become a pupil of Pradier at the École des Beaux-Arts, where he obtained the prize of Rome in 1845. On the reorganization of the École des Beaux-Arts at the close of 1873, M. Guillaume was appointed to a professorship; and a twelvemonth later was nominated Director of that Institution. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1862; promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1867; and elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869. This artist's name is familiar to those visitors at the London International Exhibition of 1862 who noticed "The Tomb of the Gracchi," which was suggested by the double busts of the great brethren placed as on a tomb, side by side. His statue of Napoleon I., which was at the French Universal Exhibition of 1867, attracted great attention. Among the other productions of his chisel are "Theseus finding his Father's Sword on a Rock;" "Anacreon's Guests," a bas-relief; bust of M. Hittorff in the Universal Exposition of 1855; "The Lives of SS. Clotilde and Valère," bas-reliefs, in the new church of St. Clotilde; the statue of L'Hôpital, in the new Louvre;

the "Monument of Colbert," at Rheims; and a bust of Monseigneur Darboy. He is now head of the French Art School at Rome.

GUINNESS, Sir Edward Cecil, Bart., J.P., D.L., of Castlenock, co. Dublin, born in 1847, formerly a member of the great firm of brewers in Dublin, is the younger brother of Lord Ardilaun, and is well known as a munificent philanthropist, who has lately given a quarter of a million to be applied to the better housing of the poor, and also as a scion of a house whose wealth has been systematically employed for the promotion of schemes of public utility. His father, it will be remembered, rebuilt St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin; and even the most rigid of teetotalers, when they see the purposes to which the great fortune of the Guinness family has been devoted, may almost be expected to forgive the source from which it has been derived. Sir Edward married, in 1873, Adelaide Maria, daughter of Richard Samuel Guinness, M.P. for Deepwell, co. Dublin.*

GUINNESS, The Rev. H. Grattan, D.D., born August, 1835, near Dublin, is the son of Captain John Guinness, H.E.I.C.S., and Grandson of Arthur Guinness, of Beaumont, co. Dublin. He was educated at private schools and at New College, London; ordained, in 1856, as an undenominational Evangelist, a preacher of the Gospel both in Great Britain and Ireland, in America, and on the Continent. He is the Founder and Director of the East London Institute for Home and Foreign Missions, Harley House, Bow, London, E., which has sent out over 500 missionaries into all parts of the world. Dr. Grattan Guinness is the author of "The Approaching End of the Age, viewed in the Light of History, Prophecy, and Science," a work which has passed through ten editions; "Light for the Last Days;" "Romanism and the Reformation;" "The Divine Programme of the World's History," and other works.

GUINNESS, Mrs. H. Grattan, wife of the above, daughter of Ed. Marlborough FitzGerald, and granddaughter of Maurice FitzGerald, of Upper Merrion St., Dublin, born in April 1831, and married in 1860, is one of the earliest lady preachers of the gospel (members of the Society of Friends excepted); Secretary of the above Missionary Institute; and Secretary of the first Christian Mission on the Congo, the Livingstone Inland Mission; and joint authoress of the above works, and authoress of "The Life of Mrs. Henry Dening," "The New World of Central Africa;" and Editor of "The Regions Beyond," &c.

GUINON, Georges, M.D., was born in Paris, August 6, 1859; commenced his medical studies in 1877; and has worked chiefly under the direction of Professors Charcot and Bouchard. He obtained his degree of M.D. in 1889; and soon after was appointed Chef de clinique des maladies du système nerveux, à la Salpetrière. He has written many articles, chiefly on hysteria, has assisted Prof. Charcot in his "leçons sur les maladies du système nerveux;" is secretary to the Editor of the Archives de Neurologie, and Editor of the "Nouvelle Iconographie de la Salpetrière.

GUNTER, Archibald Clavering, Ph.B., was born in Liverpool, Oct. 25, 1847, of English parents, his father, Henry Gunter, being a merchant engaged in the West India trade. When about five years of age he was taken to California by his parents, arriving there in Feb., 1853. He was educated partly in England and partly in California, taking the degree of Ph.B. in the University College, San Francisco; and afterwards, from 1867 to 1874, he followed his profession of Mining and Civil Engineer, doing some work on the Central Pacific Railway, and being superintendent of several mines; also erecting smelting works at Battle Mountain, Nevada, and Homansville in the Tintic mining district, Utah, as well as chlorination works at Havilah, California, and being superintendent of several large mines in Utah and Nevada. He always had, however, a passion for literature; and, during his collegiate course, and while following his profession of engineer, wrote several plays, one of them being produced at the California Theatre under the name of "Cuba," and another at the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, under the title of "Our Reporter." In 1874 he became a stockbroker in San Francisco, operating in mining stocks until 1877, when he went to New York, having fully intended to make literature his occupation in life. His first play, which was produced in New York at the Union Square Theatre, Aug., 1889, was "Two Nights in Rome." In Feb., 1890, "Fresh, the American," was played at the Park Theatre. Since then he has had a number of plays performed, among them "Courage," "After the Opera," "The Wall Street Bandit,"

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* While these pages were passing through the press Sir Edward was raised to the peerage, Jan. 1, 1891.

"Prince Karl," "The Deacon's Daughter," and his own dramatization of his novel "Mr. Barnes of New York," which was the first that he wrote: it was finished in 1885, and published in 1887. It having been refused by all the publishing houses to which it had been submitted, Mr. Gunter was compelled for the publication of his book to form the Home Publishing Co. "Mr. Barnes" in two or three months became a great success as a novel, and has since been published in several different languages, and also by four or five English publishing houses. His second novel, "Mr. Potter of Texas," was published in Feb., 1888, the first edition produced in America being the largest first edition of a novel ever published in the world, 61,262 copies. Since then this novel has also been translated into several languages. His next work, "That Frenchman," was published in May, 1889, the first edition being 61,069 copies, being practically equal in size to that of "Mr. Potter." This book, which at present is being translated into German and French, has been prohibited by the Czar of Russia from circulation in his dominions, on account of a portion of the story referring to the Secret Police (Third Section) of the Russian Empire. Mr. Gunter's latest novel is "Miss Nobody of Nowhere." He has recently published a story for children, "Small Boys in Big Boots." His dramatization of his novel, "Mr. Potter of Texas," has just been produced with marked success in the United States. Mr. Gunter is, perhaps, the only author who has successfully carried on the business of publishing his own works.

GÜNTHER, Albert Charles Lewis Gotthilf, M.A., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S., born at Esslingen (Würtemberg), Oct. 3, 1830, and educated at the Universities of Tübingen, Berlin, and Bonn, entered the service of the Trustees of the British Museum in 1857, and was appointed Keeper of the Department of Zoology in 1875; since that time he has devoted himself exclusively to the administration of the extensive collections under his charge. Dr. Günther, who is a member of many academies and learned societies at home and abroad, has published:—"Die Fische des Neckars," Stuttgart, 1853; "Medicinische Zoologie," Stuttgart, 1858; "Catalogue of Colubrine Snakes in the Collection of the British Museum," London, 1858; "Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia in the Collection of the British Museum," 1859; "The Reptiles of British India," 1864; "Catalogue of Fishes," vols. 1-8, London, 1859-70; "The Fishes of the South Seas," Hamburg, 1873-78; "The Gigantic Land Tortoises, Living and Extinct," London, 1877; "An Introduction to the Study of Fishes," Edinb., 1880; the Reports on the "Shore Fishes," "Deep Sea Fishes," and "Pelagic Fishes" in the "Voyage of H.M.S. *Challenger*," 1887-88; and numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Proceedings of the Zoological and Linnean Societies, and other periodicals. He is the founder of the "Record of Zoological Literature," of which he has edited the first six volumes (1864-70); and co-editor of the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History." The Royal Society awarded to him, in 1878, one of its Royal Medals for his merits in advancing zoological science, and especially for his herpetological and ichthyological researches.

GUTHRIE, James Cargill, born Aug. 27, 1814, at Airnefoul farm, in the parish of Glamis, Forfarshire, is descended from a long line of proprietors and agriculturists in the Vale of Strathmore. He was educated at the parish school of Kinnettles and Montrose Academy. Being intended by his parents for the church, he studied for some years in the University of Edinburgh, but being disappointed in his early hopes and ambition, he entered the mercantile world. He was appointed in 1868 Principal Librarian to the Dundee Free Library, the first institution of the kind in Scotland established under the Free Libraries Act. He is the author of numerous poems and popular Scotch songs, and some anthems and hymns which have been set to music by Dr. Spark and other composers. In 1883, he published "Adieu to the Good Ship Mars," a naval part-song; original music by James Yorkson. And in 1887, "Hark the Trump of Jubilee," the first Jubilee March or Ode that appeared in public to commemorate the anniversary of the 50th year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's reign—circulation 110,000 copies; and in 1888, "Dalhousie No More," a Masonic Ode, with appropriate music, *in Memoriam* of the late Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Master Mason of Scotland. He is also the author of several prose works, including "George Gilfillan, as a Literateur and as a Man;" "Dr. Thomas Guthrie: His Outer and Inner Life;" novelette, "No! Thank You; or Second Thoughts are Best;" "What is Genius?" "The Genius of Literature;" "The Genius of Love;" "The Genius of Music;" "The Genius of Earth;" "The Genius of Heaven;" and in 1890, "Eventide; or, Fading Away."

GUTHRIE, Thomas Anstey (who publishes under the name of F. Anstey), was born in 1856 at Kensington, and educated at a private school, and at King's College, Strand. He matriculated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1875, took his degree in the Law Tripos, 1879, and was called to the Bar by the Benchers of the Middle Temple, 1880. He read in Chambers with a Conveyancer and Equity Draughtsman, but never practised as a barrister. He published short stories in various magazines between 1878-81. His first book "Vice Versâ" appeared in 1882 and achieved an immense success, running through many editions within the year of publication. It was also dramatised and performed on the London and provincial stage for many nights. It was followed in 1883 by "The Giant's Robe;" "The Black Poodle," and other stories, 1884; "The Tinted Venus," 1885; "The Fallen Idol," 1886; "The Pariah," 1889.

GUTHRIE, William, was born at Culhorn, Stranraer, N.B., 1835, being the son of the late George Guthrie, Esq., of Appleby and Ernambrie. He was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch Bar in 1861. Mr. Guthrie was appointed one of the Commissioners under the Truck Commission Act, in Dec., 1871; Registrar of Friendly Societies in Scotland, from Oct., 1869, to Feb., 1874; and Sheriff-substitute of Lanarkshire at Glasgow, Jan. 1874. He edited the *Journal of Jurisprudence* (Edinburgh) from 1866 to 1874; and was one of the Reporters of Court of Session Cases, Scotland, from 1871 to 1874. He has published a translation of Savigny on "Private International Law" (System of Modern Roman Law, vol. viii.), 1869; an edition of Erskine's "Principles of Scots Law," 1870, second edit. 1874; two editions of Bell's "Principles of the Law of Scotland," 1871 and 1876; "The Law of Trade Unions in England and Scotland," 1873; "Select Cases decided in the Sheriff Courts of Scotland," 1879.

GYE, Madame, *née* Marie Emma Lajeunesse, but popularly known as Madame Albani, American singer, was born of French-Canadian parentage, at Chambly, near Montreal, in 1851. She was educated in the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Montreal, but her first musical training came from her father, who was himself a skilful musician. In 1864 he removed to Albany, N.Y., where her singing in the cathedral attracted much attention. A little later she was sent to Europe for the more thorough instruction which she could not obtain in America, and under the care of Baroness Lafitte, was two years in Paris, where she studied with the famous Duprez. She then became a pupil of the old *maestro* Lamperti at Milan. Several years of hard study followed, till at last, in 1870, she made her *début* at Messina under the name of Albani, adopted out of compliment to the city where her musical promise was first recognized. Immediately afterwards she sang at Malta, and then, in the winter of 1871-72 at the theatre of La Pergola at Florence. Her crowning effort was in the "Mignon" of Ambroise Thomas, already condemned in four theatres in Italy, but which, in Madame Albani's hands, obtained the complete success which all the parts identified with her have met with. When her fame was established in Italy she appeared at the Royal Italian Opera, London, in 1872, and since then has been a great favourite both in this country and the United States. In St. Petersburg, Paris, Berlin, and most of the European capitals she has been received with equal enthusiasm, and she is to-day certainly one of the most popular singers in the world. In 1883 she made a tour of the United States, and in May, 1886, sang the ode written by Tennyson for the opening of the Colonial Exhibition in London. Madame Albani, before leaving Scotland in Oct., 1890, sang at Balmoral before the Queen and the Royal Family, on which occasion Her Majesty was pleased to give Madame Albani a valuable picture containing portraits of the whole of the Royal Family at the time of her Jubilee. Besides singing in opera, Madame Albani has studied specially oratorio singing, and she is now acknowledged to be the first oratorio singer in England, and is engaged at all our principal festivals. In 1878 she was married to Mr. Ernest Gye, the theatrical manager.

GZOWSKI, Lieut.-Col. Casimir Stanislaus, one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp in Canada, was born in St. Petersburg, in March, 1813, and is the son of Count Gzowski, a Polish noble and officer of the Imperial Guard. In 1830, Col. Gzowski graduated as an engineer from the military college of Kremenetz, in the province of Volhynia, and entered the Russian army. He was concerned in the Polish insurrections of 1830-32, and exiled to the United States in the latter year. There his linguistic accomplishments for a time served him in good stead; but he resumed his profession, and soon went to Upper Canada, where he connected himself with the Department of Public Works for the Province, and has been interested in many public enterprises of a professional character for the past fifty years. With all the important engineering products of Canada, in railway construction, in river and railway-bridge building, Col. Gzowski has been identified; and many public and private enterprises have had the benefit of his experience and skill. He has for many years taken an active part in furthering the aims of the Dominion Rifle Association; and was well known at Wimbledon, on the occasion of the visit of the Canadian team. In May, 1879, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

H.

HAAG, Carl, R.W.S., a painter, born at Erlangen, in Bavaria, in 1820, began his artistic education at the Academy of Nuremberg in 1837, afterwards continuing it at Munich and Rome. In 1847 he settled in this country, and his admiration for the perfection of English water-colour painting induced him to abandon oil, and adopt water colour in preference. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. He has been a constant contributor to the Exhibitions of that Society, the subjects of his earlier pictures being chiefly from the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and Montenegro. In 1853 the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha conferred upon him the honorary title of Hofmaler; he was introduced at the Court of Queen Victoria by the late Prince of Leiningen, and Her Majesty gave him many commissions for sketches of life in the Highlands of Scotland, and also for important pictures, such as "The Royal Family ascending Loch-na-Gar;" "Evening at Balmoral—the Stags brought Home;" "The Queen and Prince Consort fording Pool Tarff;" and others, which were exhibited, and have since been engraved. He then travelled in Greece, Egypt, Syria, and Palestine, painting important views of Athens, Ba'albek, Palmyra, and many of the Holy Places in Jerusalem, among them "The Ancient Vestibule beneath the Temple Area;" "The Golden Gateway;" and "The Holy Rock in the so-called Mosque of Omar;" most of which were finished on the spot. His chief aim, however, was to study the life of the Bedaween tribes, and the scenes of different deserts, for which purpose he made long stays among these nomadic hordes, learning their mode of life, their manners and customs, and has since painted a series of pictures illustrative of Arab life, the best known of which are, "Aghile Agha receiving the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and suite in his Encampment near Mount Tabor;" "The tribe of the Anazeh Bedaween departing from Palmyra;" "A Bivouac in the Desert;" "The Arrival at a Well in the Desert;" "Preparing the Evening Meal;" "Desert Hospitality;" "Happiness in the Desert;" "A Bedaween's Devotion;" "Danger in the Desert;" "On the Alert;" "Ready for Defence;" "A Caravan of Bedaween Encamping near the Sphinx of Ghizeh against an approaching Sandstorm;" and "La Illah il Allah," 1889. A special exhibition of Mr. C. Haag's works was held at the Goupil Galleries in Bond Street, 1885. He is an honorary member of the Royal Society of British Artists in London, and a membre honoraire de la Société Royal Belge des Aquarellistes of Brussels. He received the Royal Bavarian Cross of Merit in 1872. In 1874 he became an Officer of the Order of the Medjidieh; in 1878 a Knight of the Legion of Honour of France; and in 1887 a Knight-Commander of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha Family Order.

HABBERTON, John, was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1842. At the age of eight years he was taken to the West, where he was educated chiefly in the common schools of Southern Illinois. From 1859 until he entered the Army in 1862, he was connected with the publishing house of Harper Brothers, New York. He was literary editor of the *Christian Union* from 1873 to 1876, and since then has been an editorial writer on the *New York Herald*. His first literary work was a series of sketches of Western life. This was followed, in 1877, by "Helen's Babies," of which nearly a quarter of a million copies have been sold in the United States, besides large editions in England, France, and Germany. He has since written "The Barton Experiment," 1876; "The Jericho Road," "Other People's Children," "The Scripture Club of Valley Rest," and "Some Folks," 1877; "The Crew of the Sam Weller," and "Little Guzzy," 1878; "The Worst Boy in Town," 1879; "Just One Day," 1880; "Who was Paul Grayson?" 1883; "Bowsham Puzzle," and "George Washington," 1884; "Brueton's Bayou," 1887; "Country Luck," 1888; "All He Knew," "Well Out of It," and "Couldn't Say No," 1889; and "Out at Twinnett's," 1890. He also published in 1877 an additional series of selections from the "Spectator," comprising "The Roger de

Coverley Papers;" and in 1878 "Selections from the Tatler, Guardian, and Freeholder;" and wrote, in conjunction with Charles L. Norton, "Canoeing in Kanuckia," 1878.

HADEN, Francis Seymour, F.R.C.S., was born Sept. 16, 1818, at 62, Sloane Street, London, and educated at University College and at the Sorbonne, Paris. He became in 1842 a member, and in 1857 a Fellow, of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The International Jury Report on Surgical Instruments, drawn up by Mr. Haden, was the first public document in which the operation of Ovariotomy (till then universally condemned) was recommended. Three letters, contributed by him to the *Times*, under the title of "Earth to Earth," in Jan., May, and June, 1875, brought about considerable amelioration in the practices pursued by undertakers and cemetery companies, and led to a system of interment founded on reason and sanitary consideration, which has ever since been successfully carried out at Woking. Mr. Haden is also the author of certain art publications. These began in 1858, and are still going on; they have been partly artistic and partly literary,—the artistic part of the work consisting:—(1.) Of a large folio work (in French), entitled, "Études à l'Eau Forte," published in Paris and in London in 1865 and 1866; (2.) Of a large number of engraved plates (185 in all), which have been catalogued and described by Sir William R. Drake, F.S.A., under the title of "The Etched Work of Francis Seymour Haden." Mr. Seymour Haden is also the possessor of one of the finest collections ever formed of the etched works of the old masters, particularly of Rembrandt, and on which during more than thirty years he has expended a fortune, giving at auctions often as much as £300 or £400 for a single print. On the other hand, one of his own plates—that of the "Agamemnon"—has realised, chiefly for the benefit of the publishers, upwards of £4,000. Mr. Seymour Haden is President of the Society of Painter Etchers, and a member of the Athenæum and of the Burlington Fine Arts Clubs. He is also Vice-President of the Obstetrical Society of London.

HADING, Madame Jane, *née* Jeanette Hadingue, was born at Marseilles. At the age of three, she played Blanche de Caylus, in "Le Bossu," her father at the same time playing the leading character. Some years later she was sent to the Marseilles Conservatoire, where she won considerable distinction. On leaving, she entered upon an engagement at the Algiers Theatre, and when but fourteen played Zanella, in "Le Passant;" Stefano, in "Chef d'œuvre inconnu;" the blind-girl, in "Les Deux Orphélines;" and Pedro, in "Giroflé Girofla." From Algiers she went to Cairo, to perform at the Khedival Theatre. She returned to Marseilles in 1876, and for a time devoted herself to drama and comedy, but the lyric stage again attracted her, and she went to Paris. At the Palais Royal she played "La Chaste Suzanna," and at the Renaissance, in 1879, she was the original Jolie Persane and Belle Lurette, and the heroine in "Hélöise and Abelard." At the Gymnase in 1883, she again appeared in comedy as Paulette in "Autour de Mariage." The piece was a failure, but Mdme. Hading made a great personal success. In Dec., 1883, she was the original Claire de Beaulieu, in "Le Maître de Forges," and her impersonation of this part confirmed her success. In Jan., 1885, she appeared in this character in London, at the Royalty Theatre. In 1889, in company with M. Coquelin, Madame Hading made an American tour.

HAECKEL, Ernst, a celebrated German naturalist and writer, was born at Potsdam, Feb. 16, 1834, and studied medicine and Science at Würzburg, Berlin, and Vienna. In 1859 he went to Italy, and studied zoology at Naples and Messina, returning in 1861 to Jena, where, after further studies, he was appointed Professor of Zoology. Between 1866 and 1875, he travelled over the greater part of Europe, besides visiting Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt. In 1881, he visited India and Ceylon, and published an account of his travels. He is regarded in Germany as the foremost supporter of Darwin's theories. Amongst his works may be mentioned "Natural History of Creation," translated into twelve languages, 8th edit., 1889; "Generelle Morphologie," 1866; "Gastraea-Theorie," 1873; "The Origin of the Human Race," 4th edit., 1878; "Life in the Deep Seas," 1870; "The History of Man's Development," 1874; "Anthropogenie," 3rd edit., 1877; "Popular Lectures on Evolution," 1878. His Monographs on the "Radiolaria," 1862; "Caloispongiae," 1872; "Medusae," 1881, and "Siphonophorae," 1888, illustrated by 200 original plates. His contributions to the Zoology of the "Voyage of H.M.S. *Challenger*," comprehend four volumes of that work, with 230 plates. Notwithstanding splendid offers from the Universities of Würzburg, Vienna, Strasburg and Bonn, Haeckel has decided to remain at the small University of Jena, the picturesque country and peaceful solitude of which give him the best opportunity for continuous scientific work.

HAGARTY, The Hon. John Hawkins, D.C.L. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, was born in Dublin on Sept. 17, 1816. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1832; but, two years afterwards, emigrated to Canada, where he studied law, and in 1840 was admitted to the Bar of the Upper Province. His educated tastes and love of letters for a time drew him to literature; but, continuing the practice of his profession, he was made a Queen's Counsel in 1850, and elevated to the Bench in 1856. In 1868 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; was subsequently transferred to the Queen's Bench; and in 1878 received the appointment of Chief Justice of Ontario, which he still holds.

HAGGARD, Henry Rider, of Ditchingham House, Norfolk, son of William Meybohm Rider Haggard, J.P., D.L., of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, was born June 22, 1856. He accompanied Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G., as secretary to Natal in 1875, and served on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., the Special Commissioner to the Transvaal 1876-7, and together with Colonel Brooke, R.E., formally hoisted the British flag over the Transvaal territory, on May 24, 1877. He was subsequently appointed to the post of Master of the High Court of the Transvaal. During the Zulu War he was elected adjutant and lieutenant of the Pretoria Horse, a gentleman volunteer corps, raised for service in Zululand, but which was prevented from proceeding there by the threatening action of the Boers. He retired from the Colonial service in 1879, and returned to England. Mr. Rider Haggard's first book, of a political character, published in 1882, is named "Cetywayo and his White Neighbours, or Remarks on Recent Events in South Africa." This work was favourably received here and in South Africa, but, owing to its author being unknown, it did not then attain a large circulation. Subsequently, he published "Dawn," a novel, 1884, and "The Witch's Head," a novel, 1885. Both these books were well received, especially the latter, but in 1886 he brought out "King Solomon's Mines," the work by which he established his reputation. This book was, on its appearance, most favourably noticed, and became popular in this country, America, and on the Continent. Among other well known works by the same writer we may mention "She," "Jess," "Allan Quatermain," "Colonel Quaritch, V.C.," "Cleopatra," "Beatrice," and "Eric." Mr. Rider Haggard is also a barrister of Lincoln's Inn and a Justice of the Peace for Norfolk. He married, in 1880, Marianna Louisa, only child and heiress of the late Major Margitson, of Ditchingham House, Norfolk.

HAINES, Field Marshal Sir Frederick Paul, G.C.B., C.I.E., G.C.S.I., son of the late Mr. Gregory Haines, C.B., of Dublin, Commissary-General of the Forces, by Harriet, daughter of Mr. John Eldridge, of Kirdford, Sussex, was born in 1819. He entered the army as ensign in 1839, became lieutenant, 1840; captain, 1846; colonel, 1854; lieut.-colonel, 1855; major-general, 1864; lieut.-general, 1873; general, 1877; and field-marshal, 1890. At the beginning of the war on the Sutlej in 1845, he was appointed to act as military secretary to Sir Hugh Gough, then Commander-in-chief in India. He was present at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and upon the latter occasion was severely wounded by grape-shot, his horse being at the same moment killed under him. For his conduct in this campaign he was promoted on the recommendation of Lord Gough, and received a Medal and one Clasp. He served also in the same capacity throughout the Punjaub campaign of 1848 and 1849, taking part in the affair of outposts at Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. He served with the 21st Fusiliers through the campaign of the Crimea in 1854-55, up to the siege of Sebastopol. He was created a K.C.B. in 1871, and was created a G.C.B. in 1877. He was Commander-in-chief of the Madras army from May, 1871, to 1874, when he was appointed colonel of the 104th Regiment (Bengal Fusiliers). In 1876 he received the local rank of general in India, and some time later was appointed Commander-in-chief in India. He held this post the customary period of five years. General Haines received the thanks of Parliament "for the ability and judgment with which he directed operations," in Afghanistan in 1878-80, and was appointed field-marshal 20th May, 1890.

HALDANE, The Right Rev. J. R. A. *See* Chinnery-Haldane.

HALE, Edward Everett, D.D., was born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 3, 1822.

He graduated at Harvard College in 1839, studied theology, and was pastor of the (Unitarian) Church of the Unity, Worcester, Massachusetts, from 1846 to 1856. Since that time he has been pastor of the South Congregational Church, Boston. He has published a large number of books, amongst which are—"The Rosary," 1848; "Sketches of Christian History," 1850; "Letters on Irish Immigration," 1852; "America," 1856; "The Man without a Country," 1861; "The President's Words," 1865; "Sybaris and other Homes," 1869; "Puritan Politics in England and New England," 1869; "Ingham Papers," 1870; "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," and "His Level Best, and other Stories," 1872; "Ups and Downs," 1873; "Working-men's Homes," and "In His Name," 1874; "Our New Crusade," and "One Hundred Years," 1875; "Philip Nolan's Friends," 1876; "Back to Back," 1878; "The Bible and its Revision," and "The Life in Common, and other Sermons," 1879; "The Kingdom of God, and other Sermons," and "Crusoe in New York," 1880; "Our Christmas in a Palace," 1882; "Seven Spanish Cities," 1883; "Fortunes of Rachel," 1884; "Boys' Heroes," and "What is the American People?" 1885; "Easter," a volume of sermons, 1886; "Life of George Washington Studied Anew," "How They Lived in Hampton," "My Friend the Boss," "Mr. Tangier's Vacations," "Tom Torrey's Tariff Talks," "Red and White," and "Naval History of the American Revolution" (in the Narrative and Critical History of America), 1888; and (with E. E. Hale, jun.) "Franklin in France," 1887-88. He has edited a series of "Stories" of the War, Sea, Adventure, Discovery and Invention, 1880-85; "Lights of Two Centuries," 1887; "The Arabian Nights," 1888; and "Sunday School Stories on the Golden Texts," 1889; and, in conjunction with his daughter, has written several volumes describing "A family flight" through France, Germany, &c., 1881-85, and one telling "The Story of Spain," 1886. Mr. Hale has been a frequent contributor to periodicals, was editor of the *Christian Examiner*, the founder and editor of *Old and New*, and is now the editor of *Lend a Hand*, and, with Mrs. Bernard Whitman, of *The Lookout*.

HALES, John Wesley, was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, Oct. 5, 1836, being the son of a Nonconformist minister. He was educated at Glasgow High School and University, Durham Grammar School, and Cambridge University. He was elected Fellow of Christ's College in 1860, called to the Bar in 1867, appointed Professor of English Language and Literature at King's College, London, Dec. 1877, succeeding to the chair vacated by Dr. Brewer. Mr. Hales co-edited "The Percy Folio Manuscript," 3 vols., in 1867-88; wrote on "The Teaching of English" in Farrar's "Essays on a Liberal Education," 1867; edited "Longer English Poems," 1872; Milton's "Areopagitica," 1874; was one of the two general editors of the "London Series of English Classics;" and has contributed various papers on English literature to the *Cornhill Magazine*, the *Quarterly Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Academy*, the *Athenæum*, and *Fraser's Magazine*.

HALÉVY, Ludovic, a novelist and dramatic author, the son of Léon Halévy, was born at Paris, in 1834, and received his education at the Lycée Louis le Grand. He entered the service of the Government, and from 1852 to 1858 was employed in the Secretary's office of the Minister of State. He was chief of the department for Algiers and the Colonies, and in 1861 he was appointed to edit the proceedings of the Corps Législatif. This position he resigned to devote himself to the drama. M. Halévy has, since 1855, written the librettos of a large number of the most popular operettas, many of them in collaboration with M. Henri Meilnac. It is to these brilliant sketches, as well as to his dramas, that he owes his election to the French Academy, his reception at which (M. Pailleron pronouncing the speech of welcome) was one of the most memorable of recent times.

HALL, Granville Stanley, Ph.D., was born at Ashfield, Mass., May 6, 1845. He was graduated at Williams College in 1867, and subsequently studied at Berlin, Bonn, Heidelberg, and Leipzig. From 1872 to 1876 he was Professor of Psychology in Antioch College (Ohio); in 1876 and again in 1881-82 he became Lecturer on Psychology at Harvard; and in 1882 he became Professor of that subject in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. On the establishment of Clark University at Worcester, Mass., in 1888 Professor Hall was made its President. The degree of Ph.D was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1876. In addition to extensive contributions to periodicals on psychological and educational topics, he edits the "American Journal of Psychology," and is the author of "Aspects of

German Culture," 1881; and (with John M. Mansfield) of "Hints towards a Select and Descriptive Bibliography of Education," 1886.

HALL, James, LL.D., American scientist, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, Sept. 12, 1811. He studied at the Rensselaer School (now the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) from 1831 till 1836, when he was appointed Assistant Geologist on the New York Geological Survey. The following year (1837) he was appointed State Geologist in charge of the Fourth District of the State of which his final report, in a quarto volume, was issued in 1843. He then (1843) was placed in charge of the Palæontology of the State; and he published, between 1847 and 1888, 7 vols. (bound in 11) illustrating the fossils of the New York series of geological formations. He was State Geologist of Iowa, 1855-57, and of Wisconsin, 1858, of both which he published geological reports. In 1865 appeared a monograph by him on the Grapholites of Canada. Besides these publications he has issued reports on the fossils collected by several of the United States exploring expeditions, and of the Mexican Boundary Survey, and has contributed largely to scientific periodicals and to the Transactions of learned Societies. In 1848 he was elected by the Geological Society of London one of its fifty foreign members; in 1858 that society bestowed upon him the Wollaston medal; in 1882 the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare was conferred upon him by the King of Italy; in 1884 he was awarded the Walker quinquennial grand prize of $1,000 from the Boston Society of Natural History; and in 1890 received the first award of the Hayden Memorial Medal from the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia. He was one of the founders of the Association of American Geologists, out of which grew the American Association for the Advancement of Science; was one of the Charter Members of the National Academy of Sciences; and one of the Incorporators of the International Congress of Geologists; and in 1889 was elected the first President of the Geological Society of America. He is also a "Correspondant de l'Institut de France," and a member of a number of other foreign as well as American learned societies. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College in 1863, by the McGill University of Montreal in 1884, and by Harvard University in 1886. Since 1866 he has been Geologist of New York, and Director of the State Museum of Natural History at Albany, New York.

HALL, John, D.D., was born in the county of Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829. He was educated at Belfast College, which he entered at the age of thirteen; and after completing his studies, received his licence to preach in 1849, going as a missionary to the West of Ireland. He became pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Armagh in 1852, and in 1858 pastor of St. Mary's Abbey, in Dublin. The Presbyterian Church of Ireland sent him as a delegate to the Presbyterian Churches of the United States in 1867; and shortly after his return to Ireland he was called to the Fifth Avenue Church in New York, over which he was installed in Nov., 1867. In addition to his pastoral duties he has, since 1881, filled the (unsalaried) position of Chancellor of the University of the City of New York. He has published "Family Prayers for Four Weeks," 1868; "Papers for Home Reading," 1871; "Questions of the Day," 1873; "God's Word through Preaching," 1875; "Foundation Stones for Young Builders," 1879; and, in conjunction with G. H. Stuart, "American Evangelists," 1875; besides a number of discourses and sermons.

HALL, The Rev. Newman, LL.B., is son of the late Mr. John Vine Hall, the author of the well-known tract, "The Sinner's Friend," and brother of Captain J. V. Hall, who commanded the *Great Eastern* steamship on her first voyage across the Atlantic. Born at Maidstone, May 22, 1816, he was educated at Totteridge and at Highbury College, and graduated B.A. at the London University. In 1855 he took the degree of LL.B., and won the law scholarship. He was appointed minister of the Albion Congregational Church, Hull, in 1842 and remained at that post till 1854, when he succeeded the Rev. James Sherman as minister of Surrey Chapel, known as Rowland Hill's Chapel, in the Blackfriars Road, London. When the civil war in the United States broke out, he advocated the Northern cause in the interests of Union and Freedom. He afterwards made two extensive tours in the United States for the purpose of allaying the bitter feeling towards Great Britain, and of promoting international good-will. "Lincoln Tower," 220 feet high adjoining "Christ Church" in Westminster Bridge Road, was built in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln, from funds subscribed by Americans and English. The church itself, erected chiefly by his congregation when the lease of the old chapel in the Blackfriars Road expired, is one of the chief ecclesiastical modern structures in London, in thirteenth century Gothic; it is seated for 2,000 persons. The total cost, including freehold site, was £63,000, mostly obtained by Mr. Newman Hall's efforts; in token of which the congregation have erected in the church an alabaster pulpit of great beauty. Mr. Newman Hall still keeps up the habit of open air preaching, which he began in 1836, and may often be seen addressing a crowd outside his church after the close of the service inside. He has written numerous devotional treatises, one of which, entitled, "Come to Jesus," has reached a circulation of nearly three millions, in upwards of twenty languages. He has written also "It is I;" "Follow Jesus;" "Antidote to Fear;" "Short Memoir of Rev. Rowland Hill;" "Homeward Bound;" "The Land of the Forum and the Vatican, or Thoughts and Sketches during an Easter Pilgrimage to Rome" (1854, new edit. 1859); a small volume of devotional poetry, entitled, "Pilgrim Songs in Cloud and Sunshine," 1871; also "Mountain Musings;" a tractate on "Prayer: its Reasonableness and Efficacy," 1875; and several small works on teetotalism, of which he has been an earnest advocate during forty years. He has also compiled from Scripture a volume of devotion, entitled, "Prayer and Praise in Bible Words," and has edited an autobiography of his father, entitled "Conflict and Victory." A recent work is an 8vo volume on the Lord's Prayer; the last is "Gethsemane, or Leaves of Healing from the Garden of Grief."

HALLÉ, Sir Charles, pianist, a native of Germany, at an early age established himself in Paris, and acquired a great reputation for his elegant and elevated method of the interpreting the classical compositions of the best masters. His future indeed seemed secure, for his services as a Professor were eagerly sought, when the revolution of Feb. 1848 proved calamitous to him, as it did to many other musicians in the French capital. Mr. Hallé repaired to England, and made his first appearance at a concert in Covent Garden Theatre with Beethoven's E flat concerto. He also played at the matinées of Mr. John Ella, the director of the Musical Union. He soon afterwards established himself at Manchester as Director of the Musical Institution there, and has materially contributed towards improving the musical taste of the inhabitants, as well as promoting in that centre of commercial activity a knowledge of the best orchestral works of the great masters. Sir C. Hallé is, however, as much a resident in London as in Manchester. He instituted in 1857 an annual series of twenty orchestral and choral concerts, which have taken place uninterruptedly since then, and have become one of the most important series in Europe. He has published a few compositions of a very high order. Mr. Hallé was knighted in 1888, and in July of that year he married Madame Norman-Néruda, the celebrated violinist. His son, Mr. C. E. Hallé, is a well-known painter, and one of the assistant-directors of the Grosvenor Gallery; and Miss Hallé is a rising sculptor.

HALLÉ, Lady, *née* **Wilhelmine Néruda**, violinist, was born March 21, 1840, at Brünn, in Moravia, where her father was organist of the Cathedral. She was a pupil of Jansa, and made her first appearance at Vienna in 1846. She came to London in 1849 to play, at the Philharmonic, a concerto of De Bériot's. After this she returned to the Continent, and passed several years in travelling, chiefly in Russia. In 1864 she visited Paris, and played at the Pasdeloup concerts, the Conservatoire, and elsewhere. In the same year she married Ludwig Norman, a Swedish musician. On May 17, 1869, Madame Norman-Néruda again played at the Philharmonic in London, and in the winter took the first violin at the series of Monday Popular Concerts. From that time she has been in England for each winter and spring, playing at the Popular Concerts, the Philharmonic, Crystal Palace, and especially at the recitals of Sir Charles Hallé, to whom she was married in 1888.

HALLETT, Holt Samuel, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S., is a son of the late Mr. Thomas Perham Luxmoore Hallett, Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, an eminent member of the Chancery Bar, and representative of an ancient west-country family. Mr. Holt Hallett was born on July 16, 1841, and educated at the Charter House and at Kensington Grammar School, where he was a private pupil of the Rev. George Frost. He qualified for his profession under the late Mr. William Baker, the Engineer-in-Chief of the London and North-Western Railway. Having gained great experience, and carried out, as engineer, extensive works in Lancashire and Cheshire, in 1868, he was offered the appointment of Resident Engineer on the Garston Docks on the Mersey, then about to be constructed, but accepted in preference an appointment under the Government of India. During the eleven years that Mr. Hallett was in Government service he had charge of various large divisions in British Burmah, one of which, the Tenasserim Division, included the whole portion of the British frontier neighbouring Siam and the Shan States. For some time during his service in this Division he had as one of his assistants Mr. Archibald Colquhoun. The acquaintance and friendship of these gentlemen gave rise to the vast project, now before the public, for the connection of India and China by railway, and to the valuable explorations and surveys carried out by these intrepid travellers in China, Siam, and the Shan States, to prove the practicability of their scheme. They succeeded in tracing out the route for the railway; and one of the sections of their line, that between Toungoo and Mandalay, has been completed by the Government of India; and another section, that between Sagain and Mogoung, is now in hand. The construction of the whole system advocated by them, 1,790 miles in length, is now generally allowed by the Governments concerned and the mercantile community to be merely a matter of time. The Siamese Government is having the portions of the line lying in its territory surveyed by Sir Andrew Clarke's syndicate, and the survey is approaching completion. The thanks of the Home and Eastern Chambers of Commerce have been accorded to Mr. Holt Hallett and his colleague. Mr. Hallett's work "A Thousand Miles on an Elephant in the Shan States," gives an account of his travels through Indo-China in search of the best route for the railway. In 1887 he received the silver medal of the Society of Arts for his paper on "New Markets and the Extension of Railways in India and Burmah."

HALLIDAY, Sir Frederick James, K.C.B., son of Thomas Halliday, Esq., of Ewell, Surrey, was born in 1806, and having been educated at St. Paul's School and at Haileybury College, entered the civil service of the East India Company in 1825. He held several civil, political, and legislative posts; and in Dec. 1853, was appointed one of the Supreme Council of India. In 1854 he was made, by Lord Dalhousie, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, which post he held through the trying period of the Indian Mutiny, when he was reported by Lord Canning to have been "the right hand of the Government." For the energy, resolution, and administrative ability which he displayed in that office he received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, and was created in 1860 a K.C.B. (Civil division). In 1868 he was elected a member of the Council of India, and retired at the close of 1886.

HALSBURY (The Right Hon. Lord), Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., Lord High Chancellor of England, born in London, Sept. 3, 1825, is the third son of the late Stanley Lees Giffard, Esq., LL.D., barrister-at-law. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1852, and M.A. in 1855. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1850, and joined the North Wales and Chester Circuit. He also had a very large junior practice at the Central Criminal Court and the Middlesex Sessions, and he was for several years a junior prosecuting Counsel to the Treasury. He became Queen's Counsel in 1865, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple. In 1873 he was appointed Chairman of the Carmarthenshire Quarter Sessions. In Mr. Disraeli's administration in 1875 he was made Solicitor-General. He twice contested Cardiff in the Conservative interest, but did not succeed in getting a seat until 1877, when he was returned for Launceston, and sat in the House of Commons for that borough until his elevation to the peerage in 1885, when he was created Baron Halsbury, and appointed Lord High Chancellor. He was one of the leading counsel in the Tichborne case, and before his elevation he was engaged in most of the important cases of his time. He is constable of Launceston Castle, and in 1881 was treasurer of his Inn. His attainment to high judicial office is a remarkable exception to the axiom of the English Bar, that no criminal practitioner ever reaches the Woolsack.

HALSWELLE, Keeley, R.I., A.R.S.A., was born at Richmond, Surrey, April 23, 1832. He very early showed talent and liking for art, but his desire to adopt art as his profession met with no encouragement from his family. Eventually however, after being sketcher for the *Illustrated London News*, he went to Edinburgh, and there found a friend in Mr. William Nelson, the publisher, who encouraged him by giving him illustration work, also offering to send the young artist to Spain or Italy to study painting. In 1857 he exhibited his first picture in the Royal Scottish Academy, and in 1866 was elected an Associate of that body. In 1869 he went to Italy, and in the following year his picture "Roba di Roma" made its mark at Burlington House, afterwards gaining the £50 prize at Manchester. This was followed by, in 1870, "Roman Street Life;" in 1871, "Contadini in St. Peter's, Rome;" in 1872, "The Elevation of the Host;" in 1873, "Il Madonnajo;" in 1874, "A Roman Fruit Girl" and "Under the Lion of St. Mark;" in 1875, "Lo Sposalizio bringing Home the Bride;" in 1877, "Non Angli sed Angeli;" in 1878, "The Play Scene in Hamlet;" in 1879, "Waiting for the Blessing." Up to that date his reputation had been made by works coming within the sphere of the figure and historical painter, but in recent years, and to a large class of the public, his name is associated with the landscapes which are yearly exhibited at the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery. In 1884 a series of his views of Thames Scenery was exhibited in London, entitled "Six Years in a House-boat." Subsequently among others the following works have been produced:—"Gathering Clouds," and "Flood on the Thames," 1879; "Tug and Timber Barge," 1880; "The Silvery Thames," and "Fenland," 1881; "Pangbourne Reach," and "Three Counties," 1882; "Royal Windsor," and "Willows Whiten Aspens' Quiver," 1883; "A Gleam of the Setting Sun," 1884; "Welcome Shade," 1885; "The Heart of the Coolins," 1886; "October Woodlands," and "Loch Awe," 1887; "The Rainbow," 1888; "Macbeth," 1889; and "Highlands and Islands," 1890.

HAMERTON, Philip Gilbert, was born at Laneside, near Shaw, Lancashire, Sept. 10, 1834, his father being a solicitor in Shaw, and cadet of an ancient Yorkshire family, the Hamertons of Hellifield Peel and Hollins. He was educated at Burnley and Doncaster Grammar Schools, and afterwards prepared by private tutors for Oxford, but a taste for the fine arts led him to study landscape painting. He began to exercise his pen very early in life by contributing to the *Historic Times* a series of articles entitled "Rome in 1849," and in 1851 he published a work on Heraldry. In 1855 appeared a volume of verses, "The Isles of Loch Awe, and other Poems," with sixteen illustrations by the author. In the same year Mr. Hamerton went to Paris to study painting and French literature. In 1857 he settled at Loch Awe, but returned to France in 1861, living first at Sens and afterwards near Autun. His residence at Sens was chiefly productive of pictures, but on the establishment of *The Fine Arts Quarterly Review* he became a frequent contributor to its literature; he also contributed to the *Fortnightly* when under the editorship of Mr. Lewes. In 1866 he became art-critic to the *Saturday Review*, but resigned this post in 1868, remaining, however, connected with the Review as an occasional contributor. In 1868 he published "Etching and Etchers," a critical and practical treatise on the art of etching, and the masters who have excelled in it, with plates. In 1868 appeared an essay on French art, entitled "Contemporary French Painters," followed in the next year by another of the same kind, "Painting in France after the decline of Classicism." In 1869 Mr. Hamerton wrote his first novel, "Wenderholme." During the year 1869 he planned a new art periodical, the *Portfolio*. One of the most widely known of this author's works, "The Intellectual Life," appeared in 1873. In 1876 was published "Round my House," an account of the author's personal observations of rural life and character in France. In 1878 Mr. Hamerton published anonymously "Marmorne," a novel, which was successful in England, France, and the United Sates, and appeared in the Tauchnitz reprints. "Modern Frenchmen" (1878) contains various studies of remarkable Frenchmen. In 1882 appeared "The Graphic Arts, a treatise on the varieties of Drawing, Painting, and Engraving in comparison with each other and with Nature." In 1884 appeared a volume of Essays by Mr. Hamerton under the title "Human Intercourse," and in 1885 a costly and important work on "Landscape," richly illustrated. A collected edition of Mr. Hamerton's works in ten volumes was published at Boston in 1882. He is a *membre protecteur* of the Belgian Etching Club, and an honorary member of the Society of Painter-Etchers. In 1882 the French Government conferred upon him the University decoration of an *Officier de l'Académie*. In the year 1886 Mr. Hamerton made a boat voyage on the whole navigable length of the river Saône, which he described in a monograph on that river, richly illustrated by Mr. Joseph Pennell and the author. This work appeared in 1887, and in the same year was published a treatise on "Imagination in Landscape Painting," reprinted from the *Portfolio*. A reprint of other contributions to that periodical was issued in 1888, under the title "Portfolio Papers" and in 1889 Mr. Hamerton published a work entitled "French and English: a Comparison," which was founded upon a series of articles contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly*. "French and English" by him has been included in the Tauchnitz edition, where it occupies two volumes. Mr. Hamerton has also written in French, a biography of Turner, published in the series "Les Artistes Célèbres," and has contributed a series of articles to the French *Journal de la Marine*, on the construction of double boats.

HAMILTON, Gail. *See* DODGE, MARY ABIGAIL.

HAMILTON, The Right Hon. Lord George Francis, M.P., P.C., is the third son of the Duke of Abercorn, by Lady Louisa, second daughter of John, sixth Duke of Bedford. He was born at Brighton in Dec., 1845, and received his education at Harrow. In 1864 he was appointed an ensign in the Rifle Brigade, and in 1868 was transferred to the Coldstream Guards. At the general election of Dec., 1868, he contested the county of Middlesex in the Conservative interest, and was returned at the head of the poll. This decisive Conservative victory occasioned great surprise in political circles, as Middlesex had previously been regarded as one of the most impregnable strongholds of the Liberal party. At the general election of Feb., 1874, Lord George Hamilton again came in at the head of the poll. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's administration in Feb. 1874, his lordship was nominated to the post of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India; and he was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, April 4, 1878, in succession to Viscount Sandon. On the latter occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council. He went out of office with his party in April, 1880. On the defeat of the Gladstone Government he was made First Lord of the Admiralty from June, 1885, to Feb., 1886, under Lord Salisbury's first administration, and filled the same post in the second Salisbury Cabinet, 1886. His lordship married, in 1871, Lady Maud Caroline, youngest daughter of the third Earl of Harewood.

HAMILTON, Sir Robert George Crookshank, K.C.B., born in 1836, is a son of the late Rev. Z. Macaulay Hamilton, Minister of Bressay, Shetland. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, and in 1855 entered the Civil Service as a temporary clerk in the War Office. In that year he went to the Crimea in the Commissariat Department. On his return, in 1857, he was employed in the Office of Works, and subsequently in the Education Department. From 1869 to 1872 he served as Accountant to the Board of Trade. In 1872 he became Assistant Secretary, and in 1874 Secretary to the Civil Service Inquiry Commission. In May, 1882, Lord Northbrook appointed him Under-Secretary to the Admiralty; but he had scarcely entered upon that office before he was called to take the place of the murdered Mr. Burke as Under-Secretary for Ireland, which position he retained until Nov., 1886, when he was appointed Governor of Tasmania. He was succeeded in Dublin by Sir Redvers Buller. In 1884 he was made K.C.B. It is understood that Sir Robert Hamilton's advice had much to do with the adoption of a Home Rule policy by Mr. Gladstone and Earl Spencer.

HAMLEY, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bruce, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., fourth son of Admiral William Hamley, K.L., by his wife Barbara, daughter of Mr. Charles Ogilvy of Lerwick, was born at Bodmin in Cornwall, April 27, 1824. He was educated at the grammar school kept by the late William Hicks (a remarkable humorist), and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the army as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1843. He obtained a captaincy in 1850; received the Brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for distinguished service in 1854 and 1855; was promoted to Colonel in 1873; to Major-General in 1879; and to Lieutenant-General in 1882. He served in the Crimean campaign in 1854-5, including the affairs of Bulganac and McKenzie's Farm; the battle of the Alma, where his horse was shot; Balaclava, and Inkerman, where his horse was killed; the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and repulse of the sortie on Oct. 26, 1854, for both which, and for Inkerman, he was mentioned in despatches. From 1870 to 1877 he was Commandant of the Staff College. He was employed as Her Majesty's Commissioner for the delimitation of the Balkan frontier (1879), for the delimitation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in Armenia (1880), for the evacuation of Epirus and Thessaly by the Turkish forces, and for the occupation of the same by the Greek army (1881)—all these measures being in fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin. In the Egyptian war of 1882 he commanded the second division, with which he stormed the centre of the enemy's lines at Tel-el-Kebir. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1867; a Knight Commander of the order of SS. Michael and George in Jan., 1880; Grand Officer of the Medjidieh in 1881; Grand Officer of the Osmanieh, 1882; and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in Nov., 1882. He was elected Conservative member for Birkenhead, Nov. 25, 1885, and again after the dissolution of 1886. His literary works are: "Ensign Faunce," a novel published in *Fraser's Magazine*, 1848-9; "Lady Lee's Widowhood," a novel published in *Blackwood*, 1853, and afterwards re-published in two vols., with illustrations by the author, 1854, and also in several single volume editions; "Campaign of Sebastopol, written in the Camp," 1854-5; "The Operations of War," 4to, now in its 5th edition; "Our Poor Relations: a Philozoic Essay," 1870; "Voltaire," in the series of "Foreign Classics," 1877; "Thomas Carlyle," an essay republished from *Blackwood*, 1881; also many essays in *Blackwood*, including "Wellington's Career" (republished separately in 1862), and "Shakespere's Funeral," republished with other papers in 1889, when a volume of his speeches and writings also was published under the title of "National Defence."

HAMLIN, Hannibal, American Statesman, was born at Paris, Maine, Aug. 27, 1809. He prepared for College, but the death of his father compelled him to take charge of his farm. At the age of twenty-one he became a printer. He then studied law, was admitted to the Bar in 1833, and practised until 1848. From 1836 till 1840 he was a member of the Maine Legislature, serving as Speaker in 1837, 1839, and 1840. He was a member of Congress from 1843 to 1847; a State representative again in 1847; and U.S. Senator from 1848 to 1857. He was Governor of Maine from Jan. 7 to Feb. 20, 1857, resigning the position on his re-election to the Senate. He was elected Vice-President of the U.S. on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and on the expiration of his term in 1865 was made Collector of Customs for the port of Boston. This position he retained until he was again chosen to the Senate in 1869, where he remained until 1881. He was subsequently for a few years U.S. Minister to Spain, but at present (1891) holds no office.

HAMMOND, William Alexander, M.D., born at Annapolis, Maryland, Aug. 28, 1828, graduated M.D. in the University of New York in 1848, and in June, 1849, entered the medical service of the United States army as assistant-surgeon, in which he remained till 1860, having attained the Staff rank of Captain. In 1860 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Maryland. At the commencement of the civil war he resigned his professorship, and entered the army almost at the bottom of the list of assistant-surgeons. But on the reorganization of the Medical Bureau in April, 1862, he was, at the earnest solicitation of the Sanitary Commission, appointed Surgeon-General of the army, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He retained this position until 1864, when he was dismissed from the service on the ground of irregularities in the award of contracts. This sentence was reversed by the President and Congress in 1878, when he was restored to his full rank and placed on the retired list. On his dismissal from the army in 1864 he was appointed Professor in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Physician-in-Chief to the New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System; and subsequently was connected with the medical department of the University of New York. In 1882 he became Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the New York Post Graduate Medical School. He was also the editor of *The Journal of Psychological Medicine*, and has published "Military Hygiene," 1863; "Physiological Memoirs," 1863; "Venereal Diseases," 1864; "Wakefulness," 1865; "Insanity in its Medico-Legal Relations," 1866; "Sleep, and its Nervous Derangements," 1869; "The Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism," 1870; "Medico-Legal Study of the Case of Daniel McFarland," 1870; "A Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System," 1871; "Insanity in its Relations to Crime," 1873; "Spinal Irritation," 1877; "Over Mental Work, and Emotional Disturbances," and "Cerebral Hyperæmia," 1878; "Fasting Girls," 1879; "Certain Forms of Nervous Derangement," 1881; "Insanity in its Medical Relations," 1883; and "Sexual Impotence in the Male," 1886. He has also published the following novels, "Lal," and "Doctor Grattan," 1884; "Mr. Oldmixon," and "A Strong-Minded Woman," 1885; and "On the Susquehanna," 1886. In 1889 he removed to Washington, where he now resides.

HAMPDEN, Viscount, The Right Hon. Sir Henry Bouverie William Brand, G.C.B., M.P., P.C., late Speaker of the House of Commons, is the second son of the twenty-first Baron Dacre (by the second daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick), and brother and heir presumptive to the present Baron; and he was born in Dec. 1814. For some time he was private secretary to

Sir George Grey. In July, 1852, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons as one of the members for Lewes, which borough he continued to represent till Dec. 1868, and from then till 1884 he sat for the county of Cambridge. In Feb. 1858, Mr. Brand was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, but he held the office for only a few weeks. He held the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from June, 1859, to July, 1866. In 1859 Mr. Brand succeeded Sir W. Hayter, as senior "whip" of the Liberal party, and he discharged the duties of that important and laborious office with unflagging energy and zeal for a period of nine years. When Mr. Denison, afterwards Viscount Ossington, vacated the Speaker's chair, Mr. Brand was nominated by the Government to succeed him, and he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons without opposition in Feb. 1872. At first some hon. members entertained misgivings as to whether a gentleman who had been so peculiarly identified for many years with the interests of one political party in the State would preside with due impartiality over the discussions of the House of Commons; but all such doubts were soon set at rest by the conduct of the right hon. gentleman, who discharged the duties of his high office to the satisfaction alike of Liberals and of Conservatives. The most conclusive proof of this is, that when a new Parliament was elected, and the Conservatives were placed in power, Mr. Brand was again elected Speaker without opposition in March, 1874. He was elected Speaker for the third time April 29, 1880, and on him fell the chief burden of dealing with the "obstructionists," who during the next two Sessions did their best to render Parliamentary Government impossible. At the close of the Session of 1881 the Queen conferred on him the dignity of the Civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Sir Henry Brand's name for some years came frequently before the public in connection with a scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural labourers on his estate at Glynde, in Sussex. He is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex. On his retirement from the Chair of the House of Commons in 1884 he was created Viscount Hampden, and in 1886 he was made a Privy Councillor. He married, in 1838, Eliza, daughter of General Robert Ellice.

HAMPTON, Wade, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, March 28, 1818. His grandfather, who died in 1835, was probably the wealthiest planter in the United States. The grandson graduated at the University of South Carolina, and subsequently became a member of the State Legislature. On the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a private, and subsequently raised a legion of six companies of infantry, four of cavalry, and one of artillery; was made a Brigadier-General, and later on Major-General; served during the Peninsular campaign of 1862, and was wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. In 1864 he was made Lieutenant-General, and commanded all the cavalry in Virginia. Early in 1865 he was sent to South Carolina, and commanded the rearguard of the Confederate army, which was falling back before General Sherman. Large quantities of cotton had been stored at Columbia, the capital of the state, which, upon the approach of the Union forces, was piled up in an open square, ready to be burnt. Fire was set to this, which resulted in a conflagration by which a great part of the city was destroyed. A sharp discussion arose between Generals Hampton and Sherman, each charging the other with the wilful destruction of Columbia. The fact is, the Federal troops set fire to the dwellings in Columbia, (as the citizens have proved), and burned the city. In 1876 Gen. Hampton was elected Governor of South Carolina, and again in 1878. Since 1879 he has represented South Carolina in the U.S. Senate, his present (second) term expiring in 1891.

HANBURY, Sir James Arthur, K.C.B., son of the late Mr. Samuel Hanbury, was born in 1832, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1853. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1859. Immediately after graduating at Dublin, he entered the medical department of the Army. He became surgeon in 1863, surgeon-major in 1873, brigadier-surgeon in 1879, and deputy-surgeon-general in 1881. He served with distinction in China, India, and America; was principal medical officer of a division during the Afghan campaigns of 1878-9 and 1879-80; and served as principal medical officer under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts on the occasion of his celebrated march from Cabul to Candahar. For these services he was created a Companion of the Bath, and received the war Medal and bronze Star. In Aug. 1882, he was specially selected to accompany Sir Garnet Wolseley as principal medical officer of the Egyptian Expedition, with the local rank of surgeon-general. At the close of the campaign he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland (*honoris causâ*), in 1883.

HANNEN, The Right Hon. Sir James, P.C., eldest son of the late Mr. James Hannen, of Kingswood, Surrey, formerly a merchant in the city of London, was born in 1821, and received his education at St. Paul's School, whence he removed to the University of Heidelberg. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1848, and chose the Home Circuit, on which he obtained a very large practice, mainly in commercial business. He was continually employed in very complicated and important cases; and in the great Shrewsbury case in the House of Lords he was one of the counsel retained by the successful claimant. Mr. Hannen was for some time counsel to the Treasury. In Aug., 1868, he was nominated a puisne Judge of the Queen's Bench, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Shee, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce in succession to Lord Penzance, in Nov., 1872, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. Sir James Hannen was President of the Parnell Inquiry Commission.

HANSLICK, Dr. Eduard, musical critic, born at Prague, Sept. 11, 1825, is the son of a well-known bibliographer. He studied law and philosophy in Prague and in Vienna, where he took the degree of Doctor. In 1856 he was appointed tutor of æsthetics and musical history; in 1861, Professor extraordinary; and in 1870, regular Professor. He was juror for the musical department of the Exhibition of Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; and Paris, 1878, and used every effort to further the interests of the musical instrument makers of Austria. In 1876 he was appointed a member of the Imperial Council, having some time before received the Order of the Iron Crown. During the years 1859-63 he gave public lectures in Vienna, and occasionally in Prague and at Cologne, on the history of music. He has been musical critic successively to the *Wiener Zeitung*, the *Presse*, and the *Neue Freie Presse*. His resistance to the Liszt-Wagner movement is well-known. Dr. Hanslick has published "Vom musikalisch-Schönen," 1854; "Geschichte des Concertwesens in Wien," 1869; "Aus dem Concertsaal," 1870; "Die moderne Oper," 1875; "Aus dem Opernleben der Gegenwart," 1884.

HANSON, Sir Reginald, Bart., LL.D., who was born in 1840, is the son of the late Mr. Samuel Hanson, and head of the firm of Messrs. Samuel Hanson, Son, and Barter, wholesale grocers, in Botolph-lane, City. His family have been connected with the Ward of Billingsgate for 144 years, and he himself was born in the same house in Botolph-lane as his grandfather and father were. He was educated at Rugby, during Dean Goulburn's and Bishop Temple's head masterships, and proceeded thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees of B.A. and M.A. In 1887 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University. After a visit to Australia he entered his father's business, and with twenty-five of his clerks joined the London Rifle Brigade at the beginning of the Volunteer movement. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Common Council for Billingsgate Ward, and he was successively the Chairman of the Library and of the Local Government and Taxation Committees. In 1880, on the retirement of Mr. Alderman Sidney, he was elected Alderman of the Ward, and in 1881-2 he served the office of Sheriff in conjunction with Sir W. A. Ogg in the Mayoralty of Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, M.P. He was knighted with his colleague, on the occasion of the visit of the Queen to Epping Forest. Subsequently he was a member of the London School Board, for three years; and in 1889 was elected a member of the London County Council. He is a Past Master of the Shipwrights' Company: Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company; a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and was sometime chairman of the council of the London Chamber of Commerce. He is the honorary colonel of the 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London Militia), and is also a Commander of the Crown of Oak of the Netherlands. He is in politics a Conservative. In Sept., 1886, Sir Reginald was elected Lord Mayor of London for the civic year 1886-7, the Jubilee year, and was created a Baronet on the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Mansion House in May, 1887. The last old Rugby scholar who was Lord Mayor was Sir W. Plomer, who filled the office in 1781. Sir Reginald married, in 1866, a daughter of the late Mr. C. B. Bingley, of Stanhope-park, Middlesex.

HARCOURT, The Right Hon. Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon, M.P., P.C., second son of the Rev. Willian Vernon Harcourt, and grandson of a former Archbishop of York, born Oct. 14, 1827, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, and graduated in high honours in 1851. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, and went the Home circuit. He unsuccessfully contested the Kirkcaldy burghs in 1858. Mr. Harcourt was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1866; and was returned to the House of Commons for the city of Oxford in the Liberal interest in 1868. He was elected Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, March 2, 1869; and he was a member of the Royal Commission for amending the Neutrality Laws; and of the Royal Commission for amending the Naturalization Laws. He was appointed Solicitor-General in Nov., 1873, on which occasion he was knighted, and he held that office until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in the following February. When Mr. Gladstone returned to power in May, 1880, Sir W. Harcourt was nominated Secretary of State for the Home Department. On his going down to Oxford for re-election on that occasion he was defeated, polling only 2681 votes against 2735 recorded in favour of his Conservative antagonist, Mr. A. W. Hall. At this juncture Mr. Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby, very generously accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, whereupon Sir W. Harcourt was elected one of the representatives of that borough in his stead. Sir W. Harcourt was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow, Oct. 25, 1881. He went out of office with his party in June, 1885; but on the return of the Liberals to power in Jan., 1886, he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was re-elected for Derby at both the General Elections (1885 and 1886). He is one of the cleverest Parliamentary debaters, and is spoken of as the probable future leader of his party. He was one of the original contributors to the *Saturday Review*, and has written various political pamphlets and letters on international law in the *Times*, published under the pseudonym of "Historicus." The latter were reprinted in a volume, with considerable additions (1863). Sir William Harcourt married, first, in 1859, Thérèse, daughter of Lady Theresa Lewis—aunt to the Earl of Clarendon, and widow of the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart.—by her first husband, T. Lister, Esq.; and secondly, in 1876, Mrs. Ives, daughter of the late John Lothrop Motley, the historian, and sometime United States Minister in London.

HARDING, Sir Robert Palmer, late Chief Official Receiver in the Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade, was born in 1821, and, after practising as a solicitor for some years, was appointed in 1864, a Commissioner to inquire into the working of the Bankruptcy Act; and, when the new Act was passed in 1883, he undertook the reorganization of this department in conformity with it. He was knighted in Jan., 1890; and resigned his post as Chief Official Receiver, three months later.

HARDINGE, General the Hon. Sir Arthur Edward, K.C.B., C.I.E., second son of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., was born in 1828. Joining the army in 1844, he soon afterwards proceeded to India to join the personal staff of the Governor-General, and there took part in the important actions in the Punjaub, on the Sutlej, 1845-6, being present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah—where his horse was shot under him—and the decisive victory of Sobraon, for which he received the Medal and two Clasps. Returning to England, and appointed to the Coldstream Guards, of which he is now the colonel, he seized an early opportunity of qualifying himself for Staff employment by going through the senior department at Sandhurst, where he took high honours. On the breaking out of the war in 1854, Captain Hardinge was appointed Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General in the First Division of the Army in the East, and he took part in all the scenes of the war, including the occupation of Bulgaria; the expedition to the Crimea; the battle of the Alma—where he was mentioned in despatches for remarkable coolness and judgment—the battle of Balaklava, where he rode in the cavalry charge; the battle of Inkerman—again mentioned in despatches—and the whole siege of Sebastopol; latterly he was employed at headquarters as Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and remained with the Army until the close of the war. He was made Brevet-Major after Alma; and at the peace was made C.B.; Knight of the Legion of Honour; second class Medjidieh; and received a Medal, four Clasps, and Turkish Medal. In 1857, he was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the Dublin Division, and served on the Staff in Ireland, qualifying there for full colonelcy in 1858. In 1859 he was selected by the Prince Consort to join the Royal household as Equerry, which post he held until his Royal Highness's death in 1861, when the Queen, to retain his services, made him Equerry to Her Majesty. In command first of a battalion and subsequently of the regiment of Coldstream Guards, he proved himself so efficient a

Commanding Officer that, on his further promotion to Major-General, in 1868, his services in India in command of a division were willingly accepted. He commanded first the Allahabad and then the Meerut Division for five years, but suffered the mortification of having to return to England on the expiry of his command just at the outbreak of the war with Afghanistan, but not without having accompanied unofficially and in a private capacity the force into the Khyber. During his service in India, General Hardinge proved himself an active commander; and the interest with which he worked up the questions of infantry attack, and the attention he gave to musketry—on which subjects he gave lectures at the United Service Institute on his return—have found excellent fruits in the proficiency which has been shown in a marked manner by the regiments then under his command. He was made Lieut.-General, in Oct., 1877; and General, in April, 1883. In Feb., 1881, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, and is now (1890) Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar.

HARDINGE (Viscount), Charles Stewart Hardinge (eldest son of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., who was Governor-General of India, and Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards), born Sept. 12, 1822, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1844 in classical honours. He sat in the House of Commons as member for the borough of Downpatrick, from 1851 till Sept. 24, 1856, when he succeeded to his father's title; and he held the post of Under-Secretary of State for the War Department under Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9. He acted as private secretary to his father in India, having been present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, served for five years as Major in the Kent Artillery, and is Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Kent Administrative Battalion Volunteers. He published in 1847 some elaborate "Views in India," in imperial folio. Lord Hardinge is A.D.C. to the Queen; Chairman of the National Portrait Gallery; Trustee of the National Gallery; and F.S.A. Also a Deputy-Lieutenant and J.P. for Kent.

HARDY, Lady Mary Duffus, widow of the late Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, is the author of several novels, amongst the most successful of which are "Paul Wynter's Sacrifice" and "Daisy Nichol." After her husband's death, which occurred in 1878, she carried out a long-cherished desire to visit the United States; and made the tour of the West and South, spending some months on the Pacific Coast, and has embodied her experiences in a volume entitled "Through Cities and Prairie Lands," and a later book which followed her second visit to America, entitled "Down South," containing a description of her impressions of the Southern States.

HARDY, Iza Duffus, only daughter of the above and of the late Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, was educated chiefly at home, and began writing stories at a very early age. Sketches and tales of hers have appeared in *Tinsley's Magazine, London Society, Belgravia,* and the *Gentleman's Magazine.* Amongst the many novels she has published are "A New Othello," "Glencairn," "Only a Love Story," "A Broken Faith," "Love, Honour, and Obey," "Hearts or Diamonds?" "The Love that He Passed By," and "Love in Idleness;" the last three being stories of American life. She accompanied her mother to America, and has produced two volumes of Transatlantic reminiscences, "Between Two Oceans," and "Oranges and Alligators," the latter being an account of life amongst the orange-groves of South Florida.

HARDY, Thomas, novelist, was born June 2, 1840, at a village in Dorsetshire, and educated in the same county. He was destined for the architectural profession, and in his 17th year was articled as pupil to an ecclesiastical architect practising in the county town. He devoted the greater part of his time, however, during the ensuing four years, to classical and theological literature, which he continued to read with two friends of like tastes. On taking up his residence in London, Mr. Hardy allied himself with the modern school of Gothic artists, and acquired additional experience in design under Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., F.S.A., son of the late Bishop Blomfield—meanwhile entering as a student of modern languages at King's College. His first literary performance was an essay on "Coloured Brick and Terra-cotta Architecture," which received the prize and medal of the Institute of British Architects in 1863; he also was awarded in the same year Sir W. Tite's prize for architectural design. He then returned to literature, confining his attention to poetry, and writing much unpublished verse; but at last tried his hand on a work of fiction called "Desperate Remedies," which was published in 1871, and was equally praised and condemned. In 1872 he published the rural tale entitled "Under the Greenwood Tree," and in 1873 "A Pair of Blue Eyes," both which were well received. These were followed, in the *Cornhill Magazine* for 1874, by his best-known novel, "Far from the Madding Crowd," dramatized by the author in 1879, and acted in a modified form at the Globe Theatre in 1882. He has written also "The Hand of Ethelberta, a Comedy in Chapters," 1876; "The Return of the Native," 1878; "The Trumpet-Major," 1880; "A Laodicean," 1881; "Two on a Tower," 1882; "The Mayor of Casterbridge," 1886; "The Woodlanders," 1886-7; and "Wessex Tales," 1888. Many of these novels have been published simultaneously in England, America, Australia, and India, and some have been translated into Continental languages. The majority have a picturesque country district, vaguely spoken of as "Wessex," as their common scene. Mr. Hardy married, in 1874, a daughter of J. Attersoll Gifford, Esq., and niece of the late Archdeacon of London.

HARE, Augustus John Cuthbert, the youngest and now the only surviving son of Francis George Hare, was born at the Villa Strozzi, in Rome, March 13, 1834, and was adopted, as an infant, by the widow of his uncle, Augustus William Hare. He was educated at Harrow, and at University College, Oxford. He has published "Epitaphs for Country Churchyards," 1856; "Murray's Handbook for Berks, Bucks and Oxfordshire," 1860; "A Winter at Mentone," 1861; "Murray's Handbook for Durham and Northumberland," 1863; "Walks in Rome," 1870; "Wanderings in Spain," 1872; "Memorials of a Quiet Life," 1872; "Days near Rome," 1874; "Cities of Northern and Central Italy," 1875; "Walks in London," 1877; "Life and Letters of Baroness Bunsen," 1879; and "Cities of Southern Italy and Sicily," 1882; "Sketches of Holland and Scandinavia," 1885; "Studies in Russia," 1885; "Paris," and "Days near Paris," 1887; "North-Eastern France," "South-Eastern France," and "South-Western France," 1890. Mr. Hare resided formerly at his family home of Hurstmonceaux, but now lives at Holmhurst, near Hastings.

HARLEY, George, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Haddington, East Lothian, in 1829, entered the University of Edinburgh when 17 years of age, and graduating there as Doctor of Medicine in 1850, then studied scientific medicine for five years in the Universities of Paris, Würzburg, Berlin, Vienna, and Heidelberg. On returning to London in 1855, he was immediately appointed Lecturer on Practical Physiology and Histology in University College, London. In 1859 he was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and in 1861 Physician to University College Hospital. Dr. George Harley is Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, of the Academy of Medicine of Madrid, and of several continental scientific and medical societies; he was in 1853 President of the Parisian Medical Society; and in 1861 he received the Triennial prize (fifty guineas) of the Royal College of Surgeons for an Essay on the Suprarenal Bodies. The published writings of Dr. George Harley are numerous. Twenty-five scientific papers bearing his name are in the catalogue of the Royal Society, which goes up only to 1873, and since then he has published several others on germ diseases, &c. His chief medical works are on Histology, Healthy and Morbid; on Diabetes; Albuminuria; Jaundice; Kidney Derangements; and Liver Diseases, the latter being a large work of 1,200 pages, with 38 illustrations. Dr. George Harley has invented various contrivances for facilitating medical, physiological, chemical, and microscopical research; and has also powerfully advocated a reform of our spelling. In 1877 he published a book entitled "The Simplification of English Spelling," and in 1878 printed a letter addressed to the late Lord Beaconsfield, entitled "A Conservative Scheme for National Spelling Reform." In 1886 he published a work on some Indian Diseases, entitled "Inflammations of the Liver, and their sequelæ Atrophy, Cirrhosis, Ascites, Hæmorrhages and Abscesses;" and, in 1890, one on "The Extrusion of Gallstones by Digital Manipulation."

HARLEY, Rev. Robert, hon. M.A. Oxford, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., a mathematician, was born at Liverpool, on January 23, 1828. He is the third son of the late Rev. Robert Harley, by Mary, his wife a niece of General Stevenson of Ayr. His father, a native of Dunfermline, began life in Scotland as a merchant, with property bequeathed to him by his uncle, Sir William Mitchell, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, but afterwards removed to England, where he entered the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Association. The son at first showed no particular aptitude for mathematics. It was not until he had passed his fourteenth year that he succeeded in mastering the multiplication table. He then, however, suddenly developed a taste for mathematics. His progress in the study was such that before he was sixteen he was appointed mathematical master in a good school at Seacombe, near Liverpool, and within twelve months he returned to be head-assistant in the school at Blackburn where he had received the chief part of his education. He then became a regular contributor to various mathematical journals. In 1846 he answered a question relating to the general quintic equation which had been proposed in the *Lady's and Gentleman's Diary* by Mr. (now Sir) James Cockle, M.A., F.R.S., late Chief Justice of Queensland. Through this answer he was brought into correspondence with the proposer, and the friendship that originated led to joint labours which have not been without their influence on the subsequent course of algebraic investigation in this country. Mr. Harley received his theological training in Airedale College, Bradford, and in 1854 was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church at Brighouse in the West Riding of Yorkshire. This position he held for fourteen years, during the last four of which he also occupied the Chairs of Mathematics and Logic in the College where he had been trained for the ministry. In 1868 he was elected Pastor of an important Congregational Church at Leicester. Here he devoted much of his time to public work. He became President of the Literary and Philosophical Society at a critical period in its history. He was chosen by the Town Council a member of the Free Library Committee, and he assisted in the first selection of books. The same body also made him a member of the Town Museum Committee, and for some time he was an Honorary Curator. He helped in the establishment of the School of Art, and took part in various movements for the social and intellectual improvement of the people, delivering during the winter season numerous lectures on astronomical and other scientific subjects. He was elected a member of the first School Board of Leicester, and turned his thoughts and energies to the determination of statistical and other questions connected with the public elementary education of the town. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the National Education League, until that body, soon after the establishment of School Boards, having accomplished its main objects, was dissolved. In 1872 he was appointed Vice-Master of Mill Hill School, and Minister of the Chapel. Three years later he built a large boarding-house in connection with the school, which was full almost from the first. He also erected, for the use of the village, an iron hall for lectures, &c., which was opened by his friend, the Earl Stanhope. In 1882 he became Principal of Huddersfield College; and in 1886 he undertook charge of the leading Congregational Church at Oxford, which he recently resigned in order to devote himself to scientific research. Mr. Harley is one of the very few Nonconformist Ministers who have been admitted to the Royal Society. He was elected a fellow when only thirty-five; he is also a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society; a Member of the London Mathematical Society (on the Council of which he sat for some years); a Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester; an Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Leicester; and an Honorary and Corresponding Member of the Philosophical Society of Queensland. At the meetings of the British Association at Norwich and at Edinburgh he acted as Secretary of Section A; and at the meetings at Bradford and at Bath he was appointed a Vice-President of the same Section. In November, 1886, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of M.A., *honoris causâ.* He is the author of numerous papers, chiefly on questions in pure Mathematics or Symbolic Logic, published in the transactions of learned bodies and in journals devoted to mathematics or philosophy, *inter alia,* "On the Method of Symmetric Products," "On Circular Functions," "The Theory of Quintics," "The Theory of the Transcendental Solution of Algebraic Equations," "Differential Resolvents," "George Boole, F.R.S., a Biography and an Exposition," "Boole's Laws of Thought," "The Stanhope Demonstrator; an instrument for performing Logical Operations," "Sir James Cockle's Criticoids," "The Explicit Form of the Complete Cubic Differential Resolvents," and "The Umbral Notation."

HARPER, The Right Rev. Henry John Chitty, D.D., Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand, was born at Gosport, Hampshire, in 1807, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford (B.A. 1826, M.A. 1840), where he obtained the Michel Fellowship. After having been private tutor to the sons of Sir Charles Coote, he officiated for many years as "conduct" or chaplain to Eton College, by which society he was presented in 1840 to the vicarage of Stratfield Mortimer, Berkshire, whence he was appointed, in 1856, first Bishop of Christchurch. The diocese was reconstituted in 1869, and made metropolitan over the sees of Auckland, Wellington, Waiapu, Nelson, Dunedin, and Melanesia.

HARRIS, Augustus, dramatist, and theatrical manager, was born in 1852. He has been lessee of Covent Garden Theatre since 1879, where he has produced several successful pantomimes. He has also written, in collaboration severally with Messrs. Meritt, Pettitt, and Hamilton "The World;" "Youth;" "Human Nature;" "A Run of Luck;" "Pleasure;" "The Armada;" "The Royal Oak;" and "A Million of Money." Mr. Harris is on the Strand Division of the London County Council, and was elected one of the Sheriffs of London for 1891.

HARRIS, Lord George Robert Canning Harris, fourth Baron, was born at St. Ann's, Trinidad, Feb. 3, 1851, and educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1874. He is J.P. and D.L. for Kent, and Deputy-Chairman of the East Kent Quarter Sessions. In Lord Salisbury's Government of 1885 he was Under-Secretary for India, and in 1886 he held the post of Under-Secretary for War. He is a celebrated cricketer; has long been captain of the Kent County Eleven; and has taken an eleven to Australia. He is now (1890) Governor of Bombay.

HARRIS, Joel Chandler, American writer, was born at Eatonton, Ga., Dec. 8, 1848. His early education was limited to a brief attendance at a local school, and, at the age of 12, he was apprenticed to a printer. His fondness for books enabled him to overcome the deficiencies of his schooling, and he soon rose from the printer's case to an editorial desk. He was employed on various papers in Macon, New Orleans, Forsyth, and Savannah until 1876, when he went to Atlanta (Ga.), and secured an engagement on the *Constitution*, of which he is now (1890) the principal editor. It was his negro dialect stories, contributed to the *Constitution*, that first drew public attention to him, and that have won for him his literary reputation. In addition to his editorial labours, he has been a frequent writer for American magazines, and has also published "Uncle Remus, his Songs and his Sayings," 1880; "Nights with Uncle Remus," 1883; "Mingo and Other Sketches," 1884; "Free Joe," 1887; and "Daddy Jake the Runaway," 1889. A "Life of Henry W. Grady," his predecessor as editor of the *Constitution*, and a popular Southern speaker, is announced by him for publication in the immediate future.

HARRISON, The Hon. Benjamin, LL.D., twenty-third President of the United States, grandson of the ninth President, was born at North Bend, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833. He graduated from Miami University (Oxford, Ohio), in 1852, studied law and began its practice in Indianapolis, Ind. (1854), where he has since resided. The first official position held by him was that of crier in the Federal Court at Indianapolis, to which he was appointed shortly after his removal to that city. In 1860 he was elected, by the Republican party, reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court, but resigned the office in 1862 to enter the Union Army in the Civil War. He assisted in raising the 70th Indiana Regiment, of which he was made Colonel when it went to the field. During the war his regiment was chiefly engaged in the West, guarding railways and in guerilla warfare. In Jan., 1864, Col. Harrison was placed in command of a brigade, and made the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta with Gen. Hooker's corps. His first engagement of importance was that of Resaca, May 14, 1864. Subsequently he took part in the capture of Cassville, the actions at New Hope Church and at Golgotha Church, and in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. "For ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of the brigade," the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers was subsequently conferred upon him, to date from Jan. 23, 1865. When mustered out (June, 1865) at the close of the war, he returned to Indianapolis and resumed the duties of the office of reporter, to which he had been re-elected in 1864. At the expiration of his term (1868) he declined another renomination, and took up again the practice of his profession. Though actively interested in the presidential canvasses of 1868 and 1872, he did not hold any official position, nor was he a candidate for any office, until in 1876 he accepted the Republican nomination for governor of his State, but that year was unfavourable to his party, and he was not elected. In 1879, President Hayes appointed him a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and in the following year he was made chairman of the Indiana Delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Garfield for the Presidency. He was a prominent speaker in the campaign of Mr. Garfield, and on the election of the latter was offered a portfolio in the cabinet, but he declined it. On March 4, 1881, he took his seat in the United States Senate, to which the legislature of Indiana had previously elected him for a full term of six years. While a member of that body he spoke frequently, and was known as an advocate of protective duties on imports, of a reform in the civil service, and of a restoration of the American Navy. He was again a delegate of his party to the National Convention in 1884, and his name was there mentioned in connection with the Presidency, as indeed it had been at the preceding Convention. At the next Convention (1888) he was among the leading candidates from the start, and on the eighth ballot was tendered the nomination, which he accepted on a platform of a maintenance of the protective tariff. This became the controlling issue in the ensuing contest between Mr. Cleveland (renominated by the Democratic party) and himself, and the result was a Republican victory and the election of Mr. Harrison, who was accordingly inaugurated President on March 4, 1889, for a term of four years. In the following June, the College of New Jersey and Miami University both conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He is a Republican; but at the Election in Nov., 1890, a majority of Democrats were returned; his power therefore is curtailed. Still it is thought probable that, in 1891, an International Copyright Bill will be passed.

HARRISON, Frederic, M.A., was born in London, Oct. 18, 1831, being the eldest son of Frederic Harrison, Esq., of London, by Jane, only daughter of the late Alexander Brice, Esq., of Belfast. He was educated at King's College School, London; was elected Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, 1848; and took the degree of B.A. 1853 (when he was in the 1st class in Classics). After residing for some time as Fellow and Tutor of his College at Oxford, he was called to the Bar in 1858. He has since practised as a Conveyancer, and in the Courts of Equity. Mr. Harrison was a member of the Royal Commission upon Trades Unions, 1867-69; Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Digest of the Law, 1869-70; and in 1877 was appointed by the Council of Legal Education, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law. He has given much attention to the questions and institutions relating to working-men. He was one of the founders of the Positivist School in 1870, and also of Newton Hall in 1881. He is the author of some articles in the *Westminster Review* between 1860 and 1863, of numerous essays in the *Fortnightly Review* from 1865, and in the *Nineteenth Century* and *Contemporary Review* from 1875. He has published "The Meaning of History," 1862; "Order and Progress," 1875; an English translation of "Social Statics, or the Abstract Theory of Human Order," being vol. ii. of Comte's "Positive Polity," 1875; "The Choice of Books, and other Literary Pieces," 1886; "Oliver Cromwell," 1888; and numerous minor works. Mr. Harrison is a follower of Auguste Comte, whose philosophical, social, and religious doctrines he has presented in various writings and lectures. At the dissolution of 1886, Mr. Harrison (who had formerly declined to stand for Leicester) allowed himself to be brought forward as a Home Rule candidate for London University, in opposition to Sir John Lubbock. He polled, however, only 516 votes against his opponent's 1314. In 1889 he was elected an Alderman by the London County Council.

HARRISON, Right Rev. William T., D.D., Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, is the son of the Rev. T. T. Harrison, M.A., Rector of Thorpe Morieux, Suffolk, and was educated at Marlborough College and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was curate at the parish church, Great Yarmouth, 1861-68; rector of Thorpe Morieux, 1868-75; vicar of Christ Church, Luton, 1875-83; vicar of St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds, 1883-88; and rural dean of Luton; and subsequently rural dean of Thingoe. He is an Hon. Canon of Ely; and married, in 1870, Elizabeth B., daughter of Col. John Colvin, C.B., Leintwardine, Herefordshire.

HARROWBY (Earl of), The Right Hon. Dudley Francis Stuart Ryder, is the eldest son of the late Earl of Harrowby, K.G., by Lady Frances Stuart, fourth daughter of the late Marquis of Bute. He was born at Brighton, Jan. 16, 1831, and received his education at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1852. After leaving the University he accompanied the present Earl of Carnarvon on a journey to the East, visiting the sites of Nineveh and Babylon, and exploring the country between Mesopotamia, the Black Sea, and Persia. He served as Captain in the 2nd Staffordshire Militia when that regiment was called out for garrison duty at the time of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. In 1856 he was elected M.P. for Lichfield, which city he represented as Viscount Sandon till 1859; and for some time he was Private Secretary to Mr. Labouchere at the Colonial Office, 1856-8. He unsuccessfully contested Stafford in 1860. Viscount Sandon was first elected for Liverpool in January, 1868, and was three times elected for the borough. At the general election in Feb., 1874, his lordship was returned for that borough at the head of the poll, no fewer than 20,206 votes having been recorded in his favour—the largest number given to any candidate in the United Kingdom. He came into Parliament as a supporter of Lord Palmerston, but gave up his connection with that party and his seat in the House of Commons on account of Lord John Russell becoming a member of Lord Palmerston's Government, and has been ever since a steady supporter of the Conservative party. At one time he took an active part in the private business of the House of Commons, and served on several select committees, including those on the Euphrates Valley, Hudson's Bay, and the Diplomatic and Consular Services; and he was also member of the secret committee appointed to inquire into the Westmeath Ribbon outrages. His name was associated with the Parochial Councils Bill, which he brought forward in two sessions, with the object of giving to the laity a larger share in the management of Church affairs. His lordship took a leading part, conjointly with Mr. W. H. Smith, in founding the "Bishop of London's Fund," and took an active share in all the details of its management for about nine years. To the first London School Board he was returned for Westminster (1873), and he presided over the statistical committee appointed by that body to investigate the educational wants of the Metropolis. In Feb., 1874, he was appointed Vice-President of the Council of Education, and for four years he represented that Department in the House of Commons. He brought in the Education Act of 1876 and various Revised Codes. In 1877, when the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland became vacant, and a second time in 1878, the Earl of Beaconsfield offered it, with a seat in the Cabinet, to Viscount Sandon, who, however, for family reasons refused it on both occasions; but shortly afterwards his lordship accepted the post of President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Adderley, who was raised to the House of Peers, April, 1878. Viscount Sandon went out of office with his colleagues in April, 1880. He succeeded to the title of Earl of Harrowby on the death of his father (Nov. 19, 1882). He was appointed Lord Privy Seal in the Marquis of Salisbury's Government in 1885, and went out of office with his colleagues in Feb., 1886. He was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Education in 1886, and served on it for the nearly three years of its existence. He became President of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1886. In 1888 he was elected as one of the representatives of the Diocese of Lichfield in the first House of Laymen. He was elected a member of the first County Council for Staffordshire in 1888, and has been its Chairman from the commencement. He has given special attention to colonial matters, and to questions affecting the Empire generally, speaking frequently on these subjects in both the House of Commons and House of Lords, and also to subjects affecting the religious, social, and material progress of the working-classes. He married, in 1861, Lady Mary Frances Cecil, eldest daughter of the second Marquis of Exeter.

HART, Ernest, born in 1836, was educated at the City of London School, where he became Captain and Lambert Jones Scholar at a very early age. Subsequently he entered the school of medicine attached to St. George's Hospital, where he attained the position of first prizeman in every class. He then obtained the post of Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, practising for some years as a surgeon, and he was the author of a method of treatment of aneurism. For several years Mr. Hart was co-editor of the *Lancet*, and in 1866 was selected as editor of the *British Medical Journal* by the council of the British Medical Association. For several years Mr. Hart has devoted himself to public work in connection with questions of social and sanitary progress. He is editor of the *Sanitary Record* and the *London Medical Record*, Chairman of the National Health Society, Chairman of the Smoke Abatement Committee, and Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association. As Honorary Secretary of the Workhouse Infirmaries Association in 1866-7, he rendered great public services in exposing, in concert with others, the defective arrangements for the sick poor in workhouses; and in an article on the "Hospitals of the State," published in the *Fortnightly Review* of that year, Mr. Hart laid down a series of propositions for the creation of asylums for the sick, which were subsequently embodied in the Metropolitan Asylums Act (1867). He has also established Societies for the Protection of Infant Life, the Abatement of Smoke, and the establishment of cheap concerts for the poor. The concerts at the Victoria Theatre are the outcome of the last of these. As

Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association, Mr. Hart has taken part in promoting the better organization of the Medical departments of the army and navy, and in shaping the Public Health Acts. Among sanitary investigations, Mr. Hart has especially investigated the various epidemics which have been due to the pollution of milk, has established the necessity of safeguarding the milk supply of towns, and has devised a series of regulations to this end, which are widely adopted in London, Glasgow, Clifton, &c. After investigating the condition of the peasants of Galway, Donegal, and Mayo, he published in the *Fortnightly Review* proposals for favouring the creation of a peasant proprietary, and reclaiming waste lands, which were adopted by the Government, and are published in the "Migration Clauses" of the Tramways Act (Ireland). Mrs. Hart has established the Donegal Industrial Fund, which has largely developed the home industries of the cottagers, and in 1886 employed upwards of 1,000 persons.

HART, James McDougal, landscape painter, was born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1828. When a child he went with his family to America and lived at Albany, New York. In 1851 he went to Düsseldorf and studied painting for about a year. He returned to Albany in 1852, and in 1856 removed to New York city, where he has since resided. He was made an Academician in 1859. His pictures are admired for their harmony of colour and quiet peacefulness of tone. The best known among them are:—"Moonrise in the Adirondacks," "Peaceful Homes," "Coming out of the Shade," "On the March," "Among Friends," "Threatening Weather," "Indian Summer," and "A Misty Morning." Two of his pictures—"In the Autumn Woods" and "The Rain is Over," painted in 1881 and 1887 respectively—were exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1889, for which he was awarded a bronze medal.

HART, William, American landscape painter, elder brother of James M. Hart [q.v.], was born at Paisley, Scotland, March 31, 1823. He went with his family to Albany, New York, in 1831, and like his brother was a coach painter. Evincing a talent and taste for art, he took up landscape painting, and made his first public exhibition at the Academy of Design in New York in 1848. The generosity of a friend enabled him to re-visit his native land in 1850, and he spent three years abroad in art-study. He has been a frequent exhibitor at the Academy of Design, and was made an Academician in 1858. For several years he was President of the Brooklyn Academy of Design, and was one of the founders of the Water-colour Society, of which for three years (1870-73) he was President. His pictures are remarkable for their luminous brilliancy of colouring. The more notable among them are:—"The Last Gleam," "The Golden Hour," "Opening in the Elands," "Up the Glen in the White Mountains," "Sunset in Dusk Harbour," "New Brunswick," "Cattle in the Woods," "Keene Valley," "Landscape with Jersey Cattle," "The Ford," "Morning in the Clouds," "A Brook Study," and "After a Shower." Since 1853 his studio has been in New York city.

HARTE, Francis Bret, was born at Albany, New York, Aug. 25, 1839. He went to California in 1854, and was successively a miner, school teacher, express messenger, printer, and finally editor of a newspaper. In 1864, he was appointed Secretary of the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, holding the office until 1870. He contributed many poems and sketches to periodicals, and in 1868, upon the establishment of the *Overland Monthly*, he became its editor, and contributed to it several notable tales and sketches. In 1869 appeared in it his humorous poem, "The Heathen Chinee," which suddenly made him famous. In 1871 he went to the Eastern States, and took up his residence first in New York, and subsequently in Boston. He was appointed United States Consul at Crefield in 1878, from which he was transferred to Glasgow in March, 1880, where he remained until July, 1885. Since then he has resided in London. His works, most of which originally appeared in periodicals, include "Condensed Novels," 1867; "Poems," and "Luck of Roaring Camp, and other Sketches," 1870; "East and West Poems," and "Poetical Works," illustrated, 1871; "Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands," 1872; "Echoes of the Foot Hills," 1874; "Tales of the Argonauts," 1875; "Gabriel Conroy," and "Two Men of Sandy Bar," 1876; "Thankful Blossom," 1877; "Story of a Mine," and "Drift from Two Shores," 1878; "The Twins of Table Mountain and other stories," 1879; "Flip and Found at Blazing Star," 1882; "In the Carquinez Woods," 1883; "On the Frontier," 1884; "By Shore and Sedge," and "Maruja," 1885; "Snowbound at Eagles," and "The Queen of the Pirate Isle," 1886; "A Millionaire of Rough and Ready and Devil's Ford," and "The Crusade of the Excelsior," 1887; "A Phyllis of the Sierras and Drift from Redwood Camp," and "The Argonauts of North Liberty," 1888; "Cressy," and "The Heritage of Dedlow Marsh," 1889; "A Waif of the Plains;" and "A Ward of the Golden Gate," 1890.

HARTING, James Edmund, F.L.S., F.Z.S., eldest son of the late James Vincent Harting, of Harting, in the county of Sussex, was born in London, April 29, 1841. He was educated at Downside College, near Bath, and at the University of London, where he matriculated in 1859, and the following year passed the first examination for the degree of B.A. He followed the profession of a solicitor until 1878, when he retired from practice. Being from youth devoted to the study of zoology, and more especially ornithology, he began in 1866 to publish the results of his observations; and since that date he has written several works, of which the titles and dates are given below, as well as numerous papers in the "Proceedings" and "Transactions," of scientific societies, and in journals devoted to natural history. In Jan., 1871, he began to edit the natural history columns of the *Field*, which he has continued to do ever since; and in Jan., 1877, he was appointed editor of the *Zoologist*, in which capacity he still acts. Elected a Fellow of the Zoological Society in 1864, and a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1868, he has served on the council of the latter, and on various committees of the former society and of the British Association for many years. He took an active part in procuring the passing of the Sea Birds Preservation Act, 1869, and drafted the Bill for the Protection of Wild Fowl, which was passed in 1872; and in 1873 he was examined before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to take evidence on this subject with a view to further legislation. Elected an honorary member of several county Natural History Societies, he was in 1882 awarded a first-class silver medal of the Société d'Acclimatation de France "for scientific publications." The titles of his works are:—"The Birds of Middlesex: a Contribution towards the Natural History of the County," 1866; "The Ornithology of Shakespeare critically examined, explained, and illustrated," 1871; "A Handbook of British Birds," 1872; "Our Summer Migrants," and a new edition of "White's Natural History of Selborne," 1875; another edition, with additional "Letters of White," and "Rambles in Search of Shells," 1876; "Ostriches and Ostrich Farming," 1879; "Rodd's Birds of Cornwall," edited with an Introduction, Appendix, and Memoir of the Author," "British Animals extinct within Historic Times," and "Glimpses of Bird Life," 1880; and "Essays on Sport and Natural History," 1882.

HARTINGTON (Marquis of), The Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, M.P., P.C., eldest surviving son of William, 7th Duke of Devonshire, by Lady Blanche Georgina Howard, daughter of George, 6th Earl of Carlisle, was born July 23, 1833, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854, and was made LL.D. in 1862. He was attached to Earl Granville's special mission to Russia in 1856. In March, 1857, he was returned to the House of Commons in the Liberal interest as one of the members for North Lancashire. At the opening of the new Parliament in 1859, he moved a vote of no confidence in Lord Derby's Government, and it was carried by 323 votes against 310. In March, 1863, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April in the same year Under-Secretary for War. On the reconstruction of Lord Russell's second Administration, in Feb., 1866, the Marquis of Hartington became Secretary for War, and retired with his colleagues in July of that year. At the general election of Dec., 1868, he lost his seat for North Lancashire, but was immediately afterwards returned for the Radnor boroughs, having first received the office of Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. He held that office till Jan., 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary for Ireland. His lordship went out of office with his party in Feb., 1874. When Mr. Gladstone, shortly before the assembling of Parliament in 1875, announced his intention of abandoning the post of leader of the Liberal party, a meeting of the members of the Opposition was held at the Reform Club (Feb. 3), under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. On the motion of Mr. Villiers, seconded by Mr. Samuel Morley, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the Marquis of Hartington should be requested to undertake the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. His lordship accepted this responsible position, and became the acknowledged leader of the Opposition in the Lower House. He received the freedom of the city of Glasgow, Nov. 5, 1877; and was installed as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, Jan. 31, 1879.

At the general election of April, 1880, he was elected M.P. for North East Lancashire. On the resignation of the Conservative Government, the Marquis of Hartington was sent for by the Queen to form an Administration; but this task, having been declined by him and Earl Granville, eventually devolved on the former leader of the Liberal party, Mr. Gladstone, who constructed a Cabinet, in which the Marquis of Hartington occupied a seat, as Secretary of State for India, from May, 1880, till Dec. 16, 1882, when he was transferred to the War Office in succession to Mr. Childers, who had become Chancellor of the Exchequer. He resigned with the Government in June, 1885, and was elected for the Rossendale division of Lancashire, Dec., 1885. In 1886, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Cabinet, Lord Hartington declined to join it: but, on the contrary, took up the position of leader of the Unionist Liberals. He moved the first resolution at the great Opera House meeting; and also, in the House of Commons, the rejection of the Bill at the debate on the second reading. His election for the Rossendale division in 1886 was looked upon with immense interest. He was returned by 5,399 votes against 3,949. When the new Government was formed, he declined to become a member of it, preferring to give Lord Salisbury an "outside support." After the secession of Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Salisbury again endeavoured to induce Lord Hartington to join the Cabinet, but in vain.

HARTLEY, Sir Charles Augustus, K.C.M.G., was born at Heworth, co. Durham, 1825, being the son of W. A. Hartley, Esq., iron merchant of Darlington, by Lillias, daughter of A. Tod, Esq., J.P., of Borrowstowness, N.B. In 1845 after a practical course of instruction in mining and railway engineering at Bishop Auckland and Leeds, he was appointed one of Messrs. Stevenson, Brassey, and Mackenzie's District engineers on the Scottish Central Railway, and held that post till 1848, when he was nominated Resident Engineer at Sutton Harbour, Plymouth, under Mr. J. Locke, M.P. In June, 1855, on the completion of the Sutton Harbour Works, he accepted a commission as Captain in the Turkish Contingent Engineers, and served at Kertch with that force until the end of the Crimean war, for which he received the Turkish war medal. In Dec., 1856, he was elected Engineer-in-Chief to the European Commission of the Danube, on the recommendation of Major (now Lieut.-General Sir John) Stokes, K.C.B., and General Sir John Burgoyne, Bart. In March, 1861, he inspected the early works of the Suez Canal, and reported favourably on that scheme to the English Government. In Sept., 1862, he received the honour of knighthood. In 1867 he was awarded the Emperor of Russia's "Grand Competition Prize" of 8,000 silver roubles, for which there were twenty competitors, for his plans for enlarging the harbour of Odessa. In 1872, when the depth at Sulina had been increased, by natural scour only, to 20½ feet, and many important river improvements had been effected, he ceased to reside at Sulina, and became Consulting Engineer to the Danube Commission, a post which he still retains. During his residence abroad he was also employed by the Austrian Government, to report on various schemes for improving the port of Trieste; by the Turkish Government, to report on dock accommodation at Constantinople; by the Russian Government, to survey and report on the mouths of the Don; by the British Government, to report on an international question of engineering, connected with the Scheldt; by the Indian Government, to report on the Hooghly; by the Khedive, to report on the "Barrage" across the Nile; and by the Roumanian Government, to prepare surveys and drawings for a harbour on the coast of Bessarabia. In Jan., 1874, he was the first engineer to recommend the improvement of the South Pass and Mouth of the Mississippi in preference to either of the other Mouths. In Aug., 1875, he visited the South Pass as a member of Mr. J. B. Ead's Advisory Board, and remained in constant communication with that distinguished engineer till the summer of 1879, when Mr. Ead's well-planned operations to deepen the South Pass and Mouth, by means of parallel jetties, as at Sulina, were crowned with complete success. In 1875-77 he acted as Consulting Engineer to the Cattewater Commissioners for the Cattewater Breakwater at Plymouth. In May, 1879, he was appointed a member of the Panama Congress, but abstained from voting in favour of M. de Lesseps' Panama-Colon project, as he considered that the engineering data collected up to that time were insufficient to determine satisfactorily the best route for a ship canal across the isthmus. In 1881 he prepared detailed surveys, plans, and estimates for the enlargement of the harbour of Kustendjie, in Roumania, and, in 1889, for the construction of a commercial harbour at Bourgas, in Bulgaria. In 1884 he was created a Knight Commander of SS.

Michael and George. In 1884-85, on the recommendation of H.M.'s Government, he acted as one of the English members of the International Technical Commission appointed by the Suez Canal Company to report on the best means of improving the Suez Canal. He is the author of papers on "The Delta of the Danube," on "Public Works in the United States and Canada," and on "Inland Navigations in Europe." He has been decorated with the Orders of the Medjidieh and the Star of Roumania, and has received the Stephenson prize, the Telford medal, the Watt medal, the Telford premium, and the Manby premium, from the Institution of Civil Engineers.

HARTMANN, Alfred, a Swiss author, was born Jan. 1, 1814, in the castle of Thunstetten near Langenthal, in the Canton of Berne, and attended from 1827 to 1831 the schools of Solothurn. After the latter date he studied law in the universities of Munich, Heidelberg, and Berlin. During a prolonged visit to Paris, however, he lost all taste for jurisprudence, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. On returning to his native country he permanently fixed his residence at Solothurn, where he formed a close friendship with the well-known painter Disteli, and where (from 1845) he published a comic periodical called *Postheiri*. But Hartmann became best known through his Helvetic romance, "Meister Putsch und seine Gesellen," 1858; and, in the department of biography, by his sketch of his friend "Martin Disteli," 1861; "H. J. Von Staal," 1861; "Galerie berühmter Schweizer," 2 vols., 1863-71; and "Hory, Kanzler-Denkwürdigkeiten," 1876. Among his other works may be mentioned "Kiltabendsgeschichten," 1853-55; "Erzählungen aus der Schweiz," 1863; "Junker und Bürger," 1865; "Schweizernovellen," 1877; "Neue Schweizernovellen," and "Fortunat," 1879.

HARTMANN, Eduard von, philosopher, was born in Berlin, in 1842. He entered the Prussian army in 1858; but lameness obliged him to leave the service in 1865, and he took to literature as a profession. His first work, "Philosophie des Unbewussten"—The Philosophy of the Unconscious—at once raised him to fame. It was published in 1869, and in thirteen years passed through nine editions. An English translation, in three volumes, is published in Trübner's "English and Foreign Philosophical Library." This has been followed by "Phänomenologie des sittlichen Bewusstseins," 1878; "Das religiöse Bewusstsein der Menschheit im Stufengange seiner Entwickelung," 1881; besides numerous less important works.

HASTINGS, Thomas Samuel, D.D., was born at Utica, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1827. He graduated at Hamilton College (Clinton, N.Y.) in 1848, and at the Union Theological Seminary (N.Y. City) in 1851. He was pastor of Presbyterian churches in Mendham, N.J., in 1852-56, and in New York City in 1856-82. He then became Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in the Union Theological Seminary, of which, in 1888, he was made the President, succeeding the late Dr. R. D. Hitchcock, who died in 1887. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of the City of New York in 1865. In conjunction with his father he edited "Church Melodies," published in 1857.

HATTON, Joseph, born at Andover in 1839, is the eldest son of the late Francis Hatton, founder of the *Derbyshire Times*, one of the first of the penny newspapers, and for which his son began to write at an early age. He first came to London in 1868 to edit and reconstruct the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which he conducted for some years with a staff consisting of Tom Taylor, Shirley Brooks, Mark Lemon, "The Druid," Luke Limner, William Jerdan, Blanchard Jerrold, and other well-known writers. For seven or eight years he was the special correspondent in Europe of the *New York Times*; he now fills a similar position for the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and has intimate relations with more than one great American journal. He has written for *Harper's* and other leading magazines; has been a contributor of special serial articles to the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic*; has edited the *Sunday Times*, and founded one or two successful journals. He has frequently crossed the Atlantic; once on a mission from the *Standard* (London), during which time he exploited the Irish Question, and described for that journal by cable the assassination of President Garfield. He collaborated with Mr. Harvey in the latest and most complete History of Newfoundland, and his name is well known in the eastern seas as the author of the pioneer volume on British North Borneo; since which time, through the sad death of his accomplished son in those regions, he has given to the world the story and work of that young life which is perpetuated in Borneo by the naming of a mountain near the scene of his death

"Mount Hatton." Mr. Hatton is perhaps better known as a novelist than as a journalist. His principal stories are "Clytie," "Cruel London," "Christopher Kenrick," "Three Recruits," "The Queen of Bohemia," "The Old House at Sandwich," and "By Order of the Czar." The first-mentioned book enjoys an almost phenomenal popularity in many countries, and the latter has been prohibited by the Russian censor on account of its exposure of the treatment of the Jews in the Czar's dominions. Among his miscellaneous works are: "Journalistic London," "Toole's Reminiscences," "Irving's Impressions of America," "To-day in America," "The New Ceylon," "Captured by Cannibals," "Old Lamps and New," "The Abbey Murder," "John Needham's Double," &c. He is also the author of several successful plays.

HATZFELDT, Count von, was born in 1831. His mother was the Countess Sophie von Hatzfeldt, the patroness and companion of Ferdinand Lassalle, the Jew philosopher and Social Democrat. In 1862 Count Hatzfeldt went to Paris with Prince Bismarck as one of his secretaries, and when the Foreign Office was mobilised on the outbreak of the Franco-German War he was one of the select workers who formed the Chancellor's diplomatic suite. In 1874 he was appointed Imperial Minister at Madrid. Soon after the signature of the Treaty of Berlin he was sent to Constantinople in succession to Prince Reuss, with the special object of preserving the ascendency which Germany had acquired in the Councils of the Porte. After a three years' residence at Stamboul he was recalled to Berlin to succeed Herr von Bülow as Foreign Secretary, and in Nov., 1885, he succeeded Count Münster as German Ambassador in London.

HAUR, Dr. Franz Ritter von, was born in Vienna, Jan. 30, 1822. His education was obtained partly in Vienna, and partly at Chemnitz. In 1846 he was appointed to assist Haidinger at the Imperial Museum; in 1867 he became Director of the K.K. Geologischen Reichsanstalt; and, in 1885, Intendant des K.K. Naturhistorischen Hof-Museums. Besides numerous papers on geology, in the periodical publications of the Austrian Geological Survey Office, and of the Vienna Academy, Dr. Hauer has written several large works on Geology, and is responsible for the Geological Map of the Austro-Hungarian Empire published between 1867 and 1873.

HAUSSMANN, Baron Georges Eugène, administrator and senator, born at Paris, March 27, 1809, was educated at the Conservatoire de Musique, studied with a notary, and became an advocate. After the revolution of 1830 he was successively Sous-Préfet of Nerac, Saint Girons, and Blaye, and under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, was Prefect of Var, the Yonne, and Gironde. The President, appreciating his administrative talents, appointed him Préfet of the Seine, in succession to M. Berger, June 23, 1853. Under his active direction and enterprising spirit, works were executed in Paris of such a nature as to render it almost a new city. Amongst these may be mentioned the improvement of the Bois de Boulogne, the prolongation of the Rue de Rivoli, the construction of the Boulevard de Sebastopol, and of more than twenty boulevards in the old parts of Paris, various public gardens, squares, barracks, the Halles Centrales, the new Prefectures of Police, more than a dozen bridges, the rebuilding of various mairies, in addition to numerous hospitals, asylums (especially the Hôtel Dieu), and many other public works. After several loans had been contracted for the purpose of carrying out these improvements the municipality of Paris, acting under the powers conferred upon them by special laws, raised a further sum of 250,000,000 francs in 1865, and 260,000,000 francs more in 1869. Meanwhile the financial administration of M. Haussmann had given rise to the most animated discussions in the Corps Législatif and in the columns of the press, it being alleged that the Prefect had raised, by means of bonds, hundreds of millions of francs over and above the large amount he was legally authorised to expend in the construction of public works. Eventually M. Haussmann requested the Emperor to place the budget of the city under the control of the Corps Législatif, and accordingly the examination of his accounts became the principal business of the session of 1869, the result being that authority was given for a new loan of 260,000,000 francs, which was eagerly subscribed by the public. On the formation of a parliamentary cabinet by M. Émile Ollivier, he was asked to tender his resignation of the office of Prefect of the Seine, and on his refusal to do so he was "relieved of his duties" by an imperial decree, dated Jan. 5, 1870. M. Haussmann was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, June 17, 1856, and Grand Cross, Sept. 8, 1862. In Aug., 1857, he was created a Senator, and, in 1867, elected a Member of the Academy of

Fine Arts. He was likewise a Member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction. After the fall of the Empire, Baron Haussmann prudently quitted France for a time. On his return he was appointed (Sept. 3, 1871) Director of the Crédit Mobilier, and in this capacity he did much to restore the influence and improve the situation of that financial institution. At the election of Oct., 1877, he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by the arrondissement of Ajaccio in Corsica, his candidature having received the official approbation of the Government. He polled 8,066 votes against 4,421 given for his opponent, Prince Napoleon. In the Chamber he occasionally took part in the discussion of financial projects and questions relating to public works, and had several times, in reference to this latter class of subjects, to defend his administration. In June, 1879, the municipal council of Paris, after a debate on the names of streets, included the Boulevard Haussmann among the public thoroughfares which were to have their names changed; but on the recommendation of the new Prefect of the Seine (M. F. Herold) the name of his predecessor was retained.

HAVELOCK, Sir Arthur Elibank, K.C.M.G., Governor of Ceylon, was born in 1844. He was President of Nevis, in 1877; Chief Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles, in 1879; Governor of the West African Settlements, in 1881; Governor of Trinidad, in 1884; Governor of Natal, in 1885; and Governor of Ceylon, in 1890.

HAWEIS, The Rev. Hugh Reginald, M.A., was born at Egham, Surrey, April 3, 1838, being the son of the Rev. J. O. W. Haweis, M.A., rector of Slaughan, Sussex, and Mary Davis Haweis. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. (B.A. 1859; M.A. 1864.) He was first appointed curate of St. Peter's, Bethnal Green; next, in 1863, curate of St. James-the-Less, Westminster; and, in 1866, incumbent of St. James's, Marylebone. He took great interest in the Italian Revolution under Garibaldi, and was present at the siege of Capua, where he had several narrow escapes. He afterwards published in the *Argosy* an account of those events and a memoir of Garibaldi; and subsequently wrote, at his request, other memoirs of his life for *Cassell's Magazine*. He has lectured at the Royal Institution, on violins and church-bells. He is the author of "Music and Morals," "Thoughts for the Times," "Speech in Season," "Current Coin," "Arrows in the Air," "Pet, or, Pastimes and Penalties," a book for children; "Ashes to Ashes," a cremation prelude; "American Humorists," "Homeland," a hymn; "Unsectarian Family Prayers," and "Christ and Christianity."

HAWKINS, Frederick, son of the late William Hamilton Hawkins, of the *Times*, was born in 1849, and from an early age has been connected with literature and journalism. His first work was a biography in two volumes of Edmund Kean, brought out in 1869. He assisted in establishing *The Theatre*, one of the few periodicals exclusively devoted to the literature and art of the stage. Begun in 1877 as a weekly newspaper, it appeared in the following year as a monthly review and magazine, and at the end of 1879 was sold by its original proprietors to Mr. Clement Scott. Mr. Hawkins, had edited it from the outset. His "Annals of the French Stage from its origin to the death of Racine," came out towards the close of 1884. It was generally held to meet a want long felt in English literature; the *Athenæum* expressing a "doubt whether any single French work supplied so animated, and in the main accurate, a picture of the establishment of the stage and the progress of dramatic literature in France." In 1888 Mr. Hawkins produced a continuation of the history to the Revolution period inclusive, under the title of "The French Stage in the Eighteenth Century." Mr. Hawkins acted as dramatic critic for the *Times* during the last illness of Mr. Oxenford, and has for some time been a member of the editorial staff of that journal.

HAWKINS, The Hon. Sir Henry, Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench Division), son of John Hawkins, Esq., of Hitchin, Herts, by Susannah, daughter of Theed Pearse, Esq., of Bedford, was born at Hitchin in 1816, and educated at Bedford School. Adopting the law as his profession he entered the Middle Temple, and was a very diligent special pleader before his call to the Bar, in 1843. After a year or two he rapidly acquired a very large practice as a junior. He attached himself to the Home circuit, and after he obtained his silk gown, in 1858, he was for many years one of its leaders. He also became a Bencher of the Middle Temple. As a junior, Mr. Hawkins was one of the Counsel (with Serjeant Byles) for Sir John Dean Paul, in 1855; and (with Mr. Edwin James) for Simon Bernard, who was tried as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon, in 1858. After he became a Queen's Counsel he was engaged in nearly every important case that came before the Superior Courts. He was associated with the late Lord Chief Justice Bovill in the great Roupell cases against the claims advanced upon the evidence of Mr. Roupell. In the famous convent case, "Saurin *v.* Star," tried in 1869, Mr. Hawkins led for the defence; and he was leading Counsel for Mr. W. H. Smith, whose seat for Westminster he successfully defended before Mr. Baron Martin. He was associated with the present Lord Coleridge in the first Tichborne trial, when he particularly distinguished himself by his exhaustive cross-examination of Mr. Baigent. In the prosecution of the Claimant for perjury, Mr. Hawkins led for the Crown, and the skill he displayed in this trial—one of the most protracted and the most remarkable in the annals of jurisprudence—greatly increased his reputation as an advocate. In the Probate Court Mr. Hawkins led the case in support of the will of the late Lord St. Leonards, which he established both before the Judge Ordinary and the Court of Appeal. The Gladstone and the Von Reable cases were among his victories in the Divorce Court. Mr. Hawkins was Counsel in numerous election petitions; was engaged for many years in every important compensation case; acted for the Crown in the purchase of lands for the National Defences, and for the Royal Commissioners in the purchase of the site for the new Law Courts; and was Standing Counsel for, and held the general retainer of, the Jockey Club, of which he is now a member. He was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench Division) Nov. 3, 1876, and transferred to the Exchequer division, when he received the honour of knighthood. He married Miss Jane Louisa Reynolds, daughter of the late Henry Francis Reynolds, Esq., of Hulme, Lancashire.

HAWKSHAW, Sir John, F.R.S., F.G.S., son of the late Mr. Henry Hawkshaw, of Leeds, by Sarah, daughter of Mr. Carrington, of Hampsthwaite, Yorkshire, was born at Leeds in 1811, and received his education in the grammar school of that town. He was, on leaving school, placed as a pupil with Mr. Charles Fowler, who was at that time chiefly engaged in the construction of turnpike roads in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and subsequently he became an assistant to the celebrated engineer, Mr. Alexander Nimmo, who was constructing for the Government several important works in Ireland. In 1831 Mr. Nimmo died, and, at the early age of twenty, Mr. Hawkshaw was engaged to undertake the management of the Bolivar Copper Mines in South America. He returned to England in 1834. He then became engineer to the Manchester and Bolton Canal and Railway. Afterwards he was engineer to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (nearly the whole of which he constructed) and to several railways in the North and in other parts of England. Mr. Hawkshaw was nominated one of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, when that body was formed by the Crown; and in 1860 he was appointed Royal Commissioner to decide between rival schemes for the water supply to the city of Dublin. On the failure of the great sluice of St. Germains, in Norfolk, in 1862, he was requested by the Commissioners of the Middle Level to take measures to stop the inundations and to remedy the evil caused by that disaster, which he did successfully, and there for the first time he substituted large syphons for the fallen sluice. In the following year, on a vacancy occurring in the representation of Andover, he became a candidate for that borough, but was unsuccessful, and he has never since endeavoured to enter Parliament. He was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1862-63. In 1870 he proposed the famous scheme for a submarine tunnel between Calais and Dover, the borings for which have been begun but not continued. In 1873 he received the honour of knighthood. He was President of the British Association at the Bristol Meeting in 1875. The following are some of Sir John Hawkshaw's great engineering works:—the Riga and Dunaberg and the Dunaberg and Witepsk Railways in Russia; the Penarth Harbour and Dock in Cardiff Roads, the Londonderry Bridge in Ireland; the Charing Cross and Cannon Street line, with the two massive Bridges over the Thames; the East London Railway; the Government Railways in Mauritius; the Albert Dock at Hull; the South Dock of the East and West India Dock Company; the foundation of the new forts at Spithead; the Severn Tunnel; and the Great Ship Canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea. Sir John has written pamphlets on mining and engineering subjects; papers read before the Geological Societies of London and Manchester; and "Reminiscences of South America; from Two-and-a-half Years' Residence in Venezuela," 1838.

HAWLEY, Hon. Joseph Boswell,

American journalist and statesman, was born at Stewartsville, North Carolina, Oct. 31, 1826. A.B. (Hamilton College), 1847. His parents were originally from Connecticut, and when he was eleven years of age they returned to that State, where he studied law and began to practise in Hartford (1850), but abandoned law in 1857 for journalism, connecting himself with the *Evening Press*, a newly established Republican paper. When the Civil war broke out he was the first citizen of his State to volunteer, and was appointed Lieutenant and afterwards Captain in the 1st Conn. Infantry, serving with his company at the Battle of Bull Run. In Sept., 1861, he was made Lieut.-Colonel of the 7th Conn. Infantry, commanding the regiment after the promotion of Col. Terry. He received his commission as Brigadier-General in 1864, and was placed in command of the 2nd Brigade of Gen. Terry's Division of the 10th Corps, becoming afterwards the Chief of Staff of Gen. Terry in Virginia; and was brevetted Major-General in Sept., 1865. He was mustered out in Jan., 1866, and in April of that year was elected Governor of Connecticut. He served one term, to 1867, and then resumed journalism. He was a Presidential Elector and President of the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1868; and has been a Delegate to those held in 1872, 1876 and 1880; was Member of Congress in 1873-77, and in 1879-81; President of the Centennial Commission in 1876; and since 1881 has been U.S. Senator from Connecticut, his present term expiring in 1893. He is the owner and editor of the Hartford *Courant*, with which the *Press* was consolidated in 1867.

HAWTHORNE, Julian, son of the eminent novelist, Nathaniel Hawthorne, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, June 22, 1846. He was prepared for college at Concord, Massachusetts, and entered Harvard in 1863, where he remained until 1867, but he took no degree. He then entered the Scientific School to study civil engineering, but left it to go to Germany, in Oct., 1868. He spent two years at a "Real-schule" in Dresden, still studying engineering. In the summer of 1870 he visited the United States, intending to resume his studies at Dresden in the autumn, but the Franco-German war interfered with his plans, and he joined the staff of hydrographic engineers in the New York Dock Department under Gen. McClellan, to which he remained attached until the summer of 1872. During 1871 he contributed a number of short stories and pieces to the American magazines, and they met with so much success that he determined to give up engineering for literature. He sailed for Europe in 1872, and after a short stay in England proceeded to Dresden, where he remained two years, during which time he published in England and America his first two novels, "Bressant," 1873, and "Idolatry," 1874. In Sept., 1874, he left Dresden and settled at Twickenham, where, in 1875, he published in the *Contemporary Review*, and afterwards in book-form in England and America, "Saxon Studies." His novel of "Garth" was issued in 1877. From 1875 until Oct., 1881, he remained in or near London, writing and publishing "The Laughing Mill," a collection of short stories previously contributed to English magazines; "Archibald Malmaison," a novelette; "Ellice Quentin," another collection of short pieces; "Prince Saroni's Wife," also a collection of tales; and "Yellow-Cap," fairy stories, none of which have appeared in America. His novel, "Sebastian Strome," was published both in England and in America in 1880; and two other novels appeared afterwards serially, "Fortune's Fool" and "Dust." In the autumn of 1881 Mr. Hawthorne went to the south of Ireland, where he lived for three months near Cork; and in March, 1882, went to the United States, and is now residing at Sag Harbor, L.I. While in England he wrote considerably for the periodicals, and for two years was connected with the staff of the *Spectator*. Since 1882 have appeared "Nathaniel Hawthorne and his Wife, a Biography," and several novels and short stories. He was literary editor of the New York *World* in 1885. In the summer of 1889 he visited Europe in connection with a delegation of fifty American working men, sent to examine the condition in Europe of the industries which they represented at home.

HAY, George, R.S.A., was born in Leith Walk, Edinburgh, and educated at the High Schools of Leith and Edinburgh. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1869; an Academician in 1876; and was unanimously elected to the Secretaryship of the Academy, Nov. 9, 1881, in the place of the late William Brodie, F.S.A. At an early age he showed indications of his future skill as an artist. He studied modelling in the School of Art, and drawing and painting from the antique in the Board of Trustee's Gallery of Casts. At the age of 17 he was induced to enter the architectural profession; but after some years he abandoned it for the more congenial one of the artist. Among his pictures are:—"A Barber's Shop in the time of Elizabeth," 1863; "A Street Incident in the Sixteenth Century," 1864; "The Jacobite in Hiding," 1865; "Shopping in the Sixteenth Century," 1867; "Devotional Art," 1867; "Richie Moniplies in Fleet Street," 1868; "Tea-tattle," 1871; "A Visit to the Spaewife," 1872; "Caleb Balderston's Ruse," 1874, engraved; "The Haunted Room," 1875; "The Warrant," 1875; "In Days of Yore," 1877; "The Spinners," 1879; and "Secret Aid in '45," exhibited in 1881.

HAY, The Right Hon. Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Admiral, Vice-President of the Institution of Naval Architects, eldest son of the late Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart., of Park Place, Wigtownshire, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Heron Maxwell, of Springkell, Dumfriesshire, was born Feb. 11, 1821, and educated at Rugby. Entering the Navy in 1834, he served in 1835 and 1836 on the Cape of Good Hope station, where he was landed with the seamen and marines for the defence of Fort Elizabeth in the first Kaffir war, and was present at the capture of five slavers in the river Bonny, on the West Coast of Africa. He then served in the Channel Squadron on the North Coast of Spain, on the South American and Pacific station; and in 1840-41 in the operations on the Syrian coast. He was at the capture of Beyrout and of Acre, and was specially gazetted for gallantry in the boat attack on Tortosa. He then served in the East Indies and China; and was flag-lieutenant with Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane in the operations in Borneo in 1845-46. He commanded the *Wolverine* and *Columbine* in China, and was senior officer in the operations against the pirate fleet of Chinapoo, which he destroyed with the squadron under his orders in Bias Bay, on Sept. 26, 27, 28, 1849; and with the same squadron he destroyed the Fleet of Shap'ng'tzai in the Tonquin River on Oct. 20 and 21, 1849. He received the thanks of the Admiralty and his promotion for these services; and it was acknowledged by the merchants in China by thanks and a service of plate. He commanded H.M.S. *Hannibal* in the Black and Mediterranean Seas during the Russian war of 1854-56, and took part in the capture of Kertch and Kinburn, and in the bombardment and fall of Sebastopol. He commanded the *Indus* in North America and the West Indies from 1857 till 1859; was one of the Greenwich Hospital Commission in 1860-61; and Chairman of the Iron Plate Committee from 1861 till 1864. He succeeded his father as third baronet, March 19, 1861; was elected in 1862 for Wakefield in the Conservative interest; lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865; was defeated at Tiverton the same year, and elected in May, 1866, for Stamford; which constituency he represented till the general election of April, 1880, when he was an unsuccessful candidate; but in July of that year he was returned for the Wigtown burghs. He was made a rear-admiral, and was placed on the retired list of that rank in April, 1870. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from June, 1866, to Dec., 1868, has received three war Medals and the Medjidieh 4th class. He is the author of "The Flag List and its Prospects;" "Our Naval Defences;" "The Reward of Loyalty," being suggestions in reference to our American Colonies, 1862; a "Memorandum on his compulsory retirement from the British Navy," 1870; "Remarks on the Loss of the *Captain*," 1871; "Ashanti and the Gold Coast, and what we know of it; a Sketch," 1874; and "Suppression of Piracy in the China Sea," 1889. Sir John married, in 1847, the Hon. Eliza Napier, third daughter of William John, eighth Lord Napier.

HAY, John, journalist, author, and diplomatist, was born at Salem, Indiana, Oct. 8, 1838, and graduated at Brown University, 1858. He was admitted to the Bar in Springfield, Illinois, in 1861, but almost immediately went to Washington as Assistant Secretary to President Lincoln, and subsequently was his Adjutant and Aide-de-Camp. During the Civil war he served for a time under Generals Hunter and Gillmore, attaining the rank of Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General. From 1865 to 1867 he was Secretary of Legation in Paris, and from that time to 1868 was Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna. He was appointed Secretary of Legation in Madrid in 1869, where he remained until 1870, when he returned to the United States, and became one of the editors of the *New York Tribune*. This position he resigned in 1876, upon his removal to Cleveland, Ohio; but he has continued occasionally to contribute to its columns to the present time. During the absence of the editor, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, in Europe, from April to Nov., 1881, Colonel Hay returned to New York to take entire editorial charge of the *Tribune*. From 1879 to 1881 he was Assistant Secretary of State. While on the *Tribune* he obtained considerable celebrity by his dialect poems of "Jim Bludsoe;" "Little Breeches," &c.; which were afterwards published in book-form under the title of "Pike County Ballads," 1871. In the same year he also issued "Castilian Days," a series of sketches of Spanish life and character. He represented the United States at the International Sanitary Congress held in Washington in 1881, and was chosen President of that body; he has been engaged since then (in collaboration with John G. Nicolay) in writing a Life of Abraham Lincoln, which was published as a serial in *The Century*, from 1886 to 1890, and was printed in 1890, with extensive additions, in 10 vols., 8vo, by *The Century* Co. In the same year he published his collected "Poems."

HAYES, The Hon. Rutherford Birchard, LL.D., nineteenth President of the United States, was born at Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822, and graduated at Kenyon College, 1842. He was admitted to the Bar at Marietta, Ohio, in 1845, and entered upon the practice of law first at Fremont, Ohio, and subsequently at Cincinnati. The Civil War having broken out, he was in June, 1861, made Major of a regiment of Ohio volunteers. His regiment was ordered to service in Western Virginia, and was subsequently joined to the army of the Potomac under General McClellan, and took part in the operations pertaining to the Confederate invasion of Maryland, in Sept., 1862. In Nov., 1862, he was made Colonel of his regiment, which was subsequently on duty in Virginia, West Virginia, and elsewhere. "For gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek," he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers; and brevetted Major-General for "gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864." In the course of his army service he was four times wounded and had four horses shot under him. At the close of the war, in June, 1865, he resigned his commission. He had previously been elected a Representative in Congress from Ohio, and took his seat in Dec., 1865. He was re-elected for the following term, but resigned in 1867, having been elected Governor of Ohio, to which office he was re-elected in 1869, and again in 1875. His repeated success in Ohio induced the Republican National Convention in 1876 to nominate him for the presidency. When the election had taken place, it seemed certain that, of the 369 electoral votes, 184 would be cast for Mr. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, being one less than a majority; 172 were equally sure for Mr. Hayes; but there were thirteen electors, in respect to whose election there were grave questions in dispute. If only one of these votes should be counted for Mr. Tilden he would have a majority, and would consequently become President. In order to secure the election of Hayes, all of these thirteen votes must be counted for him. As the Republicans had a majority in the Senate, and the Democrats in the House, it was certain that the two branches of Congress would not agree in the counting of the disputed votes. In this emergency, a bill was passed creating a special Electoral Commission, to consist of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Judges of the Supreme Court. This commission, by a majority of one, decided that the disputed votes should all be counted for Mr. Hayes, giving him a majority of one vote, and he was declared duly elected. Mr. Hayes's administration was a conservative one, and was noted for its exceptional purity. By the withdrawal of all national troops from the Southern States he restored to them in its entirety the right of local self-government. He endeavoured to prevent the remonetization of silver at more than its intrinsic value, but his veto was overridden by the constitutional two-thirds majority in Congress. He firmly maintained, against a large majority of both branches of Congress, the resumption of specie payments. Both the Senate and the House vigorously opposed his efforts at a reform of the civil service, so that the bill prohibiting political assessment on office-holders was the only law on the subject of which he secured the passage. He was able, however, to set an example in favour of the reform by checking removals except for cause, and by instituting in the Interior Department in Washington, and in the Post Office and Custom House at New York, competitive examinations for appointment. The House of Representatives, which was Democratic throughout his term, attempted to secure his assent to the repeal of certain measures by attaching them to appropriation bills; but he was firm in his refusal to sign them, and the House was finally obliged to give way, public sentiment showing itself largely on the side of the President. On March 4, 1881, he was succeeded in the Presidency by Mr. Garfield, and has since resided at his home at Fremont, Ohio. Since his retirement from political life he has been actively engaged in educational, philanthropic, and other work of general interest. He is President of the National Prison Reform Association, and of the Slater Education Fund for the Negroes; is a member of the Peabody Education Fund for the South; and is Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal League of the United States. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon College, Harvard University, Yale College, and John Hopkins' University.

HAYMAN, The Rev. Henry, D.D., was born in 1823, and entered Merchant Taylors' School in 1832, whence, after gaining the chief prizes in Greek verse and Latin prose, he proceeded as scholar to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1841. He became a Fellow of his college in 1844, and in the following year was placed in the second class both in classics and in mathematics. He then came to London, and was successively curate at St. Luke's, Old Street, and at St. James's, Piccadilly, when the late Bishop of London, Dr. Jackson, was rector, and, in 1853-55 one of the assistant-masters at the Charterhouse. In 1854 he was appointed assistant preacher at the Temple Church, and in the following year head master of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark. Subsequently he became head master of Cheltenham Grammar School, and in 1868 of St. Andrew's College, Bradfield. When Dr. Temple was promoted to the See of Exeter, Dr. Hayman was elected his successor as head master of Rugby School, Nov. 20, 1869, a post which he retained until 1874, when Mr. Disraeli appointed Dr. Hayman to the Crown rectory of Aldingham, Lancashire, where he has since resided. Dr. Hayman's published works consist of occasional essays contributed to the *Saturday Review;* also to the *Christian Remembrancer,* and more lately to the *Church Quarterly, Edinburgh, Dublin, National, Fortnightly, British Quarterly, Contemporary,* and other *Reviews,* the *Cornhill, St. James's, Temple Bar,* and *Clergyman's* magazines, the *Churchman, Antiquary, Bibliotheca Sacra* (U. S. of America), and other serials; also of a volume of selections from the above, entitled "Why We Suffer, and other Essays," 1889. He is a member of the Cambridge Philological Society, being, save one who is resident in Cambridge and virtually affiliated there, the only Oxford man who has at present that honour; and has contributed several papers to its Journal and Transactions. He is the author of "Exercises in Greek and Latin Verse Composition;" numerous articles in the "Dictionary of the Bible," edited by Dr. W. Smith, and has since published in three volumes an edition of Homer's Odyssey; and "Rugby School Sermons," with an introductory Essay "On the indwelling of the Holy Spirit," 1875. In 1884 he became Hon. Canon of Carlisle, and in 1885 was one of the first elected Proctors for the new archdeaconry of Furness, a post which he has since resigned.

HAYTER, Sir Arthur Divett, Bart., is the only son of the late Right Hon. Sir William Goodenough Hayter, Q.C., and was born in 1835. He was educated at Eton, and at Balliol and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford; he graduated in classical honours in 1857. In 1856 he obtained a commission in the Grenadier Guards, retiring in 1866 with the rank of captain. Sir Arthur Hayter was M.P. for Wells from 1865 till 1868, when he unsuccessfully contested East Somerset. In 1873 he was elected as member for Bath, in the Liberal interest. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1878. In 1880 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and in May, 1882, he succeeded Mr. Campbell-Bannerman as Financial Secretary at the War Office. In 1885, and again in 1886, he stood for Bath, but was both times defeated. Sir Arthur Hayter married, in 1866, Henrietta, daughter of the late Mr. Adrian John Hope.

HAYTER, Harrison, Civil Engineer, a Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Honorary Fellow and Associate of King's College, London, and F.G.S., was born, near Falmouth, on April 10, 1825, and is the son of the late Henry Hayter, Esq., of Eden Vale, Wiltshire, and nephew of the late Right Hon. Sir William Goodenough Hayter, Bart. After receiving a classical and mathematical education, he entered (in 1840) the Applied Science Department of King's College, London, and went through the prescribed three years' curriculum with distinction. Upon leaving King's College he commenced his professional training on the Stockton and Darlington Railway (now a part of the North Eastern System), and was afterwards engaged in the construction of the Great Northern Railway. In 1857 he joined Sir John Hawkshaw, past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, as his Chief Assistant; and, in 1870, he became his partner; a long professional association which was severed only by the retirement of Sir John Hawkshaw from business, at the end of 1888. During the time he was with Sir John Hawkshaw, he was engaged in the construction of the following works. Railways:—Lancashire and Yorkshire; Charing Cross and Cannon Street Lines; the East London Railway; the completion of the Inner Circle of the Metropolitan and District Lines; and the Severn Tunnel Railway, in England. The Madras; the Eastern Bengal; and the West of India; Portuguese Railways in India; and the Jamaica; and Mauritius Railways in the Colonies; the Riga and Dünaburg; and Dünaburg and Witepsk Railways in Russia; and the Madrid & Portugal Direct Railway in Spain. Harbours:—Holyhead; Alderney; Ymuiden (Holland); and Mormugao (India). Docks:—The South Dock of the West India Docks; and Docks at Hull, Penarth, Maryport, Fleetwood, and Dover. Bridges:—The Charing Cross and Cannon Street Bridges; and a Bridge nearly a mile long over the river Nerbudda, in India; the Londonderry Bridge; a Bridge over the Tees at Stockton-on-Tees; and the Clifton Suspension Bridge. Other works:—The Amsterdam Ship Canal; the Foundations of the Spithead Forts; the Middle Level, the River Witham, and the Thames Valley Drainages; and the Drainage of Brighton. The principal work he is now carrying out in conjunction with his present partner, Mr. J. C. Hawkshaw, is the large system of Docks at Buenos Ayres, with a dredged channel fourteen miles long; the works occupying a river frontage of three miles, involving an expenditure of about £5,000,000; this being the largest dock system that has ever been carried out at one time. Besides the above works he has acted as arbitrator in many cases; has had to report on, and prepare designs for, many undertakings; and is a frequent witness before Parliamentary and other tribunals. He is the author of an account of Holyhead Harbour, of the Charing Cross Bridge, and of the Amsterdam Ship Canal, presented to the Institution of Civil Engineers, and published in their Minutes of Proceedings.

HAYTER, Henry Heylyn, C.M.G., was born in Oct., 1821, at Eden Vale, Wiltshire, and educated at a private school and at the Charterhouse. He emigrated to Victoria in 1852, and in 1857 joined the department of the Registrar-General, where he was for many years at the head of the statistical branch. Whilst in that position he brought the official statistics of Victoria to a high state of perfection. In 1870 he was selected to fill the office of secretary to a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the public service of Victoria. Mr. Hayter's labours on the Commission did not prevent him from attending to his ordinary official duties, which were much added to by the census of 1871. These labours together with domestic losses, affected his health, and in 1872 he obtained leave of absence for a short period, which he spent in New Zealand, where, at the request of the Government of that colony, he investigated the working of the Registrar-General's department. In May, 1874, the statistical branch, over which Mr. Hayter had so long presided, was erected into a separate department, he being placed at its head under the title of Government Statist. In 1875 he was deputed by his Government to represent Victoria at a conference of the Australasian Colonies, held in Tasmania, for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of official statistics. In 1889 Mr. Hayter represented his Government at, and was unanimously chosen president of, an intercolonial conference, held in Tasmania, whose object was to arrange for the collection and compilation of the census of 1891, upon a uniform principle throughout Australasia. Soon after Mr. Hayter assumed the office of Government Statist, he originated the work by which he is best known, the "Victorian Year Book," which he has carried on for sixteen years, and still edits. He is also author of "Notes of a Tour in New Zealand;" "Notes on the Colony of Victoria, Historical, Geographical, Meteorological, and Statistical;" "School History" and "School Geography" of Victoria; a "Nosological Index," which is used in the statistical departments of all the Australasian colonies, a volume of poems, many papers read before scientific societies in different parts of the world, and a large number of statistical reports and other official documents. In 1887 he edited, at the request of the Victorian Government, and wrote the greater part of, a "*Précis* of Information on the Colony of Victoria, and of its Capabilities for Defence," for the use of the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial War Office. He is an Honorary Member of the Statistical Societies of London, Manchester, and Paris; of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland; of the Statistical Associations of Boston (United States) and Tôkiô (Japan); of the Royal Societies of South Australia and Tasmania; of the Society of Arts, London; of the Commercio-Geographical Society of Berlin; and of the Geographical Society of Bremen. He is also a Fellow and the Honorary Corresponding Secretary for Victoria of the Royal Colonial Institute; and the representative member for Victoria of the International Statistical Institute. He was created a C.M.G. May 24, 1882; an Officer of the French Order of Public Instruction on July 14 of the same year; and a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy on June 8, 1884.

HAYWARD, Charles Forster, F.S.A., architect, born at Colchester in Jan., 1831, received his education at University College, London, and professionally studied in the offices of Mr. Lewis Cubitt, Mr. P. C. Hardwick, and the late Professor Cockerell. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1861, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1867, and appointed District Surveyor by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1871. Mr. Hayward was elected Honorary Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862, and held the appointment for many years. He was also Honorary Secretary to the Institute's Architectural Committee for the Exhibition in Paris in 1867. Mr. Hayward has erected many buildings in London and the provinces—including the Duke of Cornwall Hotel at Plymouth, the Sanatorium, the Science Schools, and other buildings for Harrow, Schoolhouses for Charterhouse, Mill Hill, &c.; and he is also known as an occasional contributor to professional journals.

HAYWOOD, William, Lieut.-Colonel, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., was born in Surrey in 1821, and was educated professionally in the office of Mr. George Aitcheson, Resident Architect and Surveyor to the St. Katharine's Dock Company. In 1846 he became the Engineer and Surveyor to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, which post he now holds. In that capacity his official duties are very varied, the Commissioners combining the functions of a Highway, Sewerage and Improvement Board, a Local Board of Health and Burial Board, and in fact controlling all the physical conditions of the City which affect the health and comfort of the inhabitants and the vast traffic within the Municipal area. In 1851, in conjunction with Mr. Frank Forster (then Engineer to the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers), he designed the main drainage and sewerage interception scheme for the northern side of the Thames; and in 1854, with Sir Joseph Bazalgette, enlarged that scheme, which has subsequently been carried out by the Metropolitan Board of Works. He constructed the City Cemetery at Ilford, the various wharves and dépôts of the Commission, the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings within the City, and various other works. He has constructed more than half of the sewerage of the City; and to him is mainly due the introduction of asphalte carriageway pavements into England; and from his plans more than one-third of all the public ways in the City have been widened and improved. The Holborn Viaduct and approaches were carried out from his design for the Corporation of the City of London. The Viaduct was opened by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in Nov., 1869. He joined the London Rifle Brigade in 1859, ultimately became its Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, and retired from his command in 1882. He is a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers; a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of other Scientific Societies; a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; Knight of the Ernestine House Order; Officer of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and Commander of the Portuguese Royal Military Order of Christ.

HAZLITT, William, only son of the essayist, born in Wiltshire, Sept. 26, 1811, was called to the Bar in 1844, and appointed Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, London, in 1854. His first literary productions were, for the most part, translations and compilations; but in 1851 a pamphlet by him on the Registration of Assurances attracted some attention. Mr. Hazlitt edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," compiled a Classical Gazetteer, and, in conjunction with Mr. Roche, produced a useful Manual of Maritime Warfare, and editions of the Bankruptcy Acts of 1861 and 1869, and, in conjunction with Mr. Ringwood, an edition of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

HAZLITT, William Carew, born Aug. 22, 1834, the eldest son of Mr. William Hazlitt, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, entered the Inner Temple as a student in 1859, and was called to the Bar in Nov., 1861. Mr. Hazlitt is the author of "The History of the Venetian Republic: her Rise, her Greatness, and her Civilization," 4 vols., 1860. The first draft of this work appeared in a smaller form in 1857. Mr. Hazlitt has also written a novel, "Sophy Laurie," 3 vols., 1865. Among the works edited by him are the poems of Henry Constable, 1859; Richard Lovelace, 1864; and Robert Herrick, 1869, 2 vols.; "Old English Jest-Books," 3 vols., 1864; "Remains of the Early Popular Poetry of England," 4 vols., 1864-6; "The Works of Charles Lamb" (anonymous), 4 vols., 1866-71; "Memoirs of William Hazlitt," 1778-1830, 2 vols., 1867; "Bibliography of Old English Literature," 1867; "English

Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases, with Notes," 1869; "Popular Antiquities of Great Britain" (based on Brand and Ellis). 3 vols., 1870; an entirely new edition of Warton's "History of English Poetry," 4 vols., 1871, in which last work he had the co-operation of several eminent antiquaries; an edition of Blount's "Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors," 1874; and "Mary and Charles Lamb: Poems, Letters, and Remains; now first collected, with Reminiscences and Notes," 1874; "The Poems and other Remains of Sir John Suckling," 1874; "Dodsley's Old Plays," 15 vols., 1874-6; "Fairy Tales, Legends, and Romances, illustrating Shakespere and other Early English Writers," "Shakespere's Library," 6 vols., and the "Works of Thomas Randolph," 1875; "Fugitive Tracks (written in verse) which illustrate the Condition of Religious and Political Feeling in England, and the State of Society there, during two centuries, 1493-1700," 2 vols., 1875; "Bibliographical Collections and Notes," 2 series, 1876-82; "Ritson's Ancient Songs and Ballads," 1877; "Poetical Recreations," "The Baron's Daughter, a Ballad," and "Essays of Montaigne," 3 vols., 1877; "Essays and Criticisms on the Fine Arts, by Thomas Griffiths Wainwright," and "Catalogue of the Huth Library," 5 vols., 1880.

HEAD, Barclay Vincent, D.C.L., Ph.D., was born at Ipswich in 1844, and educated at Queen Elizabeth's School in that town. He entered the British Museum in 1864, as Assistant in the Department of Coins and Medals. In 1868 he accepted the Hon. Secretaryship of the Numismatic Society of London, and the joint-editorship (with Dr. John Evans) of the *Numismatic Chronicle.* In 1871, on the resignation of Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, lately the Keeper of Coins, he was appointed Assistant-Keeper of the Coin Department in the British Museum, and shortly after this was chosen a Corresponding Member of the Imperial German Archæological Institute. Mr. Head has made a special study of the origin and development of the art of coinage among the ancient Greeks, and he was the first to methodize the science of Greek Numismatics by introducing a strict chronological system of classification throughout the various series of Greek coins in the National Collection, in place of the now obsolete system of arrangement according to metals. His first work on this subject, "History of the Coinage of Syracuse," 1874, was *couronné* by the French Institute, an honour which was on three subsequent occasions again conferred upon him for his "Coinage of Lydia and Persia," 1877; his "History of the Coinage of Bœotia," 1881; and his "Guide to the Principal Gold and Silver Coins of the Ancients," 1881. Mr. Head's most important work, entitled "Historia Numorum," published in 1887, is a complete illustrated historical manual of the whole science of Greek Numismatics, which will probably long remain the standard text-book on the subject. The publication of this work gained for the author the honorary degrees of D.C.L. (Durham), and Ph.D. (Heidelberg). Among Mr. Head's other works may be mentioned his volumes of the Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum, comprising the "Coinage of Macedon," 1875; of "Central Greece," 1884; of "Attica, Megaris, and Aegina," 1888; and of "Corinth and the Corinthian Colonies," 1889; his "Ancient Systems of Weight," 1879; his "Young Collector's Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins," 1883; and his numerous contributions to the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle.*

HEALY, Timothy Michael, M.P. for North Longford, born May 17, 1855, at Bantry, co. Cork, was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Fermoy. In Oct., 1880, he was arrested for a speech at Bantry and indicted under the Whiteboy Acts; and the following month was elected unopposed for Wexford Borough; and in Dec. was tried and acquitted. During the passing of the Land Act in 1881, he carried several important amendments to that measure, the "Healy Clause" enacting that no rent shall be allowed to the landlord on the tenant's improvements. In Nov., 1881, he attended, with Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., the Land League Convention of America, at Chicago, which voted £50,000 to assist the Irish movement. He returned to London in March, 1882, having spoken for the League in all the principal American cities. In Jan., 1883, he was cited before the Queen's Bench, Dublin, for a public speech, and having refused to give bail to be of good behaviour, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but released at the end of four months. In June, 1883, he resigned his seat for Wexford, and was elected for North Monaghan. In Nov., 1884, he was called to the Irish Bar. Mr. Healy published in 1881 some works on the Land Act, and afterwards two pamphlets "Loyalty plus Murder," an exposure of Orange methods, and "A Word for Ireland," being a history of the Irish Land Question. In Nov., 1885, he was re-elected for North Monaghan and also for South Derry, and sat for the latter after the rejection of the Home Rule Bill. He was defeated in South Derry in July, 1886, but in Feb., 1887, was re-elected, for North Longford. He was one of the "accused persons" charged before the Special Commission, 1888-90. He married in 1882, Emma Kate, daughter of T. D. Sullivan, M.P.

HEATH, Christopher, F.R.C.S., was born in London, in 1835, and educated at King's College, London. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon and Lecturer on Anatomy at the Westminster Hospital in 1862; Assistant-Surgeon and Teacher of Operative Surgery at University College Hospital in 1866; Holme Professor of Clinical Surgery, and Surgeon to University College Hospital in 1875; Fellow of King's College; and Member of Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1881, and of the Court of Examiners in 1883; and Consulting Surgeon to the Dental Hospital. He was Examiner in Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1875-80; and Examiner for Surgical Degrees at the Universities of Cambridge, Durham, and London, and at the Royal College of Physicians, and President of the Clinical Society of London, 1889-91. He is the author of "A Course of Operative Surgery," illustrated, 2nd edit., 1884; "Manual of Minor Surgery," 9th edit., 1889; "Practical Anatomy," 7th edit., 1888; "Injuries and Diseases of the Jaws" (Jacksonian Prize Essay), 3rd edit., 1884; "Student's Guide to Surgical Diagnosis," 2nd edit., 1883; editor of "A Dictionary of Practical Surgery," by various British Hospital Surgeons, 1886, and various contributions to the transactions of learned societies.

HEATH, Francis George, was born at Totnes, Devonshire, Jan. 15, 1843, and educated at Taunton. When very young he began to write the "Autobiographies of Animals." In 1862 he entered the Civil Service, securing the eighth place in a competition of sixty candidates for twenty appointments. For many years he has taken an active part in promoting and supporting movements for the preservation and extension of open spaces, chiefly in the metropolis. It was mainly owing to his efforts that the enlargement of Victoria Park was effected in 1872. He also laboured assiduously, from 1872 to 1878, in furtherance of the movement for the preservation of Epping Forest, and the unique bit of woodland known as Burnham Beeches, which was, in 1879, rescued by the Corporation of London upon his suggestion. In 1880 he succeeded in defeating the attempt made jointly by the Corporation and the Great Eastern Railway Company to disfigure Epping Forest by the construction of the Chingford and High Beech Railway. When, in 1872, the "strike" of agricultural labourers took place in Warwickshire, Mr. Heath undertook a tour of inquiry amongst the peasant population of the West of England; the result being the production of his first book, "The 'Romance' of Peasant Life," which rapidly passed into a second edition, and was followed, in 1874, by "The English Peasantry." In 1875, Mr. Heath, with the object of promoting the importation of some of the "green life" of the country into the drearier parts of dismal town centres, published "The Fern Paradise: a plea for the Culture of Ferns." A larger volume, "The Fern World," appeared in August, 1877, and reached a fourth edition before the end of that year. This was followed in 1878 by an illustrated edition of "The Fern Paradise," and by "Our Woodland Trees." In 1879 Mr. Heath published a little book called "Burnham Beeches," and a new edition of Gilpin's "Forest Scenery." In 1880 he produced a volume under the title of "Sylvan Spring." In the same year appeared "Peasant Life in the West of England." "My Garden Wild" was produced in 1881, and was followed by "Where to Find Ferns," and "Autumnal Leaves." Mr. Heath accepted the editorship of the *Journal of Forestry* in June, 1882, but relinquished it in Oct., 1884, on the change of proprietorship of the journal. In 1885 he published "The Fern Portfolio," a volume containing life-sized coloured plates with brief letterpress descriptions of all the British Ferns. In the same year he issued a collection of miscellaneous writings on sylvan subjects under the title of "Tree Gossip," and a more elaborate work called "Sylvan Winter." In February, 1886, Mr. Heath founded a monthly magazine on novel and original lines under the title of "Illustrations," a periodical which he still conducts. In 1890, he was returned at the head of the poll in a contest for an honorary Directorship of the Customs Fund, and commenced an active movement for the Establishment in this country of a "Letter Express."

HEATON, John Henniker, M.P., direct descendant of the Heatons of Heaton, co. Lancaster, is the eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Heaton, R.E. He was born at Rochester, on May 18, 1848, and educated at Kent House Grammar School and at King's College, London. At the age of sixteen he emigrated to Australia, where he took to pastoral pursuits with varying fortune, and also became connected with the press, and acquired an interest in the most successful newspapers in New South Wales. He has always been most prominent in all public and philanthropic works in the Australasian colonies; he represented the Government of New South Wales, at the Amsterdam Exhibition, in 1883; was appointed by the Government of Tasmania to represent that colony at the Berlin International Telegraphic Conference, in 1885, and succeeded in getting a very large reduction made in the cost of cable messages to Australia; he was elected M.P. for Canterbury, England, at the general election in Nov., 1885; and was re-elected unopposed in the following year. He was appointed Commissioner for the Government of New South Wales to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London in 1886. Mr. Heaton is the author of the standard work of reference on Australia, called "The Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time;" of a work on "The Manners, Customs, Traditions, and Annihilation of the Aborigines of Australia;" also of "A Short Account of a Canonization at Rome, from an Unsectarian Point of View." In Parliament, he is a strong advocate, and first introduced a proposal for a Universal International Penny Postage System, and Cheap Imperial Telegraphs. Owing to his indefatigable exertions, the postage to India and to the principal colonies was, on Jan. 1, 1891, reduced to half the former rates.

HÉBERT, Antoine Auguste Ernest, artist, born in 1817, went to Paris in 1835, and studied in the studio of David d'Angers. In 1839 he exhibited at the Louvre his "Tasso in Prison," which was bought by the Government for the Musée of Grenoble. Aided by the advice and kindness of M. Paul Delaroche, he competed, in 1839, at the École des Beaux-Arts, and shortly after gained the great Prize of Rome; the subject of his picture was "The Cup found in the Sack of Benjamin." He remained in Italy eight years, and sent various paintings and sketches to Paris. After his return, M. Hébert exhibited, amongst other works, "Rêverie Orientale;" and gained a high reputation as a colourist, and for the originality of his designs. After another journey to Italy, and a visit to Dresden, M. Hébert produced a portrait of "David d'Angers," in 1867; "La Pastorella," and "La Lavandara," in 1869; "Le Matin et le Soir de la Vie," and "La Muse populaire Italienne," in 1870; "La Madonna Addolorata," and "La Tricoteuse," in 1873; "La Muse des Bois," in 1877; and "La Sultane," in 1879. He was director of the Academy of France at Rome, from Dec., 1866, to 1873, and in 1874 he was elected a member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts. M. Hébert obtained a first-class Medal in 1851, another in 1855, the decoration of the Legion of Honour in July, 1853, the rank of Officer of that order in Aug., 1867, and the rank of Commander in 1874.

HEFELE, Karl Joseph von, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Rottenberg, a distinguished German ecclesiastical historian, born March 15, 1809, at Unterkochen, in Würtemberg, district of Aalen, received a public school education at Ellwangen and Ehingen; and then applied himself for five years at the University of Tübingen to philosophical and theological studies, and graduated there in 1834. In 1836 he settled as a private tutor, and in 1840 received a professorship in the Catholic theological faculty at Tübingen, where he represented the departments of Church history, Christian archæology and patrology. In 1838 he became Doctor of Divinity, and afterwards Knight of the Order of the Würtemberg Crown. From 1842 to 1845 he was a member of the Würtemberg Chamber of Deputies. He was consecrated Bishop of Rottenberg in 1869, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Rome to take part in the proceedings of the Vatican Council. It was reported that he was an "inopportunist;" but however that may have been, he has given in his entire adhesion to the definition of the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. In Oct., 1874, he declined the archbishopric of Freiburg offered to him by the Baden Government, on the ground that he could not take the oath which was demanded from the bishops in Prussia and Baden, and could not promise obedience to the newly promulgated ecclesiastical laws. His most important work of research is the "History of Councils" (published in parts at Tübingen, 1855-69), based on the most profound study of original materials. It has been translated into English by the Rev. Wm. R. Clark, M.A., vicar of Taunton, under the title of "A History of the Christian Councils, from the Original Documents, to the Close of the Council of Nicæa, A.D. 325," 8vo, Edinburgh, 1871. Among Bishop Hefele's other works are especially to be noticed: "The Introduction of Christianity into South-Western Germany," Tübingen, 1837; "Cardinal Ximenes and the Ecclesiastical Condition of Spain in the 15th Century," 2nd edit., Tübingen, 1851; and "Contributions to Church History, Archæology, and Liturgy," in two parts, Tübingen, 1864-65. He has also published a Selection of the Homilies of St. Chrysostom, in a German translation, "Chrysostomus - Postille," 3rd edit., Tübingen, 1857, and an edition of the works of the Apostolic Fathers, 4th edit., Tübingen, 1855. An English translation, by the Rev. Canon Dalton, of his "Life of Cardinal Ximenes" appeared in London in 1860.

HEFNER-ALTENECK, Jacob Heinrich von, a German writer on art, was born at Aschaffenburg, May 20, 1811; went through a complete course of artistic education, and then devoted himself to the diligent study of the history of art, particularly during the mediæval period. In 1853 he became Conservator of the Royal Vereinigten Sammlungen at Munich; Member of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences (1885); Honourable Member of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Arts; and in 1863 he was appointed Conservator of the royal collection of prints and drawings. In 1868 he was nominated Conservator-General of the artistic monuments of Bavaria, and Director of the Bavarian National Museum. Among his publications may be mentioned:—"Trachten des christlichen Mittelalters nach gleichzeitigen Kunstdenkmalen," 1840-54; "Kunstwerke und Geräthschaften des Mittelalters und der Renaissance," 1848-55; "Hans Burgkmaiers Turnierbuch. Nach Maximilian I. Anordnung," 1853; "Die Burg Tannenberg und ihre Ausgrabungen," 1850; "Eisenwerke oder Ornamentik der Schmiedekunst des Mittelalters und der Renaissance," 1861-1886; "Serrurerie, ou les Ouvrages en Fer Forgé du moyen-âge et de la renaissance," 1870; "Die Kunstkammer Seiner Königlichen Hoheit des Fürsten Carl Anton von Hohenzollern," 1866-68; "Trachten, Kunstwerke und Geräthschaften," 1879-90; "Werke deutscher Goldschmiedekunst des 16 Jahrhunderts," 1890; "Entwürfe deutscher Meister für Prachtrüstungen der Könige von Frankreich," 1865; "Original-Zeichnungen deutscher Meister des sechzehnten Jahrhunderts," 1889; "Ornamente der Holzsculptur von 1450-1820, aus dem Bayerischen National-Museum," 1881; Kunstschätze aus dem Bayerischen National-Museum.

HELLMUTH, The Right Rev. Isaac, D.D., D.C.L., was born in Poland, and is of Jewish extraction. Having been converted to Christianity and ordained in the Anglican Church, he settled in Canada about 1856. By his energy Huron College was established for the education of the future clergy of the diocese. A few months afterwards the London Collegiate School, since named Hellmuth College, was erected. Meanwhile Dr. Hellmuth had been appointed successively Archdeacon and Dean of Huron. Finding that the boys' college (Hellmuth College) was a perfect success, he proceeded to establish a similar college for ladies, which was opened in 1869. On Aug. 24, 1870, he was consecrated Coadjutor-Bishop of Huron, with the title of Bishop of Norfolk, in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, Canada West. In 1871, on the death of Bishop Cronym, Dr. Hellmuth succeeded him in the See of Huron. He resigned that See and came to England in 1833, on being appointed Assistant Bishop in the diocese of Ripon.

HELMHOLTZ, Professor Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand, a distinguished German physiologist and natural philosopher, is the son of a Professor in the gymnasium of Potsdam, in which town he was born, Aug. 31, 1821. After studying medicine in the military institute at Berlin, and being attached for a time to the Staff of one of the public hospitals there, he returned to his native town as an army surgeon. In 1848 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin; in 1855 Professor of Physiology at Königsberg, whence he removed, in 1858, to Heidelberg, where he also filled the chair of physiology. He was afterwards appointed Professor of Physiology at Berlin. The works of Prof. Helmholtz, which are well known throughout Europe, have reference principally to the physiological conditions of the impressions on the senses. Among those most deserving of notice are:—"On the Preservation of Forces," 1847; "Manual of Physiological Optics," 1856; and "Theory of the Impressions of Sound," 1862. His "Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects," translated into English by Dr. E. Atkinson, were published in London in 1873, 2nd series, 1881; and his work on "Sensations of Tone, as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music," translated from the third German edition by the late Mr. Alexander J. Ellis, appeared in 1875. Professor Helmholtz has also contributed to scientific journals accounts of many of his experiments in acoustics, optics, and electricity. More than 120 scientific papers of his have been read before the Royal Society; and on Dec. 1, 1873, the Copley medal of the

Royal Society of London was awarded to him in recognition of his eminent services to science; and in 1883 the German Emperor issued a decree by which he was raised to "the status of nobility."

HELY-HUTCHINSON, The Hon. Sir Walter Francis, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Windward Islands, second son of Richard John, fourth Earl of Donoughmore and Thomasine Jocelyn, his wife, daughter of Walter Steele, of Mognalty, was born in Dublin, Aug. 22, 1849, and educated at Cheane School, Surrey, Harvard, and Cambridge; B.A. Cambridge; Barrister of the Inner Temple 1877. He was Private Secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales; for Fiji, 1874; for New South Wales, 1875; and was Colonial Secretary of Barbadoes, 1877; Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta, 1883; Lieut.-Governor of Malta, 1884; and Governor of the Windward Islands, 1889; C.M.G., 1883; K.C.M.G., 1888.

HEMSLEY, William Botting, F.R.S., botanist, was born Dec. 29, 1843, at East Hoathley, in the county of Sussex. His father was a gardener and had a large family, and, in consequence of very straitened circumstances during the hard times of the war with Russia, the son was removed from school at the early age of ten years to earn something towards the general support of the family. In 1857 the father undertook the management of a nursery garden at Heathfield, in the same county; and it was there that William, removed from all old associates, first imbibed a taste for botany, and spent most of his little leisure time in studying the wild plants of the neighbourhood. In 1859 the father obtained a more advantageous post at Hassock's Gate. Shortly after, an accident that befel one of William's younger brothers was the means of bringing William under the notice of Mrs. Eardley Hall, a daughter of Mr. William Borrer, a well-known botanist. Through her influence with Sir William Hooker, young Hemsley entered the Kew Herbarium on probation in 1860; and in 1863 he received a regular appointment. In 1867 he broke down in health and was compelled to resign; but after many vicissitudes he returned to Kew again in 1874. Through the assistance of the authorities at Kew, Hemsley soon obtained congenial employment, and he has been actively engaged in botanical work ever since. He is the author of numerous contributions to botanical science, including translations and summaries from various languages; but his principal works are the botany of the "*Challenger* Expedition," dealing with Insular Floras, the Botany of Salvin, and Godman's magnificent "Biologia Centrali-Americana;" the Botany of Afghanistan, in conjunction with Dr. Aitchison; and the "Index Floræ Sinensis," which is still in progress. In 1875 Mr. Hemsley was elected an Associate of the Linnean Society of London, and in the same year he was appointed Lindley Librarian to the Royal Horticultural Society. In 1876 he was appointed Lecturer on Botany at St. Mary's Hospital, a post he soon resigned. In 1883 he was appointed Assistant for India in the Kew Herbarium, and in 1890 he was promoted to the post of Principal Assistant. His latest work, in conjunction with Colonel Collett, on the Flora of the Shan Hills, Upper Burmah, was published in the Journal of the Linnean Society. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1889.

HENDERSON, Lieut.-Col. Sir Edmund Yeamans Walcott, K.C.B., son of Rear-Admiral George Henderson, was born about 1820. Having passed through the ordinary course at Woolwich, he entered the army in 1838, became Lieut.-Col. Royal Engineers in 1862, was for many years Controller of the Convict Department in Western Australia; and was appointed in 1863 to the offices of Surveyor-General of Prisons and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons. He was created a Companion of the Bath Dec. 7, 1868, and appointed on Feb. 12, 1869, Chief Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, in the room of Sir Richard Mayne, deceased. In March, 1878, he was created a K.C.B. Sir Edmund Henderson resigned the post of Chief Commissioner of Police in the early part of 1886, and was succeeded by Sir Charles Warren.

HENEAGE, The Right Hon. Edward, M.P., eldest son of the late George Fieschi Heneage, Esq., of an ancient Lincolnshire family, was born in London, March 29, 1840, and educated at Eton. He accepted a commission in the 1st Life Guards in 1857, but left after six years' service, on succeeding to the family estates. In 1865 Mr. Heneage was returned as a Liberal for Lincoln; he unsuccessfully contested Great Grimsby in 1874, but gained the seat in 1880, and was again returned in 1885 and 1886. He has always been conspicuous among Liberal members for his great interest in agricultural and sea-fishery questions; and it was probably for this reason that, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1885, he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with the Vice-Presidency and charge of agricultural interests, a post which he resigned in April, 1886, on account of disagreement with Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bill. Mr. Heneage is High Steward of the Borough of Grimsby, and a Board of Trade Commissioner of the Humber Conservancy. He married, in 1864, Lady Eleanor Cecilia, daughter of the late Lord Listowel.

HENNER, Jean Jacques, a French painter, born at Bernwiller, Alsace, March 5, 1829, was a pupil of Drölling and Picot, and in 1848 entered the École des Beaux-Arts. At the end of two years, ill-health compelled him to return home; but he was re-admitted in 1858, and gained a prize for his "Adam et Eve retrouvant le corps d'Abel." After this he went to Rome, studied under Hipp, and painted four pictures for the Musée de Colmar, one of which, "Jeune baigneur endormi," was exhibited at the Salon of 1863, together with a fine portrait of Victor Schnetz. "La Chaste Suzanne," 1865, was purchased by the Government, and is now in the Luxembourg. "Alsacienne," 1870, one of his best-known pictures, was presented, in 1872, to M. Gambetta by a committee of Alsatian ladies. His later works are: "Madeleine dans le Désert," and "Le bon Samaritain," 1874; "Le Christ Mort," 1878; "Eglogue" and "Jésus au Tombeau," 1879; "Saint Jérome," 1881; and "Herodiade," 1887. M. Henner has obtained numerous medals at the Salon; was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1873; and was made an Officer in 1878.

HENNESSY, Professor Henry G., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., was born on March 19, 1826, in Cork, where he received an excellent school training in mathematics and languages; but the disabilities regarding higher education for those who were not members of the lately disestablished Church of Ireland prevented him from entering the University. He had thus to pursue the study of the higher parts of mathematics unaided, and at such intervals as his professional work as an assistant engineer permitted. In 1851 his "Researches on Terrestrial Physics" appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and in this memoir, as well as others communicated to the Institute of France and to the Royal Irish Academy during subsequent years, he has investigated several questions regarding the figure and structure of the earth and planets. From the first he held to the view of the fluid origin of these bodies, and he has always maintained that all the facts regarding the earth which come under our notice are best explained by the existence of fluid matter at a high temperature enclosed within its crust. He has also written papers on Climatology, which have appeared in various publications, including those of the bodies above mentioned. He claims to have proved laws of temperature distribution in islands, and to have deduced consequences of general application from the physical properties of water. In 1855, on the invitation of Cardinal Newman, he became Professor of Physics in the Roman Catholic University of Ireland; and in 1874 he was appointed by the Duke of Richmond to the Professorship of Applied Mathematics in the Royal College of Science. In this office he occupied himself with inquiries in Hydraulics and Mechanism, some of which have appeared in the publications of the Royal Society. He has taken an active part in the question of uniformity of weights and measures, and proposed the polar decimal system afterwards advocated by Sir John Herschel. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Honorary Member of other bodies.

HENNESSY, Sir John Pope, K.C.M.G., M.P., Knight of Malta, is the son of Mr. John Hennessy, of Ballyhennessy, co. Kerry, by Eliabeth, daughter of Mr. Henry Casey, of Cork. He was born in Cork in 1834, educated at Queen's College, Cork, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1861. He entered the House of Commons as member for the King's County in 1859. He received the thanks of the Roman Catholic Committee of England for the Prison Ministers Act, and an address of thanks from the miners of Great Britain for some amendments he secured in the Mines Regulation Bill. Mr. Hennessy drew the attention of the House of Commons to the decline of the population of Ireland, and urged the Government to keep the people at home by amending the Irish land laws and reclaiming the waste lands. He opposed the Government system of education in Ireland, on the ground that the so-called National system was anti-National. He voted for Church-rates, and in favour of the Church of England in England, but supported concurrent endowment in Ireland, by which the Irish ecclesiastical property founded before the Reformation would be restored to the

Roman Catholic Church, and some ancient abbeys in Ireland revived. He was appointed Governor of Labuan, in 1867; of the West African settlements, in 1872; of the Bahamas, in 1873; of the Windward Islands, in 1875; of Hongkong, in 1877; and of the colony of Mauritius, in Dec., 1882. On more than one occasion his conduct as Governor has provoked remonstrances, the last instance being his disagreement with Mr. Clifford Lloyd, which led to questions in Parliament, and the despatch of Sir Hercules Robinson to Mauritius to investigate the quarrel. This resulted in Sir John Pope Hennessy's return to London, when he laid the matter before the Secretary of State, and was restored to his office for the remainder of his term. Subsequently he was congratulated in a public despatch by the Secretary of State on his successful administration of Mauritius; and, on his retirement, was awarded the full pension payable to a Colonial Governor. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George, in April, 1880. He contributed papers to the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society and to the Reports of the British Association; also to the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *Contemporary Review*, the *Nineteenth Century*, and *Subjects of the Day*; and he published, in 1883, a volume on "Raleigh in Ireland, with his Letters on Irish Affairs, and some contemporary Documents." He has been Hon. Secretary to the Mathematical Section of the British Association; and Chairman of the Repression of Crime Section of the Social Science Congress. Sir John Pope Hennessy, immediately after the exposure of Mr. Parnell's adultery, in Dec., 1890, contested the North Kilkenny election, and beat the Parnellite candidate by 1,147 votes—an excess of almost two to one. Sir John Pope Hennessy married Catharine, daughter of Sir H. Low.

HENRICI, Olaus, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S., was born March 9, 1840, at Meldorf, in Holstein, and received his early education in the gymnasium of his native town. In 1856 he left Meldorf in order to study for some years in the workshops of a mechanical engineer. In 1859 he proceeded to the Polytechnic School in Karlsruhe, where he remained until 1862, where he entered the University of Heidelberg. Here, in 1863, he graduated with special honours as Ph.D. Dr. Henrici next proceeded to Berlin in order there to prosecute his mathematical studies. In 1865 he became tutor in the University of Kiel, but left soon afterwards for London. In 1869 Dr. Henrici was appointed Professor of Pure Mathematics in the University College, London; and, in 1884, Professor of Mechanics and Mathematics in the Central Institution of the City Guilds of the London Institute. In 1868 he was elected a Member, and in 1883 President of the London Mathematical Society. The learned Professor is the author of the following papers: "Bemerkung zu 'Hesse' Zerlegung der Bedingung für die Gleichheit der Hauptaxen eines auf einer Oberfläche zweiter Ordnung liegenden Kegelschnittes" (in Crelle's Journal, vol. lxiv., 1864); "Transformation von Differential-ausdrücken erster Ordnung zweiten Grades mit Hülfe der verallgemeinerten elliptischen Co-ordinaten" (Crelle's Journal, vol. lxv., 1865); "On certain Formulæ concerning the Theory of Discriminants; with Applications to Discriminants of Discr., and to the Theory of Polar Curves" (in the "Proceedings" of the London Mathem. Society, vol. ii., read in Nov., 1868); and "On Series of Curves, especially on the Singularities of their Envelopes: with Applications to Polar Curves," also in the "Proceedings" of the London Mathematical Society, vol. ii.

HENRY of Battenberg (Prince), son of Prince Alexander of Hesse and of the Rhine, was born on Oct. 5, 1858, and on July 23, 1885, married H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, and has two sons and a daughter. His Royal Highness (a title conferred upon him on his marriage), is Governor of the Isle of Wight, and of Carisbrook Castle.

HENTY, George Alfred, was born at Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, Dec. 8, 1832, and educated at Westminster School and at Caius College, Cambridge. He left Cambridge to go out to the Crimea in the Purveyor's Department. Returning invalided, he was promoted to the rank of Purveyor to the Forces, and was sent out to Italy to organize the hospitals of the Italian legion. At the end of the war he returned home, and had charge first of the Belfast, and afterwards of the Portsmouth, districts. He resigned his commission, and for several years was occupied in mining operations in Wales, Italy, &c. Then he went upon the staff of the *Standard* newspaper. As a special correspondent of that journal he witnessed the Italo-Austrian war; was with Garibaldi in his campaigns in the Tyrol; at the opening of the Suez Canal; with the Abyssinian Expedition to Magdala, and the Ashantee Expedition to Coomassie. He also went through the Franco-German war, and the Communal

Siege of Paris, and was likewise out in the Carlist Insurrection. He went to Russia for the *Standard* at the time of the Khiva Expedition, and on his return visited the mining regions of the United States, in California, Nevada, Utah, and on Lake Superior. He accompanied the Prince of Wales in his tour through India, and was with the Turkish army in the Turko-Persian war. Mr. Henty is the author of "A Search for a Secret," "All But Lost," "The March to Magdala," "The March to Coomassie," "Out on the Pampas," "The Young Franc-Tireurs," "The Young Colonist," and a number of other books for boys, chiefly of an historical character. He is editor of the boy's paper, the *Union Jack*.

HEREFORD, Bishop of. *See* ATLAY, THE RT. REV. JAMES.

HERKOMER, Hubert, R.A., was born in 1849, at Waal, in Bavaria. His father, Lorenzo Herkomer, who is a skilful wood-carver, emigrated with his family, in 1851, to the United States, but in 1857 sought to improve his fortunes in England, and settled in Southampton. As a boy, Hubert was hindered much in his education by ill health and poverty; but at thirteen he entered the Art School at Southampton, and won a bronze medal there. In 1865 he went to Munich with his father (who had been commissioned to carve copies of figures by Peter Vischer), and while there the young artist was aided in his studies by Professor Echter. In 1866 he entered the schools at South Kensington, but after five months was obliged to return to Southampton, where he was instrumental in establishing a drawing-school for the study of the living model; and at Christmas in that year he and the young artists associated with him held an exhibition of their works, in which he sold his first picture. In 1867 he went again to South Kensington for a few months, and in the following year he established himself in the village of Hythe, and there painted two pictures, which he exhibited at the Dudley gallery (1868). He then came to London, and occupied himself successfully with water-colour painting and designing for the wood engravers. In 1871 Mr. Herkomer was invited to join the Institute of Painters in Water Colours; and to the gallery of this Society, and subsequently to the Grosvenor and the Academy Exhibitions, he has contributed many drawings, chiefly of Bavarian subjects, and latterly some with figures or portraits about the scale of Nature. The oil picture, "After the Toil of the Day," in the Academy Exhibition of 1873, extended his reputation and prepared the way for "The Last Muster," 1875, the memorable picture of Chelsea pensioners, which, after appearing in the Lecture Room at Burlington House in 1875, figured at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and was there awarded one of the two grand Medals of honour carried off by the English school. Subsequently the artist turned his attention to etching and other branches of practice. His later pictures, exhibited at the Royal Academy, are:—"At Death's Door," 1876, a picture of peasants of the Bavarian Alps in prayer, awaiting the arrival of the priest who is to administer the last sacraments of the Church to a member of the family; "Der Bittgang," peasants praying for a successful harvest, 1877; "Eventide: a Scene in the Westminster Union," "A Welshwoman," and "Souvenir de Rembrandt," 1878; "Relating his Adventure," 1879; "God's Shrine," "Grandfather's Pet," "Two Sides of a Question," and "Wind-swept," 1880; "Missing," a scene at the Portsmouth dock-yard gates after the loss of the *Atalanta*, 1881; "Homeward," 1882; and "Natural Enemies," 1883. In 1888 he painted a portrait of Mrs. Gladstone, which was presented to her on the occasion of her golden wedding. In 1889 he exhibited "The Chapel of the Charterhouse;" and it was purchased out of the funds of the charity bequest. Mr. Herkomer was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, June 19, 1879; and in the same year he was elected an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Vienna. In Sept., 1881, he received from the Hochstiftung of Frankfort-on-Main a diploma of membership and mastership of the Institute; and in 1886, at the Berlin Exhibition, one of the "Great gold medals" for art. He has founded a school of art at Bushey, Herts. He was created an officer of the Legion of Honour for his services in connection with the Paris Exhibition in 1889. The honour of Royal Academician was conferred on him in 1890.

HERMITE, Professor Charles, was born at Dieuze (Lorraine), and studied first at Nancy, and then at Paris. He is a distinguished mathematician, Professor of Higher Algebra at the Sorbonne, and Honorary Professor at the École Polytechnique. His publications are chiefly in the scientific and mathematical journals of France and other countries; and deal with the theory of numbers, the theory of algebraical forms, elliptic functions, &c.

Prof. Hermite is Foreign Member of the Royal Society, and of the Mathematical Society of London; of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; the Royal Irish Academy; and of the Academies of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Naples, and Stockholm. He is also Member of the Royal Academy, and of the Pontifical Academy of the Nuovi Lincei at Rome, and is Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Knight or Commander of other orders.

HERSCHELL, The Right Hon. Farrer, P.C., created Baron in 1866, when he became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, during Mr. Gladstone's administration. He is the son of the Rev. R. H. Herschell, and was born in 1837; educated at University College, London, and at Bonn (B.A. London University, 1867); was called to the Bar in 1860, and became Q.C. and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1872. He represented Durham in the Liberal interest from 1874 to 1885; was Knighted and made Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's ministry in 1880, and in 1886 was raised to the peerage and became Lord High Chancellor. He took part in the Round Table Conference on Home Rule, the first meeting of which was held in his house. On the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Lord Herschell was unanimously elected President. In 1888, during his absence in India, he was elected Alderman on the County Council, but declined to fill the office.

HERTSLET, Sir Edward, C.B., son of the late Lewis Hertslet, Esq., who for fifty-seven years was sub-librarian and afterwards librarian and keeper of the papers of the Foreign Office, was born in Westminster, Feb. 3, 1824, and educated at private schools. He entered the Foreign Office March 23, 1840, and was promoted to be sub-librarian April 1, 1855; and librarian and keeper of the papers Nov. 19, 1857; was elected F.R.G.S., Jan. 11, 1858. He is the author of "Hertslet's Commercial Treaties," a work in 16 vols., which was begun by his father in 1820; the "British and Foreign State Papers," a work in 69 vols., also begun by his father in 1825, and compiled for the use of Her Majesty's Government; "The Map of Europe by Treaty," a work in 3 vols., showing the various political and territorial changes which took place in Europe between 1814 and 1875, with numerous maps; "Analyses of Treaties and Tariffs regulating the Trade between Great Britain and various Foreign Powers," in 6 vols.; and the "Foreign Office List," forming a complete diplomatic and consular handbook, which has been published annually since 1852. He was made a Companion of the Bath Feb. 21, 1874, and was attached to the special embassy of the late Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury to the Congress of Berlin in June and July, 1878, with a Royal commission as acting secretary of Embassy in Her Majesty's diplomatic service; and was knighted by Her Majesty July 30, 1878, in recognition of his services in Berlin.

HERVÉ, Aimé Marie Edouard, a French journalist, born May 28, 1835, at Saint-Denis, in the island of Réunion, is the son of a Professor of mathematics in the college of that town, where he began his studies, which he terminated in a particularly brilliant manner in Paris at the Collège Napoléon. In 1854 he entered the Normal School, being the first on the list for promotion in the department of literature; but he sent in his resignation shortly afterwards in order that he might devote his undivided attention to journalism. He was connected first of all with the *Revue de l'Instruction Publique*, and the *Revue Contemporaine*, to which he contributed (1860) the political summary; and he then became editor of the *Courrier de Dimanche* (1863), of the *Temps* (1864), and of the *Epoque* (1865). The hostility of the Government having rendered it almost impossible to continue his connection with a French newspaper, he transferred his services to the *Journal de Genève*, of which he became one of the principal correspondents. After the publication of the Imperial letter of Jan. 19, 1867, inaugurating a new system for the press, M. Hervé established in conjunction with M. Jean Jacques Weiss, the *Journal de Paris* (1867), which became noted for its persistent attacks on the Imperial *régime*. At the general election of May, 1869, M. Hervé came forward, in the circonscription of Arras, as the candidate of the Liberal opposition, under the patronage of M. Thiers, but he was defeated at the poll by the official candidate, M. Sens. M. Weiss having retired from the strife of political journalism, on being nominated general secretary of the Ministry of Fine Arts, M. Hervé remained sole editor of the *Journal de Paris*, and on Feb. 5, 1873, he started the *Soleil*, a large political halfpenny newspaper, which at the outset was merely an offshoot of the *Journal de Paris*, and conducted by the same literary staff. After the visit of the Comte de Paris to Frohsdorff which preceded the attempt to re-establish the ancient monarchy, M. Hervé proclaimed loudly "the reconciliation of the House of France," and engaged, with reference to this subject, in an animated controversy with M. Edmond About, the editor of the *Dix-Neuvième Siècle.* This dispute ended in a duel, in which M. About was slightly wounded. After the proclamation of the Septennate, M. Hervé supported the policy of the Broglie, Cissy, and Buffet Cabinets. On April 28, 1876, M. Hervé announced to the readers of the *Journal de Paris* the discontinuance of that journal, after nine years of a stormy existence; and since then he has remained editor of the *Soleil.* He has published in book form, under the title of "Une Page d'Histoire Contemporaine," 1869, a series of articles on the elections in England, and the leading statesmen of this country.

HERVEY, The Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Arthur Charles, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, fourth son of Frederick William, fifth Earl and first Marquis of Bristol, and uncle to the present Marquis, was born Aug. 20, 1808, and educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. in 1830, being placed sixth in the first class in classics. Having held a country curacy for a year, he was, in 1832, appointed rector of Ickworth, Suffolk, a living in the gift of his father, to which was added, in 1833, the adjacent living of Horningsheath, in the same patronage. In 1862 he was promoted to the Archdeaconry of Sudbury; and in Nov. 1869 he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, vacant by the resignation of Lord Auckland. He was consecrated on Dec. 21, in Westminster Abbey, Dr. Temple being consecrated at the same time to the See of Exeter. His lordship is visitor of Wadham College, Oxford. In addition to various single sermons and "charges" he has published:—"A Few Hints on Infant Baptism," 1838; "National Education in the Principles of the Church connected with the National Prosperity," 1838; "Thanksgiving Sermons for Indian Victories," 1846; "Sermons for the Sundays and Principal Holidays throughout the Year," 2 vols., 1850; "Missionary Sermons," preached in Ely Cathedral, 1851; "The Genealogies of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, as contained in the Gospels of Matthew and Luke, reconciled with each other, and with the Genealogy of the House of David, from Adam to the close of the Canon of the Old Testament, and shown to be in Harmony with the True Chronology of the Times," 1853; "A Suggestion for Supplying the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institutes of Great Britain and Ireland with Lecturers from the Universities," 1855; "The Inspiration of Holy Scripture," five sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, 1856; "A Letter to the Rev. C. Wordsworth, D.D., on the Declaration of the Clergy on Marriage and Divorce," 1857; and "Increase of the Episcopate: A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Ely," 1866; three Lectures to working men on the Division of Labour, Property, and Wages, 1883, 1884, 1885. He has been a contributor to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," to the "Speaker's Commentary," and to the "Pulpit Commentary;" and was one of the Revisers of the authorized version of the Old Testament. At one time he was well known as an opponent of the extreme High Church party, and his correspondence with Archdeacon Denison on the subject of symbolic observances in the celebration of the Holy Communion was published in 1871-72. He married, in 1839, Patience, daughter of Mr. John Singleton.

HESSEY, The Ven. James Augustus, D.D., eldest son of the late Mr. J. A. Hessey, born in London in 1814, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and went to St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was for some years a resident fellow and lecturer. He graduated B.A. in 1836, taking a first-class *in Literis Humanioribus;* was appointed Public Examiner in 1842, and Select Preacher in his University in 1849. From 1845 to 1870 he was Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and from 1850 to 1879 Preacher of Gray's Inn. In 1860 he preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford, the subject being "Sunday, its Origin, History, and Present Obligation considered," of which four editions have been published. He has also written "Schemata Rhetorica," "A Scripture Argument against permitting Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister," "Biographies of the Kings of Judah," several small pamphlets and sermons, and some articles in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." In 1860 Dr. Hessey was appointed by Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, to the Prebendal stall of Oxgate, in St. Paul's Cathedral, which he resigned in 1875; in 1865 was elected by the University of Oxford to the office of Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint; and, on the expiration of the two years' tenure, was elected in 1867 for two years more. At Christmas, 1870, Dr. Hessey resigned the Head-Mastership of Merchant Taylors' School, having a few weeks previously been appointed by Dr. Jackson, Bishop of London, one of his lordship's examining chaplains. He retains this office under the present Bishop, Dr. Temple. In Nov., 1870, he was nominated to preach the Boyle Lecture for 1871 and the two following years, his subject being "The Moral Treatment of Unbelief." His lectures have been published by the S.P.C.K. under the title of "Moral Difficulties connected with the Bible," of which many thousand copies have been sold in England and America. From 1872 to 1874 he was classical Examiner for the Indian Civil Service. Dr. Hessey was appointed Archdeacon of Middlesex in June, 1875, and has published seven annual "Charges to his Clergy and Churchwardens." He is a Governor of St. Paul's and Highgate Schools, and in 1878 and 1879 was Select Preacher in the University of Cambridge. In the year 1884 he received the degree of D.D. *honoris causâ* from the University of the South, U.S. Dr. Hessey is one of the three permanent chairmen of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and is an active member of nearly all the Church Societies. He has also, both by his writings and by his personal efforts, taken a great part in resisting proposals for altering the laws of marriage, and in establishing a Diocesan Conference for London, &c.

HEURTLEY, The Rev. Charles Abel, D.D., born about 1806, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow; was presented by his college to the rectory of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, in 1840; discharged the office of Bampton Lecturer in 1845; and was appointed to an Honorary Canonry in Worcester Cathedral in 1848. In 1853 he was elected to the Margaret Professorship of Divinity, to which is attached a Canonry in Christ Church Cathedral; and in 1864 he was chosen a member of the Hebdomadal Council. Dr. Heurtley, who has been three times appointed one of the select preachers of the University of Oxford, is the author of several volumes of sermons, University and Parochial, including his Bampton Lectures "On Justification," and of "Harmonia Symbolica, a Collection of Creeds belonging to the Ancient Western Church," 1858; together with pamphlets on the Eucharist, on Prayer addressed to Christ, and on the Age of the Athanasian Creed. He is the editor also of a volume "De Fide et Symbole," containing ancient documents and treatises illustrative of the Creed. Of the treatises he has published a translation.

HEWETT, Sir Prescott Gardner, Bart., F.R.S., received his professional education at St. George's Hospital and in Paris, on the completion of which he passed his examination, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England July 15, 1836. He was made an honorary Fellow of the College when the new charter was granted to that Institution in Dec., 1843. In 1867 the Fellows of the College elected him a member of the Council. He had previously been appointed a Professor of Human Anatomy and Surgery. In 1876 he succeeded Sir James Paget as President of the College, and in July, 1883, he was created a Baronet. He is one of Her Majesty's Serjeant-Surgeons, and also Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. He is the author of some valuable papers in the Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Pathological and Clinical Societies, and of the two latter he has filled the President's chair. He is also a member of many learned and scientific societies at home and abroad.

HEYSE, Paul Johann Ludwig, a German poet and novelist, was born March 15, 1830, in Berlin, where his father was a distinguished University Professor and philologist. He was educated in the Frederick-William Gymnasium of his native city, and in the Universities of Berlin and Bonn, where he applied himself to the study of philology. In 1852 he repaired to Italy, to examine the manuscripts in the public libraries of Rome, Florence and Venice. In May, 1854, he was summoned to Munich by King Maximilian, and he there married the daughter of the eminent writer on art, Franz Kugler. He has written some tragedies which have been performed in various towns of Germany, viz.: "Francesca di Rimini," 1850; "Meleager," 1854; "The Men of the Palatinate in Ireland (Die Pfälzer in Irland)," 1855; "Elizabeth Charlotte," 1860; "The Counts Von der Esche;" and some others, which, though never presented on the stage, have been eagerly read by a wide circle of readers. He has also produced narrative and epic poems: "The Brothers," 1852; "Thecla," a poem in nine cantos, 1858; and a number of collections of metrical tales and novels ("Gesammelte Novellen in Versen," 1863). Besides these, he has published various works on philology and æsthetics. His later productions are "Troubadour-Novellen," 1882; "Don

Juan's End," a tragedy, "Buch der Freundschaft," and "Siechentrost," 1883; and "Gesammelte Werke," in 21 vols., 1872-85.

HEYWOOD, James, F.R.S., M.A. Cambridge, fifth son of the late Mr. Nathaniel Heywood, banker, of Manchester, born May 28, 1810, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a senior optime in 1833, but did not graduate B.A. till 1857, when enforced subscription to a declaration of the Church of England membership was abolished by the Cambridge University Reform Act, which he had done much to promote. He was called to the Bar in 1838, but did not practise; was one of the members for North Lancashire in 1847, and moved the address of the House of Commons to the Queen, in reply to her Majesty's speech. In April, 1850, he moved for an address to the Queen for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the English and Irish Universities; and on the withdrawal of this motion, the prime minister (Lord J. Russell) intimated his intention of recommending her Majesty to issue a Commission of general inquiry into the seats of learning. On the order of the day (June 24, 1854) for the consideration of the Oxford University Bill as amended, Mr. Heywood moved and carried, by 252 votes against 161, the abolition of religious tests at matriculation, but was beaten the same evening in an attempt to abolish religious tests on taking all secular degrees, though eventually (June 29) he carried a clause by 233 against 78, in favour of their abolition for a bachelor's degree in arts, law, medicine, and music. A clause in the Cambridge University Reform Bill doing away with tests on taking degrees in arts, law, medicine, and music, was carried by 118 to 41 (June 20, 1856), as well as a clause opening college scholarships for undergraduates. Mr. Heywood published in 1853, "The History of University Subscription Tests;" and in 1855, translations of "The Early Cambridge Statutes," "Academical Reform and University Representation;" also "Cambridge University Transactions during the Puritan Controversies," Prof. Huber's "English Universities," Prof. von Bohlen's "Illustrations of the first part of Genesis," and Prof. Heer's "Primæval World of Switzerland." After the removal of religious tests from degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Music, at Cambridge, Mr. Heywood took his degree in that University, and voted in the Academical Senate. Mr. Heywood married Annie Escher, and had a daughter Anne Sophia. For twenty years he has resided in Kensington, and he presented to that parish his free library (to which the Vestry added a reference free library), and a free library for Brompton.

HIBBERT, The Right Hon. John Tomlinson, M.P., eldest son of Elijah Hibbert, of Oldham, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. A. Hilton, was born at Oldham in 1824, and educated at Shrewsbury school and at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1847; M.A. 1851). He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1849. Mr. Hibbert, who is a Liberal in politics, unsuccessfully contested Cambridge in March, 1857, Oldham in 1859, and Blackburn in Sept., 1875. He succeeded in his candidature for Oldham in May, 1862, and he continued to represent that borough till the general election of Jan., 1874, when he was an unsuccessful candidate; but on the death of Mr. Cobbett in 1877 he regained his seat, and he was again returned at the general election of April, 1880. Mr. Hibbert was Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board from 1872 to Feb., 1874, and on the formation of the Gladstone ministry in May, 1880, he was re-appointed to his former office, which he held till June, 1883, when he was nominated Under-Secretary at the Home Office, in succession to the Earl of Rosebery. In 1885 he was again returned for Oldham, and was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1886. At the general election of 1886 he stood as a Gladstonian Liberal, and was defeated by a large majority. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county palatine of Lancaster.

HICKS, Henry, M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., son of the late Thomas Hicks, Esq., surgeon, of St. David's, Pembrokeshire, was born in 1837, and was educated at the Collegiate and Chapter School in that city and at Guy's Hospital, London. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1862, and M.D. of the University of St. Andrews in 1878; and practised medicine at St. David's from 1862 to 1871. During that time he commenced his geological researches amongst the older rocks of that neighbourhood. His first paper was communicated to the Liverpool Geological Society in 1863. In the following years, in conjunction with the late Mr. Salter (Palæontologist to the Geological Survey) he contributed several papers to the British Association, Geological Society, &c. In 1871 he removed to the neighbourhood of London, and since that time has carried on researches in North Wales and Scotland, the results being communicated in numerous papers to the Geological Society, British Association, London Geologists' Association, &c. Of late his investigations have been mainly confined to the oldest (Pre-Cambrian) rocks of Great Britain, and he has shown that they are exposed in many areas in which their presence had been hitherto unsuspected. Dr. Hicks has also described many new fossils discovered by him in the Cambrian, Ordovician, and Silurian rocks, and has written several papers on the classification of those rocks. He has also published results of explorations carried on by him in ossiferous caverns in North and South Wales. A new geological map of North Wales was prepared by him for the International Geological Congress which met in London in 1888. Dr. Hicks was awarded the Bigsby Gold Medal of the Geological Society in 1883; is Hon. Secretary, and has been for some time on the Council of that society. He was President of the London Geologists' Association in 1883-1885; and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1885. He is corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, and hon. member of the Liverpool Geological Society, Chester Society of Natural Science, &c.

HICKS, William Mitchinson, F.R.S., was born at Launceston, Sept. 23, 1850, and entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 1869. He took the degree of B.A., after Mathematical Tripos, 1873; and was elected Fellow of St. John's College, 1876. The fellowship was extended for five years in 1882. In 1885 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He became Principal of Firth College, Sheffield, and Professor of Mathematics and Physics in 1883; and is the author of the following papers, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society: "On the Motion of two Spheres in a Fluid," 1879; "On Toroidal Functions," 1881; "Steady Motion and Small Vibrations of a Hollow Vortex," 1883; and "Researches in the Theory of Vortex Rings," 1885. At the British Association Meetings, 1881–82, Mr. Hicks read a "Report on Recent Progress in Hydrodynamics." He has contributed also several papers to various other journals, and is the author of "Elementary Dynamics of Particles and Solids," 1889.

HICKS-BEACH, The Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward, Bart., P.C., M.P., D.C.L., eldest son of the late Sir Michael Hicks Hicks-Beach, of Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire, the eighth baronet, by his wife Harriet Vittoria, daughter of John Stratton, Esq., of Farthinghoe Lodge, Northamptonshire, was born in Portugal Street, London, in 1837. From Eton he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1858; M.A., 1861; Hon. D.C.L., 1878). In July, 1864, he was elected M.P. for East Gloucestershire, and was elected for West Bristol, Nov., 1885, in the Conservative interest. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board from Feb. till Dec., 1868, with the exception of a few weeks, during which he was Under-Secretary for the Home Department; and he served as a member of the Royal Commission on Friendly Societies. When the Conservatives again came into office in Feb., 1874, Sir M. Hicks-Beach was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. On taking that office he was sworn on the Privy Council, and in 1877 he was admitted to a seat in the Cabinet. In Feb., 1878, he was nominated Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the place of Lord Carnarvon, who had resigned in consequence of a difference with his colleagues on the Eastern Question. Sir M. Hicks-Beach went out of office with his party in April, 1880, and on the accession of Lord Salisbury to power was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the lead of the House of Commons, June, 1885. This he held till Mr. Gladstone's return to power. On the dissolution in 1886 he was returned again for West Bristol, and accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, vacated by Mr. John Morley. He resigned this office from ill-health, March, 1887, and in Feb., 1888, was appointed President of the Board of Trade. Sir Michael is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Gloucestershire, and was for fourteen years captain in the Royal North Gloucestershire Militia.

HIGGINSON, Thomas Wentworth, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Dec. 22, 1823. He graduated at Harvard College in 1841, studied divinity, and was a minister of the Theodore Parker School until 1858, when, having entered actively into literature and also into political affairs, notably in the anti-slavery conflict in Kansas, he abandoned the pulpit. In 1862 he became captain in a Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and afterwards colonel of a coloured regiment in South Carolina, this being the first regiment of freed slaves in the United States service. He was severely wounded in Aug., 1863, and left the service in the following year. From the close of the war to 1878, he resided at Newport, Rhode Island, but since 1878 has lived at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is an earnest advocate of woman suffrage, and in 1880 and in 1881 was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. From 1881 to 1884 he was a member of the State Board of Education. He has published "Outdoor Papers," 1863; "Malbone, an Oldport Romance," 1869, and "Oldport Days," 1873, both depicting life at the watering-place of Newport; "Army Life in a Black Regiment," which was translated into French, 1870; "Harvard Memorial Biographies," 1866; "Atlantic Essays," 1871; "Brief Biographies of European Statesmen," 1875; a "Young Folks' History of the United States," 1875, which has been translated into French, Italian and German; "Young Folks' Book of American Explorers," 1877; "Short Studies of American Authors," 1879; "Common Sense about Women," 1881; "Margaret Fuller Ossoli," 1884; "A Larger History of the United States," 1885; "The Monarch of Dreams," 1886; "Hints on Writing and Speechmaking," 1887; "Women and Men," 1888; "Travellers and Outlaws," and "The Afternoon Landscape," poems, 1889. He also translated the "complete works" of Epictetus, 1865. In addition to these he is a frequent contributor to the magazines and papers, particularly to the *Atlantic Monthly, The Nation,* and *Harper's Bazar.*

HILES, Henry, Mus. Doc., born at Shrewsbury, Dec. 31, 1826, was educated privately in his native town. Dr. Hiles has held several organ appointments in London and Manchester, and was appointed Lecturer on Harmony and Musical Composition at the Owens College, Manchester, in 1880, which appointment, together with a like office in the Victoria University, he still holds. He is the conductor of several important musical societies in and near Manchester. He graduated Mus. B. at Oxford in 1862 and Mus. Doc. in 1867. Dr. Hiles gained the prizes for the best organ composition offered by the College of Organists in 1864, 1865, and 1868; also the prize for the best anthem, in 1865; and was by the Council specially elected as a Fellow of the College. In 1868 Dr. Hiles's Anthem for six voices was returned as "incomparably superior to all the other works submitted." In 1878 the prize offered by the Manchester Gentleman's Glee Club for the best serious glee was awarded to Dr. Hiles for his four-voiced glee "Hushed in Death;" which, with two others of his works, was returned at the head of all the compositions sent in. Dr. Hiles is well known as the author of several standard theoretical works—especially "The Grammar of Music; a Treatise on Harmony, Counterpoint, and Form;" "Part-writing, or Modern Counterpoint," an exhaustive treatise on all styles of pattern writing, invertible or otherwise; and as the composer of a large quantity of church music; also as the author of an Oratorio "The Patriarchs," several cantatas (such as "Fayre Pastorel," "The Crusaders," &c.), of "War in the Household," and other operatic works, and of many songs and organ pieces of classical form. In 1882 Dr. Hiles took a leading part in the establishment of "The National Society of Professional Musicians," an association of musical artists and teachers, which rapidly developed throughout the kingdom its organization of earnest followers of the art.

HILL, Hon. David Bennett, American statesman, was born at Havana, New York, Aug. 29, 1843. He received an academic education, studied law and was admitted to the Bar at Elmira (New York) in 1864. In the same year he was appointed City Attorney. Since 1868 he has been a delegate to many Democratic State Conventions, serving as President of those held in 1877 and 1881. He was also a delegate to the National Conventions of the same party in 1876 and 1884. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1870 and again in 1871; was chosen Mayor of Elmira in 1882; and in Jan., 1883, became Lieut.-Governor of the State. On the resignation of Governor Cleveland in 1884 after his election to the Presidency, Mr. Hill became Governor of New York, a position which by subsequent elections he has continued to hold since. His present term will expire Jan. 1, 1892.

HILL, Frank Harrison, born at Boston, in Licolnshire, Feb. 6, 1830, was educated at Manchester New College, graduated B.A. in the London University in 1851, and was afterwards called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1860 he acted as one of the secretaries of the Trades Union Committee of the Social Science Association, to the printed volumes of whose reports he furnished, among other contributions, a paper on Trade Combinations in Sheffield. In the same year he went to Ireland as editor of the *Northern Whig.* This post he held until the beginning of the year 1866, when he became one of the assistant-editors and political writers of the *Daily News*, of which journal he was, from 1870 to 1886, editor-in-chief. He is the author of "Political Portraits," 1873, consisting of sketches of living English statesmen, which appeared originally in the *Daily News*, a Life of Manning in the "English Worthies" series; and of Grey in the "Statesmen" series; a series of papers in the *Fortnightly Review*, entitled "The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield," since collected and published as a volume in the United States; and an essay on Ireland, published in the volume of "Questions for a Reformed Parliament," 1867. Mr. Hill is the author also of a great number of articles on literary and political subjects, in the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Contemporary*, *Universal*, *Fortnightly*, and *Saturday Reviews*, the *World*, and other periodicals.

HILL, Miss Joanna M. Margaret, was born at Hampstead. She is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Mathew Davenport Hill, Recorder of Birmingham and M.P. for Hull, and niece of Sir Rowland Hill, of penny-postage fame. For the greater portion of a century the Hill family have been associated with schemes for the diffusion of knowledge and for the benefit of humanity. To them we owe postal reform, the encouragement of cheap literature, amelioration of the criminal law, amended prison discipline, the abolition of capital punishment for minor offences, wiser methods of school discipline, and many important improvements in the treatment of young and neglected children. As social reformers, the Hills have done much for their country, and at the present time one of Miss Hill's sisters is a distinguished member of the London School Board, and another is a Poor Law Guardian. From earliest childhood the influences surrounding Miss Joanna Hill were calculated to fit her for a life of intelligent devotion to her fellow-creatures. She was the goddaughter of the well-known writer Joanna Baillie, and a pupil of Mary Carpenter, whose cultured mind left its mark on the character of her pupil. At an early age Miss Hill became the friend and *collaborateur* of her father in his labours for the amelioration of the condition of criminal and neglected children, and this at a period when most young girls seek only the pleasures of society. Miss Hill became deeply impressed with the necessity and happiness of working for those less favoured than herself. In 1860, she and her elder sisters wrote "Our Examplers," being an account of the lives of persons of all classes who had benefited mankind to a remarkable degree. It was published with a preface by the late Lord Brougham. Circumstances brought to Miss Hill's notice, in 1859, the friendless condition of girls in workhouse schools. She became a member of the Workhouse Visiting Association, and for many years was a constant visitor in the workhouse wards of Bristol, where her father then resided. After her father's acceptance of the Recordship of Birmingham, Miss Hill, with the consent of the guardians of the poor of that town, revived a system of visiting young workhouse girls in service, which had fallen into disuse owing to the failing health of its originator, Mrs Charles Talbot. During the sixteen years she was so employed she become well acquainted with the many trials, temptations, and difficulties of these "poor children of the State." Frequently had she to follow them into the gaol, whither they had drifted chiefly, she considered, from the fact that the atmosphere of the training institutions through which they had passed had not fitted them to resist the temptations which they met when cast on their own resources. This sad knowledge caused Miss Hill to take up what has indeed proved to be the noble work of a noble life. While studying the condition of pauper children, Miss Hill heard of a system then being tried in some parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland to restore the pauper child to the privileges of family life under the careful supervision of efficient ladies. To this most beneficent scheme Miss Hill has devoted her best energies, and, as hon. secretary to the King's Norton Boarding-out Committee, she has accomplished a good work, which will bear fruit, not only in the present generation, but in generations yet to come. Ladies interested in this work should read Miss Hill's evidence before the Select Committee for the Infant Life Protection Bill. This will be found in a Blue Book published in Aug., 1890; also a paper in the appendix of the same by Miss Hill, which contains most valuable information concerning her plan for the inspection of pauper children by lady visitors. Shortness of space prevents a more detailed account of Miss Hill's interesting work; but it can truthfully be said of her, as of others of her family, that her works will live in the improved lives of others long after she has passed away.

HILL, Miss Octavia, Social Reformer, her work being principally among the poor, whom she seeks to benefit morally and physically. The record of her work is given in "Homes of the London Poor," and from it we learn that in 1864, partly at the suggestion and under the guidance of Mr. Ruskin, who advanced the necessary funds for the beginning of the scheme, Miss Octavia Hill purchased three cottages in one of the poorest courts in Marylebone, and became her own rent-collector and manager, and, without any commercial loss, succeeded by kindness and conciliation in effecting the gradual reformation of the tenants. By degrees the whole of the court became hers; and the Countess of Ducie and others entrusted their property in Marylebone and Drury Lane to her management, with the same excellent results.

HILL, Staveley, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P., was born at Dunstall Hall, Staffordshire, in 1825, and was educated at Birmingham Grammar School, in the House of Dr. Lee, the future first Bishop of Manchester, and in company with Kendal, Westcott, Evans, Lightfoot, Benson, and other celebrities. From there he went to Exeter College, Oxford, and in due course, having taken his degree, was elected to a Staffordshire Fellowship at St. John's. He subsequently took his D.C.L. degree, and was appointed one of the Examiners in Law and Modern History, in which capacity he participated in the award of a "first class" to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1852, and joined the Oxford Circuit, being elected the same night as Mr. Henry Matthews, Mr. Ward Hunt, and Sir Henry James; and he soon obtained a large practice, eventually becoming leader of the circuit. His practice was very varied, ranging from criminal business, probate and divorce, to Parliamentary; and in addition to all this he found time to devote himself energetically to the Volunteer movement. He was, in fact, one of the first to join the Victoria Rifles in 1859. It was not till 1865 that he was tempted to take any part in politics, and by that time his Parliamentary practice had become exceedingly lucrative. The death of his wife in 1868, and the increasing calls of his profession had, however, decided Mr. Staveley Hill to give up all thought of politics when the offer made by Mr. Disraeli led him to reconsider his decision. He sat for Coventry from 1868 to 1874, for West Staffordshire from 1874 to 1885, and for the Kingswinford Division since that date. Perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Staveley Hill's career is his connection with Canada. He first went out there in 1881 to ascertain, on behalf of his constituents, what sort of place it was for emigration; and speedily becoming alive to the advantages of the New World, he not only established a large cattle ranche in the Far West, but returned there himself in successive autumns, and eventually published his delightful book, "From Home to Home," which sets out in most vivid fashion the wild but charming life among the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. This book, which is dedicated, by permission, to H.R.H. the Princess Louise, is certainly a valuable one. It is illustrated by beautiful sketches by the present Mrs. Staveley Hill, whom he married in 1876, and who has regularly accompanied him in his Canadian tours. Mr. Staveley Hill is a staunch advocate of a duty on foreign manufactured goods, and has for many years worked in the cause of Imperial federation, having seen enough of our Empire to realize how entirely self-supporting it could become.

HILLS, The Right Rev. George, D.D., Lord Bishop of British Columbia, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral George Hills, was born at Eyethorn, Kent, in 1816. He was ordained deacon in 1840, and priest in the same year. He received his academical education in the University of Durham, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, M.A. in 1838, and D.D. in 1858. He was appointed lecturer of Leeds parish church in 1841; incumbent of St. Mary's, Leeds, in 1846; vicar of Great Yarmouth in 1848; and honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral in 1850. He was also elected, in Convocation, proctor for Norwich; and was consecrated the first Bishop of British Columbia in 1859. He married in 1865 Mary Philadelphia Louisa, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., K.C.B.

HIND, John Russell, LL.D., F.R.S., astronomer, is the son of a lace-manufacturer, who was one of the first introducers of the Jacquard loom in Nottingham. He was born there May 12, 1823. From the age of six his mind was intent on the study of astronomy. In 1839-40 he contributed a number of astronomical notes to the *Nottingham Journal* and *Dearden's Miscellany*. As an assistant to a civil engineer, he was sent, in 1840, to London, but he sought an appointment more in accordance with his tastes. By the proposition of Professor Wheatstone to Mr. Airy, the Astronomer-Royal, he received a post as assistant in the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory. For a period of three months, in 1843, Mr. Hind was engaged in the Government expedition sent to ascertain the longitude of Valentia, in Ireland. He received the appointment of observer in the private observatory of Mr. G. Bishop, of Regent's Park, in June, 1844. In that year he was admitted a Fellow of the Astronomical Society. He published his first work, "Solar System," in 1846. In 1847 he accepted the Foreign Secretaryship of the Royal Astronomical Society. During the following year he was elected a corresponding member of the Société Philomatique of Paris. For his discovery of a planet in February, 1847, he received a gold medal from the King of Denmark. He published his "Expected Return of the Great Comet of 1264 and 1556," in 1848. On Sept. 13, 1850, he discovered "Victoria." In May of the same year he was chosen a corresponding member of the National Institute of France, to succeed the late Professor Schumacher. "Irene" he discovered May 19, 1851; "Melpomene," June 24, 1852; "Fortuna," Aug. 22, 1852; "Calliope," Nov. 16, 1852; and "Thalia," Dec. 15, 1852. His "Astronomical Vocabulary" appeared in 1852. During the same year he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society; was granted a pension of £200 per annum; published his "Replies to Questions on the Comet of 1566," and received for the third time the Lalande Medal, from the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and a prize of about 300 francs, for the discovery of four new planets in the short period of a year. His "Illustrated London Astronomy" appeared in 1853. In the same year he discovered, on Nov. 8, "Euterpe;" and "Urania" on July 22 of the following year. The "Elements of Algebra" was published in 1855, and his "Descriptive Treatise on Comets" in 1857. He has contributed his observations to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society, the publications of the Paris Academy, the *Astronomische Nachrichten, Comptes Rendus, Nature,* the *Athenæum,* and other periodicals. He was President of the Royal Astronomical Society in the year 1880, and has long been the Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac Office.

HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, The Rev. Francis Charles, M.A., born March 31, 1833, was educated at the Truro Grammar School, and at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A., 1855; M.A., 1858). Having held a curacy in Oxford (Holywell), he was appointed in 1859 to the Perpetual Curacy of Hampton Gay, near Oxford, and in 1860 to the Rectory of Ringmore, Devon. He was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Baroness le Despenser (Dowager Viscountess Falmouth), 1859; Rural Dean, 1879; and Prebendary of Exeter, 1885. He is the author of "Specimens of Ancient Cornish Crosses, Fonts, &c.," 1850; "Four Years of a Country Friendly Society," 1870; has edited "The Poems of Francis Hingeston," 1857; "The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave" (under the direction of the Master of the Rolls); "Johannis Capgravii, Liber de Illustribus Henricis" (in the same series); "The Book of the Illustrious Henries" (translated from the Latin of Capgrave), 1858; and "A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV." (for the Master of the Rolls), 1860; "The Register of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter," 1886; "The Registers of Walter Bronescombe and Peter Quivil, Bishops of Exeter," 1889.

HIRST, Thomas Archer, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., was born April 22, 1830, at Heckmondwike, in Yorkshire. About 1835 his father retired from business, and removed from Heckmondwike to Fieldhead, near Wakefield, his object being to educate his three sons at the West Riding Proprietary School. It was not until 1840, however, that his youngest son, Thomas Archer, commenced his studies there. It was at Halifax that he first made the acquaintance of John Tyndall, the constant friend to whose guidance and example he considers himself mainly indebted for any success that may have since attended him. Tyndall left Halifax in 1847, and accepted a Mastership in Queenwood College, Hampshire, from which place he proceeded shortly afterwards to the University of Marburg, in Hesse Cassel. In the summer of 1849 Hirst visited his friend at Marburg, whence he was suddenly recalled, in consequence of the death of his mother. This short visit, however, proved to be a critical one for him. He decided to return to Marburg, and there to enter upon a course of study in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. In pursuance of this object he not only attended the lectures on the above subjects, given by Professors Stegmann, Knoblauch and Bunsen, respectively, but as his previous taste for Mathematics gradually revived and became predominant, he took private lessons from the first of these distinguished teachers. At the end of 1852 he passed his examination in the above three subjects, and after presenting a Dissertation "On Conjugate Diameters of the Ellipsoid," which was approved by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, he obtained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. From Marburg he went for a short time to Göttingen, where he made the acquaintance of Gauss, and worked in the laboratory, practically, on Magnetism, under the superintendence of Weber. At the University of Berlin, to which he next proceeded, he attended, during the session of 1852-53, the lectures of Dirichlet, Steiner, and Joachimsthal. The lectures of Steiner, and above all the personal intercourse which he enjoyed with that great Geometer, gave a strong impulse to his own studies and ultimately, indeed, determined their character. From Berlin he was called to England, to fill the vacancy at Queenwood College, Hampshire, which had been created by Tyndall's acceptance of the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of London. Dr. Hirst held this appointment for three years; its duties absorbed his time so much that his only contribution to science during the period was a short paper "On the Existence of a Magnetic Medium," which was published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* of 1854. At the close of 1854 he married Anna, youngest daughter of Samuel Martin, Esq., of Loughorne, Co. Down, Ireland, and sister of the late John Martin, M.P., the well known patriot of the Young Ireland party. In consequence of his wife's delicate health, he spent the winter of 1856-57 in the south of France, where he wrote the two papers, "On Equally Attracting Bodies," which were published in the *Philosophical Magazine* of 1857-58. On their journey homewards in 1857, his wife died, in Paris. Thereupon he was induced by his friend Tyndall to accompany him to Switzerland, where six weeks were spent on the Mer de Glace, studying glacial phenomena, and finally, the ascent of Mont Blanc was made, which is described in the "Glaciers of the Alps." In Paris, during the session of 1857-58, Dr. Hirst attended the lectures of Chasles, Liouville, Lamé and Bertrand; translated, for the *Philosophical Magazine*, the important memoir "On the Percussion of Bodies," by Poinsot; and contributed to the *Journal des Mathématiques* an original paper "Sur le Potentiel d'une couche infiniment mince comprise entre deux paraboloïdes elliptiques." The winter of 1858-59 was spent in Rome, where he published in the *Annali di Matematica*, then edited by Tortolini, his memoir "Sur la courbure d'une série de surfaces et de lignes," of which an abstract subsequently appeared in the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*. On quitting Rome in the spring of 1859, Naples and Sicily were visited. Shortly after this he returned to England and finally settled in London. Early in 1860 he unexpectedly found employment there in University College School, and on the death of Mr. Cook, its Head Mathematical Master, he became that gentleman's successor. It was during his five years' tenure of this appointment, and under the friendly auspices of Professor Key, the Principal of the school, that he made his first experiments on teaching Geometry to classes of beginners without employing "Euclid's Elements." The results determined all his subsequent action in promotion of a freer and more thought-awakening culture of Elementary Geometry. In 1871 he took part in founding the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching, of which, during the first seven years of its activity, he was annually elected President, and was subsequently made an Honorary Member. His first original work, after returning from Italy, was a paper "On Ripples and their Relation to the Velocity of Currents." It was partly experimental, but chiefly mathematical, and appeared in the *Philosophical Magazine* for 1861. During the latter year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the course of the following one he communicated to that body a memoir, "On the Volumes of Pedal Surfaces," which was subsequently published in its *Transactions*. In the interval between its publication and that of his first *purely* geometrical paper, "On the Quadric Inversion of Plane Curves," which appeared in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* for 1865, and was shortly afterwards translated by Cremona in the *Annali di Matematica*, his time was mainly, but not altogether profitably, occupied in revising the original, and writing the new Mathematical Articles of Brande's "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences." Dr. Hirst was one of the original members of the London Mathematical Society, which was founded in 1864, under the Presidentship of Professor De Morgan, by students of University College, and has since acquired national importance and a European reputation. He was a member of its council, continuously, from 1864 to 1883; was Treasurer for several years, and its President from 1872 to 1874. His valedictory address on resigning the chair to his successor, was on "Correlation in Space," a subject on which he has worked much, but on which, until 1890, he had published but one short note. The whole appeared in the *Proceedings of the Mathematical Society*, as did also his papers "On the Degenerate Forms of Conics," 1869; "On the Correlation of two Planes," 1875 and 1877; and on "The Complexes Generated by two Correlative Planes," 1879, The paper of 1877 was originally communicated to, and published by, the Academia dei Lincei at Rome, the one of 1879 is an abstract of the more extensive paper which forms part of the *Collectanea Mathematica*, dedicated to the memory of Chelini, which appeared, in Italy, in 1881 under the joint editorship of Cremona and Beltrami. In 1865 Dr. Hirst was appointed Professor of Mathematical Physics in University College, London, which chair he held until 1867, when he succeeded De Morgan as Professor of Mathematics in that college. In 1870 he accepted the newly created appointment of Assistant Registrar in the University of London, in consequence of which he resigned not only his Professorship, but shortly afterwards his General Secretaryship of the British Association, an office he had filled since the meeting at Nottingham in 1866. Early in 1873, when the Royal Naval College was founded at Greenwich, Mr. Goschen, then first Lord of the Admiralty, offered Dr. Hirst the post of Director of Studies. This offer was accepted, and the post was retained for ten years. Under the Presidentship of Admiral Sir Cooper Key, F.R.S., he organised the several courses of study pursued at that college, and shortly afterwards, on the retirement of Dr. Woolley from the Directorship of Naval Education, his own functions were extended so as to embrace the superintendence of the education of students of Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture in the dockyard schools, as well as of the examination of Naval Cadets on board H.M.S. *Britannia* at Dartmouth, and of those of Junior Naval Officers afloat. Since his health obliged him to retire from his position at Greenwich, he has passed several winters abroad. He has, however, published, since then, the following papers; all which, with one exception, appeared in the *Proceedings of the Mathematical Society* of London; viz.: "On Cremonian Congruences," 1883; "On Congruences of the Third Order and Class," 1885; "Sur la Congruence Rocella" (*Circolo Matematico di Palermo*, 1886); and "On the Cremonian Congruences which are contained in a Linear Complex," 1887. Dr. Hirst has been, three times, a member of the Council of the Royal Society, and twice one of its Vice-Presidents. In 1883 one of the Royal Medals was awarded to him. He is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, a member of the Physical Society, and an *ex-officio* Member of the Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is, moreover, an Honorary Member of the Naturforschende Gesellschaft of Marburg, of that of Halle, of the Société Philomatique, Paris, and of the Philosophical Society, Cambridge. He served for some years on the Council of University College, London; and in 1882 was made a Fellow of the University of London.

"**HISTORICUS**," THE *nom de plume* OF SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (q.v.).

HOAR, Hon. Ebenezer Rockwood, LL.D., was born at Concord, Massachusetts, Feb. 21, 1816. He graduated at Harvard in 1835 (in which college he was afterwards for ten years a Fellow and President of the Board of Overseers), studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1839, and practised in Middlesex, U.S.A., and the neighbouring counties. In 1846 he was a Member of the Massachusetts State Senate; and in 1849 was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but resigned in 1855, and returned to the practice of his profession, in Boston. In 1859 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and held that office for ten years; when he resigned to become U.S. Attorney-General. He was offered the position of Chief Justice of Massachusetts, but declined it. In 1870 he was nominated by the President as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, but his nomination was not confirmed. He was a member of the High Commission which negotiated the Treaty of Washington in 1871; and in 1872 was a presidential elector and was chosen a Representative in Congress. He resides at Concord, Mass., and at present holds no political office.

HOAR, Hon. George Frisbie, LL.D., brother of the Hon. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, Aug. 29, 1826. A.B. (Harvard), 1846. He was admitted to the Bar in 1849, and began practice at Worcester, where he still resides. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1852, and of the State Senate in 1857. He was City Solicitor in 1860, and in 1868 was elected a Member of Congress, and was re-elected three times, declining the nomination for a fifth term. From 1874 to 1880 he was an Overseer of Harvard; was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884, and 1888, presiding over that of 1880. He was elected a United States Senator from Massachusetts in 1877, and re-elected in 1883 and 1889, his present term expiring in 1895. When a Member of the lower branch of Congress he was one of its managers in the Belknap impeachment trial in 1876, and served on the Electoral Commission which decided the disputed presidential question in the same year. He was a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1880, and has been President (and is now Vice-President) of the American Antiquarian Society; a trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archæology; and a member of many learned societies. The degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him by William and Mary, Amherst, Williams, Yale, and Harvard Colleges.

HOBHOUSE, Baron, The Right Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.S.I., P.C., fourth son of the late Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadspen House, Somersetshire, by Harriet, sixth daughter of John Turton, Esq., of Sugnall Hall, Staffordshire, was born at Hadspen, Nov. 10, 1819. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he gained a first-class in classics in 1841. In 1845 he became a member of the Chancery Bar, and practised as a conveyancer and equity draftsman, and subsequently as a Queen's Counsel, in the Rolls Court. He was appointed one of her Majesty's Counsel in 1865; but in the following year he quitted the Bar in consequence of ill-health, and was appointed a Charity Commissioner, and in 1869 an Endowed Schools Commissioner. In 1872 he was nominated Law Member of the Governor-General's Council in India, and on his retirement in 1877 was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. In 1878 he was appointed arbitrator under the Epping Forest Act; and in 1881 he was made a Privy Councillor and a member of the Judicial Committee. In 1885 he was created Baron Hobhouse, of Hadspen, in the county of Somerset. Lord Hobhouse has taken a keen interest in many social topics, especially in those connected with women's property, with endowments, and with settlements and transfer of land. He has delivered many addresses on these subjects, some of which were collected and printed under the title of "The Dead Hand," 1880. He stood for Westminster in the Liberal interest at the general election of 1880, but was unsuccessful.

HODGSON, Brian Houghton, F.R.S., D.C.L., Corr. Member of French Institute, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and late Minister at the Court of Nepal, was born at the Lower Beech, near Macclesfield, Feb. 1, 1800. He is the eldest son of Brian Hodgson, banker, of Macclesfield, by Katherine, daughter of William Houghton, of Manchester, and Newton Park, Lancashire, and was educated at the Grammar School of Macclesfield; the school of Dr. Delafosse, at Richmond; and at Haileybury College. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1818, and became Assistant to the Commissioner at Kumaon in 1819, and Secretary to the Embassy in Nepal in 1820, until 1829, when he was in charge for two years; and in 1833 he was appointed Resident, which office he held until December, 1843, when he retired from the Service. He devoted himself to the study of the religion, languages, literature, ethnology and zoology of Nepal and Tibet, and published a series of articles (more than 170) on these subjects, in the *Journal and Researches of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, and other periodicals, between 1824 and 1857. Not long after his arrival in Nepal, a country then almost unknown in Europe, he announced the discovery (1824) of the original Sanscrit Buddhist Scriptures. The existence of these books was before his time perfectly unknown, and the discovery laid the foundation of our knowledge of the history of Buddhism. The celebrated oriental scholar, Eugène Burnouf, was the first to translate one of these works, the Saddharmapundarika, and dedicated it to Mr. Hodgson as "founder of the true study of Buddhism." Mr. Hodgson's article on Buddhism was published in 1828 in the Asiatic Researches. "This article," says Burnouf in his introduction to the History of Buddhism, "contained an account of the different philosophical schools of Buddhism, which has never since been surpassed or even equalled." Copies of these works, several hundred in number, Mr. Hodgson distributed throughout Europe at his own expense, with the exception of those sent to France, many of which were purchased by the Société Asiatique. 144 works were presented by him to the Asiatic Society of Bengal in the years 1835-36, in 85 bundles; 85 to the Royal Asiatic Society; 30 to the India Office Library; 7 to the Bodleyan; 174 to the Société Asiatique and to M. Burnouf (now in the National Library of France). In 1835 the Grand Lama of Llassa having heard of Mr. Hodgson's researches into his religion, Buddhism, and his desire to obtain its sacred books, entered into a friendly correspondence with him, and presented him with two complete copies of the Tibetan Cyclopædia, the Kahgyur and Stangyur. Each set contains 334 volumes, and comprises the whole circle of the sacred and profane literature of the Tibetans. They were printed in 1731 with wooden blocks on Tibetan paper. One set he presented to the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the second to the East India Co., the latter is now in the India Office Library. They are unique in Europe; the Russian Government it is said, not long since, paid £2,000 for half the series, and was unable to obtain the whole. The sets of Buddhist books, both Sanscrit and Tibetan, which were presented to the India Office Library have only recently begun to engage the attention of oriental scholars in England; and their importance for the comprehensive study of the phase of Buddhism of which they treat, is likely to be appreciated more and more every year. In 1845, after an absence of a year and a half in England, he returned to India to continue his researches, and settled at Darjeeling, where he remained (with an interval of a year in England) until 1858, when he finally returned to England, having spent altogether 37 years in India. Mr. Hodgson's letters on National Education for the people of India, were published in 1837, in which he strongly advocated the use of the Vernaculars. His other works are "Literature and Religion of the Buddhists of the North," in 1841; "Aborigines of India," in 1847; and "Selections from the Records," No. XXVII., in 1857. Some of these were reprinted in 1874 as "Essays on the Languages, Literature and Religion of Nepal and Tibet;" and in 1880 as "Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects," in two vols. of Trübner's Oriental Series. He made vast Zoological collections which he presented to the various Museums of Europe, giving more than 10,000 specimens to the British Museum (of which separate catalogues have been published), and also published more than 123 papers on Zoological subjects alone. He was elected Corr. Member of Zoological Society of London in 1832, and received their silver Medal in 1859; was made Corr. Member of Royal Asiatic Society, London, 1832; in 1837 he received a gold Medal from the Société Asiatique, Paris; and was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1838. In 1844, Corr. Member of Institute of France in the Department of Natural Science, and, 1850, in the Department of Belles Lettres; 1834, Corr. Member of the Academy of Science, Turin; 1845, Hon. Member of the Natural History Society of Manchester, and of Frankfort; 1846, Hon. Fellow of the Ethnological Society, London; 1854, Hon. Member of the Asiatic Society, Bengal; 1858, Hon. Member of the American Oriental Society, New York; 1862, Hon. Member of the German Oriental Society; 1877, Fellow of the Royal Society; 1876 and 1877, Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society, London; and in 1889, D.C.L. of Oxford.

HODGSON, John Evan, R.A., was born in London, March 1, 1831, and spent some of his early years in Russia, where his father established himself as a merchant in 1835. After receiving his education at Rugby he entered his father's counting-house; but in 1853 he came back to England, abandoned commercial pursuits, and became a student in the Royal Academy. His first picture was exhibited in 1856, since which time he has been a regular exhibitor. He began with domestic and contemporaneous subjects, but painted historical pictures from 1861 till 1869, when his visit to Northern Africa set him upon subjects of Moorish life, to which he has since chiefly confined himself. He was elected a Royal Academician, Dec. 18, 1879. His principal pictures are:—"Arrest of a Poacher," 1857; "Canvassing for a Vote," 1858; "The Patriot Wife" (the wife of a political prisoner bribing his Austrian gaoler to give her access to him), 1859; "A Rehearsal of Music in a Farmhouse," 1860; "Sir Thomas More's Daughter in Holbein's Studio," 1861; "Return of Sir Francis Drake from Cadiz," 1862; "First Sight of the Armada," 1863; "Queen Elizabeth at Purfleet," 1864; "Taking Home the Bride," 1865; "Jewess accused of Witchcraft," 1866; "Even Song" (interior of Tong Church, Shropshire), 1867; "Chinese Ladies and European Curiosities," and "Roman Trireme at Sea," 1868; "Arab Storyteller," 1869; "Arab Prisoners," "The Basha's Black Guards," and "Arab Shepherds," 1870; "The Outpost," and "An Arab Patriarch," 1871; "Army Reorganisation in Morocco," "The Snake Charmer," and "A Fair Customer," 1872; "Jack Ashore," and "A Tunisian Birdseller," 1873; "A Needy Knife Grinder," "Returning the Salute," and "Odd Fish," 1874; "A Barber's Shop in Tunis," "The Talisman," "A Cock-fight," and "The Turn of the Tide," 1875; "The Temple of Diana at Zaghouan," "Better have a New Pair," and "Following the Plough," 1876; "Commercial Activity in the East," "Pampered Menials," and "Relatives in Bond," 1877; "An Eastern Question," "Loot," and "The Pacha," 1878; "Say what shall be my song to-day," "I'll serenade no more," "Gehâzi, the servant of Elisha," and "The French Naturalist in Algiers," 1879; "Homeward Bound," 1880; "Bound for the Black Sea, 1854;" and "A Shipwrecked Sailor waiting for a

Sail" (his diploma work, deposited on his election as an Academician), 1881; "A Day far spent," "Ilka Lassie has her Laddie," "Painter and Critic," "Hobbema's Country," and "In the Low Countries," 1882; "Ragassel-ma: the Water-dance," 1883; and "Robert Burns at the Plough," 1887.

HOEY, Mrs. Frances Sarah, wife of John Cashel Hoey, Esq., C.M.G., of Dromalane, Newry, daughter of the late Charles Bolton Johnston, Esq., was born at Bushy Park, Rathfarnham, co. Dublin, Feb. 15, 1830. She married, in 1846, the late Adam Murray Stewart, Esq., of Cromleich, co. Dublin, and secondly, in 1858, her present husband. Mrs. Cashel Hoey has written for several literary journals since 1860, and is the author of the following novels:—"A House of Cards," "Falsely True," "A Golden Sorrow," "Out of Court," "Griffith's Double," "All or Nothing," "The Blossoming of an Aloe," "No Sign," "The Question of Cain," 1882; "The Lover's Creed," 1884; and "A Stern Chase," 1886. Mrs. Cashel Hoey is a contributor to *Chambers' Journal, Temple Bar, All the Year Round, Belgravia, London Society,* and other periodicals, and is the translator of several works from the French and Italian languages. Among the former are "The Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat," "The King's Secret," "1794: a Tale of the Terror," "The Last Days of the Consulate," "Frederick the Great and Maria Theresa," and "The Surprising Exploits of Dr. Quiès."

HOGG, Jabez, M.R.C.S., England, 1850, Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society; First President of the Medical Microscopical Society, London; Honorary Fellow of the Academy of Science, Philadelphia, the Belgian and Canadian Microscopical Societies, the Medico-Legal Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, New York, &c.; Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, the Hospital for Women and Children, the Royal Masonic Institution, &c.; formerly and for 25 years Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; Ophthalmic Surgeon to the N.W. London Hospital and the Hospital for Women and Children; and Vice-President of the Medical Society, London; is the youngest of the ten children born to John and Martha Hogg (*née* Mason). Jabez was born on Good Friday, April 4, 1817. At this time his father filled a responsible post in Chatham Dockyard, and had completed a term of service of nearly sixty years, when he retired. Jabez Hogg received his early education at Mr. Giles' school, where he found Charles Dickens installed as one of the elder boys. The school on the death of Giles passed into other hands, and Hogg was then transferred to the Rochester Grammar School, which he left at the age of 15 and soon afterwards was apprenticed to a Medical practitioner, and for the next five years was incessantly engaged in the drudgery of the open shop or surgery. On the expiration of his term, he made his way to London to walk the hospitals, but instead of doing so, he engaged in scientific pursuits, and ultimately took to literary work. He wrote for a magazine, and was induced to prepare for publication "A Manual of Photography," 1843; This brought him into close contact with the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, the founder and proprietor of the *Illustrated London News.* He had a great idea that Photographic Art could be made available for the purposes of the newspaper, but after many trials, this proved a failure, although it has of late years become a great factor in newspaper as well as in book work. Mr Ingram's success in combining pictures with letterpress news of the day, led him to undertake the preparation and publication of a number of Illustrated Education Works. The first of the series, "The Illustrated London Spelling Book," proved to be an enormous success, and was quickly followed by others, many of which were issued under the supervision of Mr. Hogg, or were the sole productions of his pen. "The Elements of Natural and Experimental Philosophy," 1853; "The History, Construction, and Applications of the Microscope," which has now passed through ten large editions, and remains to this day the text book of the Microscope. "The Illustrated London Almanack" Mr. Hogg has edited year after year from its first inception, forty-five years ago, to the present publication. Mr. Hogg was for a time on the Staff of *The Examiner,* and his letters to the *Times* newspaper on the water-question and the negotiation for the purchase of the Water Companies will be long remembered. Mr. Jabez Hogg studied medicine at the Charing Cross Hospital, and in 1850 he obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons. Soon afterwards he became attached to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, to which, in 1855, he was appointed assistant surgeon. He subsequently became full surgeon, and remained for upwards of a quarter of a century one of its medical officers. He was also Ophthalmic Surgeon to the North Western Hospital, and other public

Institutions. During this period he wrote and published several useful works on Eye Diseases, "The Ophthalmoscope in the Exploration of the Interior of the Eye," 1858; "A Manual of Ophthalmoscopic Surgery," 1863; "A Parasitic or Germ Theory of Disease," 1873; "The Impairment of Vision from Spinal Shock," 1878; "The Cure of Cataract," 1878, &c. He has been a constant and voluminous contributor to the Medical Journals and to various scientific publications; the Transactions of the Linnean, Microscopical and other societies; and his writings bear largely on subjects of vital importance on hygiene and public health. Mr. Hogg is well known in Freemasonry, in which Society he still takes a keen and active interest. Many years ago the Earl of Zetland conferred upon him the dignity of a Grand Officer of Grand Lodge.

HOGG, Quintin, is the youngest son of the late Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., Chairman of the old East India Company, and also brother of the late Lord Magheramorne. He was born in Feb., 1845, and was educated at Eton, his name first appearing in the school lists at the election of 1859. On leaving Eton, where, during his school-days, Mr. Hogg did much good work amongst his fellow-scholars, he at once took an active and personal interest in homeless boys. Soon after entering into business, his love for "his boys" (as from the very beginning he used to call them) grew so much that he took humble apartments in York Place, Strand, which he shared with six or eight of the lads that he had picked up, more or less destitute. This special work soon grew, until eventually he took a large warehouse in the neighbourhood of Drury Lane, which he fitted up as dormitories, and a home for about fifty working boys. All his leisure was devoted to the welfare of the lads, and he practically lived amongst them, sleeping in a special corner of the boys' dormitory. Being a great lover of physical exercise and sport, he also fitted up, in connection with the home, a gymnasium and a limited-sized playground. This initiated the movement which is now being continued by the Committee of the Homes for Working Boys, whose beneficent work has active agencies and branches in all parts of London. In time, evening classes were started in connection with the home by Mr. Hogg, assisted by his old school friends, Mr. (now Lord) Kinnaird, and the Honourable T. H. W. Pelham. A Sunday School also was started, and soon there was a large number of boys in regular attendance, in addition to those who were residents of the Institution. Mr. Hogg's religious teaching was of the most practical character, he being stimulated in every effort he put forward with the idea of serving God; and all his works were founded upon Christian principles. No one realised in those days more than did Mr. Hogg that in order to enhance the spiritual well-being of the lads, equal care was necessary for their temporal welfare. Athletics and games were therefore encouraged, walking parties and excursions were organised, and, during the summer, Mr. Hogg would have all the boys with him for a week's holiday at his country residence. Large numbers of boys he apprenticed to various trades, himself paying the necessary premiums. The success of his work stimulated him to fresh effort, and in 1873 he started, in Endell Street, under the title of "The Youths' Christian Institute," an Association for those of his lads who were above sixteen years of age. At first the Institute consisted of only one room, which was let for other purposes during the day. The number of applications, however, so increased that soon the whole house was requisitioned. When success was assured, an application was made to affiliate the work with the Young Men's Christian Association, the proposition being to make this work the mechanics' branch. The authorities for the time being did not, however, receive the application with favour; a decision which in after days has been considered somewhat of a misfortune. Consequently the work went on, and has continued under Mr. Hogg's personal guidance. The work of the Institute was of so acceptable and attractive a character to youths and young men generally, that the membership gradually rose to 1,000, and when the premises of the old Polytechnic in Regent Street, came into the market in 1882, Mr. Quintin Hogg purchased them and adapted them for the work of his Institute. From that time, the membership numbers went up by leaps and bounds; and now, 1891, after the lapse of nine years, so remarkable has been the vitality and growth of the place, that last session the members and students exceeded the almost incredible figure of 12,000 all told. The work of the Polytechnic is of a three-fold character—viz., social, educational, and religious, but attendance at any of the religious meetings or classes is perfectly optional. Upon the purchase of the lease, and the adaptation and enlargement of premises, and their maintenance for the last nine years, during which period over 100,000 members and students have been enrolled, Mr. Hogg has expended over £100,000, and it is with considerable satisfaction that the friends of the Institution are viewing the proposals of the Charity Commissioners to grant such an endowment as will ensure the permanency of the Institution. For years, from early evening until closing time at night, he has been on the spot, making the acquaintance of members, and in many ways giving the Polytechnic boys the benefit of his experience and advice—being to them, to use the oft-quoted, though none the less true, adage, both "friend, philosopher, and guide." We regret to say that this devotion to work has already told most seriously upon Mr. Hogg's health, which for the last five or six years has given his friends great anxiety. Being an acute sufferer from an internal complaint, for which even the best physicians in the land have failed to provide a remedy, Mr. Hogg is compelled to winter abroad, the climate which suits him best being that of the West Indies, where, in connection with his immense sugar plantations, he can, to a degree, combine with the change of climate a certain amount of work. The periods, however, that he is in England are constantly devoted to his work at the Polytechnic. All this work is, however, but one aspect of what has been a very active business life. On leaving Eton, Mr. Hogg entered the old-established West Indian house of Bosanquet, Curtis, & Co., as a junior, and is now the head of the firm, its present title being Hogg, Curtis, Campbell & Co. That he has been eminently successful in business goes without saying; but with all his keen zest for commercial life, we do not err in stating that the warmest side of his heart has ever been towards schemes for the benefit of the young mechanics and artisans of London. Business claims have necessitated more foreign travel than falls to the lot of most men, and there is not a quarter of the globe in which Mr. Hogg has not, uniting business with the object nearest his heart, been able to study the social questions of the day. At one time he was much pressed to enter Parliament, and was in 1886 invited by the electors of Westminster to stand as their candidate. Indifferent health, however, and a feeling that public life would interfere with his work at the Polytechnic, caused him to decline the invitation. A few years later, however, upon the constitution of the London County Council, he was spontaneously elected Alderman. In 1871 he married the daughter of Mr. William Graham, the late M.P. for Glasgow, which lady entered with heart and soul into the work which her husband had made his chief pleasure, and took a motherly interest in the boys; conducting classes, meetings, &c., which interest she has kept up to the present day; one of the chief items in connection with the Polytechnic work being a Bible Class which Mrs. Hogg conducts on Thursday evenings, in addition to the classes which she superintends at the Young Women's Branch of the Polytechnic.

HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFURST, Clodwig Carl Victor, Prince of, born at Rothenburg, March 31, 1819, is the second son of Francis Joseph, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst (of the line of Waldenburg). On the death of his father in 1841, Clodwig had just begun his judicial and historical studies in the University of Göttingen. A year later, after having passed his examination with distinction, he took a subordinate position in the public service as Auscultator in the Office of Justice at Ehrenbreitstein. He next became Referendary of the Government at Potsdam. While working thus diligently at his post in Prussia, the Landgrave of Hessen-Rheinfels-Rothenburg died, and the princely family of Hohenlohe succeeded to a rich inheritance, including the lordships of Ratibor and Corvey. The event, however, did not alter Clodwig's position. His elder brother took the domains of Ratibor and Corvey, to which the King of Prussia, William IV., added the title of Duke. In 1845, on the death of his brother, Philip Ernest, Clodwig succeeded, with the consent of his elder brother, to the old family seat of Schillingsfurst, and, forsaking the Prussian service, took up his permanent residence in Bavaria. Thus at twenty-seven years of age he became an hereditary member of the Bavarian parliament. The ministry, meanwhile, in Frankfort, sent him as Ambassador to Athens, Florence, and Rome. In 1849 he returned to Frankfort. Having married the Princess of Sayn-Witgenstein, by whom he has a numerous family, he retired for some ten years into private life, paying frequent visits to England, France, and Italy. In 1860 the prince again entered upon parliamentary life, and favoured throughout an alliance with Prussia. Towards the end of 1866 the youthful king requested Hohenlohe to prepare and lay before him a programme of the principles which were to serve eventually as a ministerial policy. Prince Hohenlohe fulfilled his commission to the satisfaction of the king, and on Jan. 1, 1867, succeeded Pfordten as Bavarian Minister. The whole of Germany at last adopted the Hohenlohe programme. In 1868 and 1869, Prince Hohenlohe was elected Vice-President of the Customs Parliament of the German Federation. In his capacity as Foreign Minister of Bavaria, he issued his famous circular of April 9, 1869, directing the attention of the European cabinets to the serious consequences likely to arise from the decrees of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican. Hoping to get the Pope to withdraw his political opposition, and viewing mere religious innovations with extreme indifference, the Prussian Government slighted the warnings of the Bavarian minister, and refused to take action against the contemplated decrees. In consequence of this desertion by the principal exponent of the Unity party, Prince Hohenlohe could not hold out against the attacks of the combined Particularists, Catholics, and Austriacanti in the Bavarian Parliament, and had to resign (March 7, 1870). He then resumed his seat in the Munich House of Peers; and in a few months, on France threatening war, made himself conspicuous by insisting upon the participation of Bavaria in the great national feud. Upon the successful termination of the war in 1871, he was elected member of the first German Parliament, and, in recognition of his patriotism, immediately became Vice-President thereof. In May, 1874, after the deplorable exit of Count Harry Arnim, Prince Hohenlohe was chosen German Ambassador in Paris. He was one of the German plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. In August of that year he was re-elected to the Reichstag on the second ballot, at Forchheim, Kulmbach, Bavaria, polling 9,800 votes, while his Catholic competitor had 8,600. After the death of Marshal Manteuffel, Prince Hohenlohe was appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, a position which he still holds.

HOHENZOLLERN, Hereditary Prince of, H.R.H., Leopold-Etienne-Charles-Antoine-Gustave-Edouard-Thassilo, Prince of Hohenzollern, Burgrave of Nurenberg, Count of Sigmaringen and Veringen, Count of Berg and Seigneur of Haigerloch, &c., is the eldest son of the late Prince Charles Anthoine of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and was born Sept. 22, 1835, and studied in the Universities of Bonn and Berlin. His Royal Highness succeeded his father on June 2, 1885; is an hereditary member of the Chamber of Seigneurs of Prussia; general of Prussian infantry in the suite of the first regiment of foot guards; chief of the "Prince Charles Antoine de Hohenzollern" regiment of fusiliers; and Chevalier of the Order of the Black Eagle, &c., and is well known in connection with his candidature for the throne of Spain, which ultimately gave rise to the Franco-German war. On Sept. 12, 1861, the Prince married, at Lisbon, the Princess Antonia of Portugal, Duchesse de Saxe, born Feb. 17, 1845, by whom he has three sons. He is said to be an excellent Spanish scholar.

HOLDEN, The Rev. Hubert Ashton, M.A., LL.D., member of an old Staffordshire family, was born in 1822, educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, under the late Bishops of Peterborough (Dr. Jeune) and Manchester (Dr. J. Prince Lee), and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1847. After having obtained in his first year of residence the First Bell University Scholarship, he graduated B.A. in 1845 as junior optime and senior classic. He discharged the duties of Assistant-Tutor and Classical Lecturer of his college from 1848 until 1853, when he was appointed the first Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College. From 1858 to 1883 he was Head Master of Ipswich School. In 1890 he was appointed by the Crown to a Fellowship of the University of London, in which he had been Classical Examiner for two periods, 1869—1874, and 1886—1890. Dr Holden has edited "Aristophanes," with notes (vol. i., 3rd edit., 1868; vol. ii., part only published, 1869); Collections of English Poetry and Prose, for translation into Greek and Latin, in four parts, entitled "Foliorum Silvula" (part I. edit. 11, 1888; part II., edit. 4, 1890, and part III., edit. 3, 1864); and "Foliorum Centuriæ" (edit. 10, 1888); select translations of the same, entitled "Folia Silvulæ" (vol. i. 1865, vol. ii. 1870); Cicero "De Officiis" (edit. 6, 1886); "Speech for Cn. Plancius" (edit. 2, 1883); Plutarch's "Lives of the Gracchi," 1885; "Life of Sulla," 1886; "Life of Nicias," 1887; "Life of Timoleon," 1889; Xenophon's "Cyropædeia," in 3 vols. 1887—1890; and the "Octavius" of Minucius Felix, 1853, for the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press; also Plutarch's "Life of Themistokles" (edit. 2, 1884), with introduction and commentary; Xenophon's "Hiero" (edit. 3, 1888); and "Œconomicus" (edit. 4, 1889); Cicero "Speech for P. Sestius" (edit. 3, 1889), for Macmillan's Classical Series.

HOLE, The Very Rev. Samuel Reynolds, D.D., Dean of Rochester, was born on

Dec. 5, 1819, is the son of Samuel Hole Esq., of Caunton Manor, Notts, and was educated at the Grammar School, Newark-on-Trent, and at Brasenose College, Oxford. He was ordained Deacon, 1844; Priest, 1845; and became Curate of Caunton, 1844; Vicar, 1850; Rural Dean of Southwell, 1865; Prebendary of Lincoln, 1875; Proctor in Convocation, 1875; Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1885; Select Preacher to the University of Oxford, 1885-6; and Dean of Rochester, 1887. Dean Hole is the author of "A Little Tour in Ireland," illustrated by John Leech, 1858; "A Book about Roses," 1859, this has run through many editions, and has been translated into several languages; "Six of Spades," 1860; "Nice and her Neighbours," 1881; "Hints to Preachers," 1881; and of numerous pamphlets, sermons, and speeches.

HOLE, William, R.S.A., only child of Richard Hole, M.D., of Salisbury, and Anne, his wife, the daughter of Dr. Fergusson, Governor of Sierra Leone, was born in Salisbury on Nov. 7, 1846. On the death of his father from cholera in 1849, his mother returned to her family then residing in Edinburgh, and her son was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and University. In 1874 he was apprenticed to a firm of Civil Engineers. After four years he took a trip to Italy and developed latent artistic instincts in the congenial studio atmosphere of Rome. On his return he could find no employment as an engineer, and definitely abandoned that profession for art. He was trained, in a sort of way, at the Edinburgh School of Art, and then learned his business under Cameron and Chalmers at the school of the Royal Scottish Academy. He was elected associate of that body in 1878 and full Academician in 1889. He is also a member of the Royal Scottish Water-Colour Society, and of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers. Mr. Hole's claim to distinction is perhaps chiefly due to his power as an etcher, in which art he certainly has taken a foremost place. His principal pictures are: "The End of the '45," 1879; "The Evening of Culloden," 1880; "Prince Charlie's Parliament," 1881; "The Fill of the Boats," 1883; "If Thou hadst known," 1884; "News of Flodden," 1886; "Gethsemane," 1887; and many portraits. His principal *original* etchings are: "Quasi Cursores," portraits of the professors of the Edinburgh University in its Tercentenary Year, 1884; and "The Canterbury Pilgrims," 1888 (36 inch plate). His other etchings are "Mill on the Yare," after Crome, 1888; "He is Coming," after Mattys Mario, 1889; "The Lawyers," after J. F. Millet, 1890; "Six plates after Thomson of Duddingstone," 1889; and many others. A large plate after Constable's "Leaping Horse," was published in the autumn of 1890. In 1876 Mr. Hole married Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Lindsay, Esq., W.S.

HOLLAND, The Rev. Canon Henry Scott, was born at Ledbury, Herefordshire, in 1847, and educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford. He took a first class in the Final Schools in 1870, and in the same year was elected to a senior studentship at Christ Church. He was ordained at Cuddesdon in 1872, and was afterwards Theological Tutor at Christ Church. He was Select Preacher at Oxford in 1882, Proctor in 1882-83, and Censor of Christ Church in 1883. In 1882 he was appointed Canon of Truro and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop, and in 1884 was made Canon of St. Paul's. He has published several volumes of sermons, "Logic and Life," 1882; "Good Friday at St. Paul's;" "Creed and Character," 1886; "Christ or Ecclesiastes," 1887; "On Behalf of Belief," 1888; an article on "Justin Martyr," in the Dictionary of Christian Biography; and an Essay in "Lux Mundi."

HOLLAND, The Right Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan, Bart. *See* KNUTSFORD, LORD.

HOLLAND, Professor Thomas Erskine, D.C.L., LL.D., son of the Rev. T. A. Holland, rector of Poynings, Sussex (author of "Dryburgh Abbey and other poems"), was born at Brighton, July 17, 1835. After entering Oxford as a member of Balliol College, he obtained a Demyship at Magdalen; a First Class in the Final Classical School; a Fellowship at Exeter College; and a Chancellor's Prize. He was called to the Bar in 1863, and practised on the Home Circuit. In 1874 he was elected Vinerian Reader of English Law at Oxford, but resigned that office on being elected, a few months later, Chichele Professor of International Law. He has frequently been law examiner at Oxford, as also (1870-75) in the University of London, and (1878-80) to the Inns of Court. He is a member of the Institut de Droit International; a knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy; D.C.L. of Oxford; Fellow of All Souls' College; Assessor of the Chancellor's Court; Hon. Prof. in the University of Perugia; Hon. LL.D. of the Universities of Bologna and Glasgow; and Hon. Member of the University of St. Petersburg. Among his published works are "An Essay on Composition Deeds," 1864; "Essays on the Form of the Law," 1870; "The Institutes of Justinian as a recension of the Institutes of Gaius," 1873, 2nd edit. 1881; "Select Titles from the Digest" (with Mr. C. L. Shadwell), 1874-81; "Alberici Gentilis de Jure Belli," 1877; "The European Concert in the Eastern Question," 1885; "A Manual of Naval Prize Law," issued by authority of the Lords of the Admiralty, 1888; but he is probably best known by his "Elements of Jurisprudence," which, first published in 1880, is already in its fourth edition, and has become a text book in most English and American Universities and law schools.

HOLLINGSHEAD, John, son of Mr. Henry R. Hollingshead, of the Irish Chamber; born in London, Sept. 9, 1827, was educated at Homerton, and entered business early; but preferring journalism, became connected with several leading daily and weekly newspapers, as well as magazines. He joined the staff of *Household Words* in 1857; was a constant contributor to that periodical and to *All the Year Round*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, *Good Words*, and *Once a Week*. From 1859 to 1864 he published several volumes of essays and stories, chiefly on life in London. He has written one or two originial dramatic pieces, and was for ten years the dramatic critic of the *Daily News*, *London Review*, &c., and is a member of the Dramatic Authors' Society. Mr. Hollingshead opened the Gaiety Theatre, in the Strand, in Dec., 1868, and he has only lately ceased to be its lessee and manager. He has had three metropolitan theatres under his direction at one time, with the most powerful combination of actors in London. He has also been the director of the principal theatre in Manchester. In 1879 he induced the whole Comédie Française to visit London and play for six weeks at the Gaiety. A collection of his writings was published under the title of "Miscellanies: Stories and Essays," 3 vols., 1874; two other small collections in 1882 and 1883, called respectively "Plain English" and "Footlights;" and in 1877 he made a successful adaptation of MM. Meilhac and Halevy's "La Cigale," under the title of "The Grasshopper." Mr. Hollingshead is a director of several large variety theatre companies in London, the provinces and abroad, and is the managing director of "Niagara in London," the popular panorama which Mr. Hollingshead organised for some American friends.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, M.D., Hon. LL.D. Cambridge, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Aug. 29, 1809. He graduated at Harvard College in 1829, and began the study of law, which he abandoned for that of medicine. Having attended the hospitals of Paris and other European cities, he began practice in Boston in 1836; in 1838 was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College; and in 1847 was appointed to a similar professorship in the Medical School of Harvard University, from which he retired in 1882. As early as 1831 his contributions in verse appeared in various periodicals, and his reputation as a poet was established by the delivery of a metrical essay, entitled "Poetry," which was followed by others in rapid succession. As a writer of songs, lyrics, and poems for festive occasions, he occupies the first place. He was for many years a popular lecturer. In 1857 he began, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, a series of articles under the title of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which were followed, in 1860, by "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," in 1872 by "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," and in 1885 by "The New Portfolio." In addition he has published "Astræa," 1850; "Currents and Counter-Currents in Medical Science," 1861; "Elsie Venner, a Romance of Destiny," 1861; "Borderlands in some Provinces of Medical Science," 1862; "Songs in Many Keys," 1864; "Soundings from the Atlantic," 1864; "Humorous Poems," 1865; "The Guardian Angel," 1868; "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," 1870; "Songs of Many Seasons," 1874; "John L. Motley, a Memoir," 1878; "The Iron Gate and other Poems," 1880; "Medical Essays," 1883; "Pages from an Old Volume of Life," 1883; "Ralph Waldo Emerson," 1884; "A Mortal Antipathy," 1885; "Our Hundred Days in Europe," 1887; "Before the Curfew," 1888; and numerous poems recited at various réunions and dinners. In 1886 he visited England, where he was received with great cordiality. Editions of his collected poems have appeared from time to time, the first in 1836, the last in 1889. He has contributed largely to current medical literature, as well as to the literary journals and reviews. A series of genial papers from his pen, entitled "Over the Teacups," appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* during 1890.

HOOK, James Clarke, R.A., was born in London, Nov. 21, 1819. His father, Mr. James Hook, was the Judge Arbitrator in the Mixed Commission Courts, Sierra

Leone, and his mother was the second daughter of Dr. Adam Clarke, the biblical commentator. The future artist was entered as a student of the Royal Academy in 1836, and his progress from the outset was marked and encouraging. He took the first Medals in the life and painting schools in 1842. He obtained the gold Medal for historical painting in 1845, the subject being "The Finding of the Body of Harold." Up to this time Mr. Hook had chiefly confined himself to subjects from English history, and occasional portraits. In 1846 he obtained the travelling pension of the Royal Academy for three years, and in the same year married the third daughter of Mr. James Burton, solicitor, and went to Italy. After eighteen months' absence he gave up half his pension, and returned to England. He now began painting subjects from Italian and French history and poetry, and occasionally from Scripture. Of this class may be mentioned the following, all exhibited at the Royal Academy: "Pamphilus relating his Story," a subject from Boccacio, 1844; "The Song of Olden Time," 1845; "The Controversy between the Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham," 1846; "Bassanio commenting on the Caskets," a scene in the Merchant of Venice, 1847; "The Emperor Otho IV. and the Maid Gualdrada," 1848; "The Chevalier Bayard wounded at Brescia," also, "Othello's First Suspicion," and "Bianca Capello," 1849; "Escape of Francesco Novello di Carrara and the Lady Taddea," and "A Dream of Venice," 1850. Mr. Hook was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1850, and attained the full honours of the Academy in 1860. He exhibited "The Rescue of the Brides of Venice," and "The Defeat of Shylock," 1851; "The Story of Torello," from Boccacio, and "Othello's Description of Desdemona," 1852; "The Chevalier Bayard knighting the Son of the Duke of Bourbon," and "Isabella of Castille and the Idle Nuns," 1853; "Incidents in the Persecution of the Protestants in Paris," 1854; and "Gratitude of the Mother of Moses for the Safety of her Child," 1855. About this period Mr. Hook returned to his first inclination, and devoted himself chiefly to pastoral and modern subjects. Of examples in his later style we may instance the following: "The Birthplace of the Streamlet," "The Market Morning," and "The Shepherd's Boy," 1855; "The Fisherman's Good-Night," 1856; "A Signal on the Horizon," and "The Ship-Boy's Letter," 1857; "A Pastoral," with a quaint inscription from Spenser, and "The Coast-Boy Gathering Eggs," 1858. Of late years Mr. Hook has devoted himself to marine subjects. "Luff, Boy!" "A Cornish Gift," and "The Skipper Ashore," 1859; "Leaving Cornwall for the Whitby Fishing," 1861; "The Trawlers," 1862; "Fish from the Doggerbank," 1870; "Salmon Trappers, Norway," "Norwegian Haymakers," "Market Girls on a Fjord," 1871; "As Jolly as a Sand-Boy," 1872; "Hearts of Oak," and "The Samphire Gatherer," 1875; "Crabbers," 1876; "A Gull Catcher," "The Coral Fisher, Amalfi," 1878; "Little to Earn and Many to Keep," "Mushroom Gatherers," and "Tanning Nets: Witches and Cauldrons from the Macbeth Country," 1879; "King Baby: the White Sands of Iona," "Home with the Tide," "Sea-Pools," and "Mussel-Gardens," 1880; "Diamond Merchants, Cornwall," and "Past Work," 1881; "Caller Herrin'," and "Devon Harvest Cart: the Last Handful Home," 1882; "Catching a Mermaid," "Love Lightens Toil," "The Wily Angler," "Carting for 'Farmer Pengelly,'" 1883; "The Broken Oar," 1886; "The Sea-weed Raker," 1889; "Last Night's Disaster," and "A Jib for the New Smack," 1890.

HOOKER, Sir Joseph Dalton, M.D., K.C.S.I., C.B., P.P.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Cantab., Dubl., Edin., and Glas.), is the second and only surviving son of the late Sir William Jackson Hooker, Regius Professor of Botany in Glasgow University, and subsequently Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, by Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Dawson Turner, F.R.S., banker, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. He was born at Halesworth, Suffolk, June 30, 1817, and was educated at the High School and University of Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1839. At the age of twenty-one he accompanied, officially as assistant-surgeon, but in reality as naturalist, the famous expedition of Sir James Clark Ross, fitted out by the Government for the purpose of investigating the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism in the South Circumpolar seas. The result of his researches during this voyage was a series of superb volumes on the botany of the Southern reigons, embracing the flora of the Auckland Islands, New Zealand, and Tasmania. By a comparison of the new plants discovered by him with those of other parts of the world, he succeeded in advancing our knowledge of the laws which govern the distribution of plants over the surface of the earth. He returned to this country after an absence of four years. In 1846 he accepted the appointment of botanist to the Geological Survey of Great Britain under Sir H. de la Bèche, and he contributed a valuable paper to the second volume of the "Records" of that institution on the vegetation of the Carboniferous period as compared with that of the present day; and another on the structure of coal-fossils. In 1847 Dr. Hooker undertook a journey to India for the purpose of investigating the plants of tropical countries, and the flora of a hitherto unexplored region of the Himalayas. In the course of his travels in these remote districts he was for some time kept prisoner by the Rajah of Sikkim. He returned in 1851, and published two very interesting volumes of "Himalayan Journals," and a number of scientific works on the botany of India. In 1850, while in India, he published some beautiful sketches of rhododendrons from the Sikkim Himalaya, several of which have since been introduced into England. These expeditions, though partly at his own expense, were conducted under the authority of Government, which supplied some of the funds. He was appointed, in 1855, Assistant-Director of Kew Gardens; and, on his father's death, in 1865, succeeded to the Directorship, which he resigned in 1885. He was some time Examiner in Natural Science, of candidates for medical appointments in the Royal Army and in the late East India Company's service, and Examiner in Botany to the London University and Apothecaries' Company. In the autumn of 1860 he, the late Admiral Washington, and D. Hanbury, F.L.S., made a tour in Syria, during which he paid special attention to the oaks of that country. Dr. Hooker presided over the meeting of the British Association, held at Norwich in 1868. The main subject of his address, which gave rise to much controversy, was the consideration of the views put forward from time to time by Mr. Darwin on the doctrine of the continuous evolution of life, and in connection with this, on what is termed "natural selection," together with his theory of the "origin of species." To Darwin's notions, expressed in their fullest extent, Dr. Hooker gave his entire adhesion. He was appointed a Companion of the Bath (Civil Division) in 1869. In April, 1871, Dr. Hooker left England for Morocco, in company with Mr. John Ball, F.R.S., and Mr. G. Maw, F.L.S., his purpose being to collect the plants of that comparatively unexplored country. On the 16th of May he and his companions made the ascent of the Great Atlas, the summit of which mountain had never before been trodden by a European; and at the close of June he returned to Kew, bringing a large collection of plants. In 1873 Dr. Hooker was elected President of the Royal Society, and resigned in 1878, when the late Mr. W. Spottiswoode was chosen as his successor. In 1877 he was created Knight Commander of the Star of India, for his services to the Government of India. In that year he paid a visit of three months' duration to the United States, where he was most cordially received by the leading scientific men. On his return he presented to Kew a large collection of seeds and museum specimens, and herbarium of about a thousand species, together with notes on the distribution of the North American trees in particular. In 1854 he was awarded a Royal Medal; and, in 1887, the Copley Medal by the Royal Society. In 1884, the Founders' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society was awarded to him "for his eminent services in scientific geography;" and in 1883 the Society of Arts presented to him their Albert Medal for the services he has rendered to the arts, manufactures, and commerce by promoting an accurate knowledge of the floras and economic vegetable products of the several colonies and dependencies of the Empire. Sir Joseph is a member of various learned societies, and a corresponding member of the Institute of France. His works are:—"Botany of the Antarctic Voyage," 6 vols., 4to, 1847-1860; "Rhododendrons of the Sikkim-Himalaya," 1849-51; "Himalayan Journals," 2 vols., 8vo, 1854; "Genera Plantarum," 1862, *et seq.*; "The Student's Flora of the British Islands," 1870; "The Flora of British India," 1874; "Journal of a Tour in Morocco and the Great Atlas," 1878.

HOPETOUN, The Earl of, John Adrian Louis Hope, Governor of the Colony of Victoria, in succession to Sir Henry Loch, was born at Hopetoun House, N.B., Sept. 25, 1860, and is the son of the 6th Earl, and Etheldred Anne, daughter of C. T. S. Birch-Reynardson, Esq., and was educated at Eton College. He passed at Sandhurst in 1879, but did not enter the army. He was appointed Lieutenant, Lanarkshire Yeomanry 1880; is a Deputy-Lieut. for Linlithgow, Lanark, and Dumfries; and Justice of the Peace for Linlithgow. Earl Hopetoun was Junior Whip in the House of Lords from 1883 to 1886; was a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen from 1885-89; and was Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland 1887-88-89. He is Hon. Colonel of the Forth Submarine Mining Volunteer Corps; and was made Governor of the

Colony of Victoria in 1889, and in the same year was made G.C.M.G. He married, in 1886, the Hon. Hersey Alice Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, daughter of the fourth Baron Ventry.

HOPKINS, Edward J., Mus. Doc., born in Westminster, June 30, 1818, was admitted at the age of eight, as a chorister in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, where he remained till his voice broke in 1833. He then became a pupil of Thomas Forbes Walmisley, organist of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. About a twelvemonth afterwards, Sept. 17, 1834, Mr. Hopkins played for and obtained his first appointment, that of organist to Mitcham Church, Surrey, at the early age of sixteen. This post he exchanged for that of organist to St. Peter's, Islington, in 1838. The same year he obtained the Gresham gold medal for his anthem, "Out of the Deep;" and in the year 1840, he obtained a similar prize for his anthem, "God is gone up," the umpires being Dr. Crotch, Mr. W. Horsley, and Sir John Goss. In 1841 he accepted the position of organist to St. Luke's Church, Berwick-street, where he remained until 1843. During that time he executed a task calling for much diligence and patience, viz.:—that of "scoring" two sets of old madrigals from the separate and unbarred part books for the Musical Antiquarian Society,—Thomas Weelkes's first set of madrigals, 1597, and John Bennet's first set of madrigals, 1599; the former of which was published in the early part of 1843, and the other a few years later. About that time he began to publish a series of arrangements for the organ, the first three numbers of which were devised for the GG organ, to the use of which he had been trained; but the remainder of the series were laid out for the CC organ, to which, in conjunction with Dr. Gauntlett and Henry Smart, Mr. Hopkins became an early adherent. On May 7, 1843, Mr. Hopkins played his first probationary service at the Temple Church, and in the following October he was formally appointed "Organist to the Honourable Societies of the Temple," by the Treasurers and Benchers of those two ancient Inns. In 1849, the octave and a half of F pedals were removed from the Temple organ, and a proper set, of the range of two octaves and a half (from CCC to F), were laid down in their stead. For the opening of the organ with this important improvement, the service known as "Hopkins in F" was written, and was soon followed by the second service in A major. Previous to this, however, he had resumed publication of the series of organ arrangements for the CC organ, introducing the Continental oblong form for the printing; and he had also issued his "Four Preludial Pieces." In Sept., 1850, Mr. Hopkins delivered a course of four lectures at the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, on "The Construction and Capabilities of the Organ, illustrated with Diagrams, etc.," which, on receiving the request that they should be printed, were developed into the book since entitled "The Organ: its History and Construction," by Dr. Rimbault and E. J. Hopkins. In 1880 Dr. Hopkins's history of the Organ appeared in Sir George Grove's "Dictionary of Music," and in 1883, at the request of the Treasurers of the two hon. societies, Dr. Hopkins undertook the rather heavy task of preparing a new book of the words of the anthems, and a pointed psalter with chants, for the express use of the Temple Church. Dr. Hopkins has composed a number of anthems, services, and voluntaries, and has received many honourable distinctions in recognition of his services to music.

HOPKINSON, John, F.R.S., D.Sc., was born at Manchester, in 1849, and is the eldest son of Mr. Alderman Hopkinson. His mother is a daughter of the late Mr. John Dewhurst, of Skipton. The rudiments of his education were obtained under Mr. C. Willmore, at Lindow Grove School, and subsequently at Queenwood College. In his sixteenth year he went to Owens College, where he remained for two and a half years, and then went to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1871 he was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman. While at Cambridge he graduated at London University, where he took the D.Sc. degree. In 1872 he joined Messrs. Chance & Co., near Birmingham, as their engineer, and resided in Birmingham about six years, and then removed to London. He has introduced many improvements into lighthouse apparatus, notably the group flashing apparatus, and has been uniformly successful in all his designs, which now probably exceed in number, as far as special forms are concerned, those of any other engineer. Upon his removal to London, besides his special work, he commenced general practice as an engineer, and has since then devoted very careful attention to electrical engineering. His work in connection with dynamos has been very important. In his paper before the Mechanical Engineers in 1879 he first introduced the methods of graphically depicting certain phenomena by means of characteristic curves. The use of these curves has become as common and as useful in dynamo work as indicator curves are in engine work. Dr. Hopkinson's purely scientific work relates principally to electrostatics and magnetism, on which subjects he has presented several papers to the Royal Society. Papers by Dr. Hopkinson have been read also before the Institution of Civil Engineers, and the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Dr. Hopkinson was elected a member of the Royal Society in 1878; and, during 1890, one of the Society's Medals was awarded to him; and, in the same year, he was elected President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

HOPPS, John Page, was born in London, Nov. 6, 1834, and was educated in London and at the Baptist College, Leicester. He entered the Baptist ministry at Hugglescote and Ibstock, Leicestershire in 1855; and became assistant to The Rev. George Dawson at the Church of the Saviour, Birmingham, in 1858. He then accepted an invitation from a Unitarian Church at Sheffield; and afterwards was Unitarian minister at Dukinfield and Glasgow. At Glasgow he was elected a member of the first School Board, being the only representative there of the principle of secular education only in public schools. In 1876 he became minister of the Great Meeting, Leicester, where he now resides. For thirty years, in addition to the ordinary gatherings of his congregation, he has held meetings of working people on Sunday afternoons in public halls, at Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Glasgow, and Leicester, for worship and "the uplifting of the life." During part of this time in Leicester he closed his chapel on winter evenings, and gathered together immense audiences of working people in the Floral Hall. He was proprietor and editor of the *Truthseeker* for twenty-five years, from 1863 to 1887, and is the author of a great number of works on theological and religious subjects, including a "Revised Old Testament" for young people, a "Life of Jesus," for the young, and several volumes of non-controversial sermons, also of various hymns and poems. He is the writer of the most widely circulated statement of the Unitarian Faith, of which four hundred thousand copies have been issued. The following are some of Mr. Hopps's sermons:—"Fear of Evil Mastered by Faith in God," "Self-possession through Endurance," "The Goodness of God in a World of Struggle," "Love for God a Power Working with us for Good." Mr. Hopps has always been a social reformer, and an advocate of co-operation, and a politician. In 1885 he contested South Paddington against Lord Randolph Churchill, and in 1889 was invited to be the Liberal candidate for St. Georges-in-the-East. He has written a series of papers on the Irish question, which have had a combined circulation of over a quarter of a million. He has been a frequent contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Daily News*, the *Star*, and the *Echo*. He is the editor of *The Coming Day*, the first number of which was published Jan. 1, 1891.

HOPWOOD, Charles Henry, Q.C., son of J. S. S. Hopwood, of Chancery Lane, solicitor, was born in July, 1829, and educated at a private school and afterwards at King's College, London. He became Barrister, of the Middle Temple, in 1853, practised on the Northern Circuit and in London, and was made Queen's Counsel in 1874. He was elected M.P. for Stockport, 1874, and was returned again in 1880, but rejected in 1885. He was elected Bencher of the Middle Temple, 1876, and Reader, 1885; was appointed Recorder of Liverpool, Feb., 1886; attained considerable practice, and was joint author of "Election Cases," Hopwood & Philbrick, and Hopwood & Coltman. He advocated the cause of Trades Unions, defending at the Bar their members against prosecution and insisting upon protection to their funds against the prejudice of the time. In the House of Commons he assisted in amending the laws as to Employers and Workmen, and pressed forward Reforms in the Summary Jurisdiction of Justices to reduce the frequency and length of inprisonments. He advocated the creation of a Court of Appeal in Indictable cases. He worked for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts as to Women, as well as of the Vaccination laws. Always advanced in political opinions, he supported every extension of the Suffrage. He is earnest for a merciful administration of the criminal law, which he believes to be harsh and inconsiderate, producing conviction of the innocent, and despair, not reform, of the guilty.

HORE, Edward Coode, F.R.G.S., was born in Islington on July 23, 1848. His parents were of two old Cornish families. He was educated chiefly in a private school at Cambridge, and was apprenticed, at the age of sixteen, to the owner of a London ship, and visited nearly every part of the world, serving on more than twenty different vessels, from the small coasting schooner to the first-class mail steamer, and passed through all the grades of apprentice, able seaman, boatswain, third, second, and chief officer, and master. In March, 1877, Captain Hore was appointed to the London Missionary Society's pioneer expedition in Central Africa. He lived on the shores of Lake Tanganyika for about ten years, first at Ujiji, then at Niumkorlo (South end) and subsequently on Kavala Island. He surveyed the 1,000 mile coast line of Lake Tanganyika in a little log canoe, and discovered the Lukuga to be the true outlet of the lake. In 1884 Captain Hore returned to England to report upon his work. In 1882 he took the sections of a steel life-boat, on trucks, from Saadani to Ujiji, a distance of 836 miles, in less than 100 days. In 1888 he finished the building of the steam yacht the "The Good News," on Lake Tanganyika. Captain Hore received a gold chronometer from the Government of the French Republic for attention and assistance to the late Abbé Debaize; and, in 1890, received the Cuthbert Peek grant from the Royal Geographical Society. Captain Hore is the author of "A Boat Journey Across Africa," and "A Ray of Light in the Dark Continent."

HORE, Annie Boyle, wife of the above Edward Coode Hore, was born in Bloomsbury, London, April 8, 1853. She was educated at Queen's College, and gained the Monteagle Scholarship in 1867. In 1882 Mrs. Hore commenced her travels in Central Africa; the first journey she started from Saadani and reached Mambria, 200 miles inland, trying the experiment of wheels. In 1884 Mrs. Hore started from Quillimane to try to reach Tanganyika by the Nyassa route, but after a five days' journey up the Kwa-kwa river in a little open boat, she was obliged to turn back from Marandeni, on account of war between the Portuguese and the natives. A month later Mrs. Hore joined her husband at Delagoa Bay, and together they took the old road to Ujiji, viâ Saadani, Mpwapwa, Ugogo, and Unyamwezi. Mrs. Hore was the first white woman to reach the shores of Lake Tanganyika, and she spent nearly four years on Kavala Island, teaching the children the first rudiments of Christianity and civilisation. Mrs. Hore is the authoress of "To Lake Tanganyika in a Bath Chair," and "The Story of Little Jack the Boy Missionary."

HORNBY, Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Thomas Phipps, K.C.B., is the son, by a sister of the late Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, of the late Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, who served with great distinction in the French wars at the beginning of this century, who was a lieutenant on board the Victory when she carried Lord Nelson's flag, and who received a Gold Medal when in command of the Volage in Sir W. Hoste's action off Lissa. The present Admiral, born in 1825, entered the service on board the Princess Charlotte in 1837, and was present as a midshipman at the bombardment of Acre by Sir Robert Stopford and Sir Charles Napier. He afterwards served under Admiral Percy at the Cape of Good Hope, under his father, Sir Phipps Hornby, in the Pacific and on various other stations. He commanded the first flying squadron as captain, with the rank of commodore, taking the squadron round the world. He has besides had great experience in manœuvring fleets. He was Flag Captain to Sir Sidney Dacres, when that officer commanded the Channel Fleet, and, subsequently, as Rear-Admiral, he himself held that post, succeeding Admiral Wellesley. He attained flag-rank in 1869, and became Vice-Admiral in 1875. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's naval forces in the Mediterranean, and he held that responsible position during the trying times in 1878, when war was apprehended between this country and Russia, and when our fleet was ordered to the Dardanelles. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Aug. 12, 1878. Subsequently he was appointed to succeed Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell as President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for a term of three years, to date from March 1, 1881. He served under Mr. Ward Hunt as a Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, as his father had served in that of the late Lord Derby. He married, in 1853, Emily Frances, daughter of the late Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park, Hants. He is a magistrate for Sussex, in which county he owns the residential property of Little Green, near Petersfield.

HORNBY, The Rev. James John, D.C.L., third son of the late Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, G.C.B., of Little Green, Sussex, was born at Winwick, in 1826, and educated at Eton under the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where, in 1849, he took a first-class in classics. In 1849 he became a Fellow of Brasenose College, and, in 1854, Tutor and Principal of Bishop Cosin's Hall in the University of Durham. Returning to Oxford, in 1864, he became Classical Lecturer at Brasenose; and, in 1866, was Senior Proctor of the University. At the close of the latter year he was elected Second Master of Winchester School, which post he retained till his appointment as Head Master of Eton, in Jan., 1868. Dr. Hornby was appointed one of Her Majesty's honorary chaplains in Feb., 1882, and made D.C.L. of Durham University the same year. He was appointed to the Provostship of Eton, July, 1884.

HORSLEY, John Callcott, R.A., son of the late William Horsley, the well-known musician, and grand-nephew of the late Sir Augustus Callcott, the eminent painter, was born in London, Jan. 29, 1817. His first exhibited picture, painted while he was a youth—"Rent-Day at Haddon Hall in the Sixteenth Century"—was spoken of in high terms by Wilkie. "The Chess Players," "The Rival Musicians," "Waiting for an Answer," were first seen in the British Institution; and he exhibited, for the first time at the Academy, the "Pride of the Village" (now in the Vernon Gallery). This was followed by "The Contrast: Youth and Age," in 1840; "Leaving the Ball," another "Contrast," gay pleasure seekers on the one hand, the homeless outcast on the other, and "The Pedlar," both in 1841; "Winning Gloves," in 1842; and "The Father's Grave," in 1843. In the latter year Mr. Horsley's cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching," gained at Westminster Hall one of the three prizes in the second rank, of £200; and in the trial of skill of 1844 he obtained, by his two small frescoes, a place among the six painters commissioned to execute further samples for the Palace at Westminster. That of 1845, for "Religion," was approved, and the subject executed at large in the House of Lords. In 1847 his colossal oil painting, "Henry V., believing the King dead, assumes the Crown," secured a premium of the third class. Another fresco, which he has been employed to execute, "Satan surprised at the Ear of Eve," is to be seen in a portion of the New Palace, called Poet's Hall. Amongst his later works are "Malvolio i' the Sun practising to his own Shadow;" "Hospitality;" "The Madrigal—'Keep your Time;'" "The Pet of the Common;" "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso" (painted for the late Prince Consort); "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham;" "A Scene from Don Quixote;" "Flower Girls—Town and Country;" "The Holy Communion;" "The Lost Found;" "A Jealous Eye;" "The Duenna's Return;" "The New Dress;" and "Under the Mistletoe;" "The Bashful Swain;" "The Duenna and Her Cares;" "Attack and Defence;" "Detected;" "The Gaoler's Daughter;" "Caught Napping;" "The Banker's Private Room,—Negotiating a Loan;" "Old Folk and Young Folk;" "Pay for Peeping;" "In with You;" "Stolen Glances;" "The other Name?" "The Poet's Theme;" "Sunny Moments;" and a large religious subject with figures of colossal size, entitled "The Healing Mercies of Christ," painted as an altar-piece for the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital; portrait of Thomas Woolcombe, Esq., painted for the South Devon Railway Company; "Under Lock and Key;" "Coming Down to Dinner;" "The World Forgetting;" "Critics on Costume—Fashions Change;" "Le Jour des Morts;" "Life in the Château Gardens at Fontainebleau," 1881; "A Merry Chase in Haddon Hall," 1882; and "Wedding Rings," 1883. In 1882 Mr. Horsley was elected Treasurer of the Royal Academy. He has been very active in bringing together the magnificent collections of "Old Masters" displayed every winter since 1870 at Burlington House.

HORT, The Rev. Fenton John Anthony, D.D., born in Dublin, April 23, 1828, was educated at the Rev. J. Buckland's, Laleham, and at Rugby School, and graduated, in 1850, at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos, and was bracketed third classic. He took honours in the Moral Sciences Tripos, obtaining a first class, and also being awarded the Moral Philosophy Prize, then given by the late Dr. Whewell, the Professor of Moral Philosophy. Mr. Hort won the second place in the First Class of the Natural Sciences Tripos, being distinguished in Physiology and Botany. In 1852 he was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College, which he held until 1857. In that year he was presented to the college living of St. Ippolyts, with Great Wymondley, Hertfordshire, a preferment which he held until 1872, when he returned to Cambridge on being elected a Fellow of Emmanuel College. Since 1872 he has been a constant resident in the University, and has delivered lectures on Theology. He was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Ely (Dr. Harold Browne) from 1871 to 1873, and upon the translation of Bishop Browne to the see of Winchester, Dr. Hort was retained as one of the examining chaplains to that prelate. In 1871 he was elected Hulsean lecturer, and, in 1875, was appointed Lady Margaret's Preacher. On Dec. 18, 1878, he was elected to the Hulsean Professorship of Divinity, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. J. J. S. Perowne to the Deanery of Peterborough. Dr. Hort has contributed numerous articles to Smith and Wace's "Dictionary of Christian Biography," and the "Journal of Philology;" and published, in 1876, "Two Dissertations"—(1) "On Monogenes Theos in Scripture and Tradition," (2) "On the Constantinopolitan and other Eastern Creeds of the Fourth Century." Conjointly with Dr. Westcott he edited a critically revised Greek Text of the New Testament, with an Introduction and critical Appendix in an accompanying volume (1881). He was a member of the company for the Revision of the New Testament. Dr. Hort has several times examined for the Natural Sciences, Moral Sciences, and Theological Triposes. He is a member of the Board of Theological Studies, and a member of the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, and has been a member of the Board of Historical Studies.

HORTON, The Rev. Robert Forman, M.A., an eminent preacher, was born in London, Sept. 18, 1855, and is the son of the Rev. T. G. Horton, at that time minister of Tonbridge Chapel. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, New College, Oxford, of which he was a Fellow, and was Resident in Oxford as Lecturer until the year 1884; but was excluded from a professorship there by reason of his Nonconformist views. He has been Minister of Lyndhurst Road Church, Hampstead, since 1884; and has published the following works: "History of the Romans," and "Inspiration and the Bible."

HOSMER, Harriet, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, Oct. 9, 1830, was educated at Lenox, Massachusetts, and early displayed a taste for art. She received a few lessons in modelling in Boston, and then entered a medical college in St. Louis to study anatomy and dissection. Her first work in marble was a reduced copy of Canova's bust of Napoleon, which was soon followed by an ideal work, "Hesper, or the Evening Star." In 1852 she went to Rome, and became a pupil of Gibson. After two years of study and modelling from the antique, she produced the busts of "Daphne" and "Medusa." Her first full-length figure in marble was Œnone, completed in 1855, and this was followed in the same year by "Puck," of which many copies have been made. Next came a companion piece "Will-o'-the-Wisp." Her reclining statue of "Beatrice Cenci," was completed and exhibited in 1857. A colossal statue of "Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, in chains," was her next important work, followed by the "Sleeping" and the "Waking Faun," and a design of a memorial monument to Abraham Lincoln. Besides her skill in sculpture, Miss Hosmer has exhibited talents for designing and constructing machinery and devising new processes, especially in connection with her own art, such as a method of converting ordinary Italian limestone into marble. She has resided for many years in Rome, making occasional visits to the United States.

HOW, The Right Rev. William Walsham, D.D., Bishop of Wakefield, son of William Wybergh How, Esq., of Shrewsbury, was born in that town, Dec. 13, 1823. From Shrewsbury School he proceeded to Wadham College, Oxford (B.A. 1847). He was successively curate of St. George's Kidderminster, 1846; and of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, 1848; and was collated to the rectory of Whittington, Shropshire, in the diocese of St. Asaph, in 1851. In 1853 he was appointed rural dean of Oswestry, and diocesan inspector of schools; in 1860 he obtained an honorary canonry in St. Asaph's Cathedral; and in 1869 was elected Proctor in Convocation for the diocese. He was one of the Select Preachers at Oxford in 1868-69; and in 1878 he was appointed examining chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield. In 1879 he obtained the rectory of St. Andrew Undershaft with St. Mary Axe, in the City of London, and became a Prebendary in St. Paul's Cathedral; in July the same year the Queen appointed him Suffragan Bishop of Bedford; and, in Feb., 1888, he was translated to the Bishopric of Wakefield. He is the author of various works of a theological and practical character, including "Plain Words," four series; "Practical Sermons," "Lent Lectures on Psalm li.," "Daily Family Prayer for Churchmen," "Pastor in Parochiâ," "Plain Words to Children," "The Parish Priest," "Cambridge Pastoral Lectures," "Words of Good Cheer," and "Poems;" also a "Commentary on the Four Gospels," and "Holy Communion."

HOWARD, His Eminence Edward, Cardinal Priest of the Roman Church, was born at Nottingham, Feb. 13, 1829, being the only son of the late

Edward Gyles Howard, Esq., who was the son of Edward Charles Howard, youngest brother of Bernard Edward, fifteenth Duke of Norfolk. In his youth he served Her Majesty Queen Victoria as an officer in the 2nd Life Guards, but when 26 years old he became a priest in Rome, and attached himself entirely to the service of Pius IX. For about a year he was employed in India in the matter of the Goa schism; and the rest of his ecclesiastical career was spent in Italy. His graceful and dignified bearing was familiar to frequenters at St. Peter's, in which Basilica Archbishop Howard holds the office of archpriest's vicar. He was consecrated Archbishop of Neo Cæsaria, *in partibus infidelium*, in 1872, when he was made Coadjutor Bishop of Frascati, an office which he held for only a few weeks. He was created a Cardinal Priest by Pope Pius IX., March 12, 1877, the titular church assigned to him being that of SS. John and Paul, on the Celian Hill. His Eminence took possession, as Protector, of the English College in Rome, March 24, 1878. In Dec., 1881, he was nominated Archpriest of the Basilica of St. Peter's, and in that capacity he also became Prefect of the Congregation, which has the care of the edifice itself. Cardinal Howard's attainments as a linguist are remarkable. He speaks Arabic, Armenian, and Russian fluently; but his work is practically ended, for he is, we regret to state, suffering from an affection of the brain.

HOWARD, Sir Henry Francis, G.C.B., second son of the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, Cumberland, was born in 1809, educated at Stonyhurst and the University of Edinburgh. He was attached to the mission at Munich in 1828; was several times Chargé d'Affaires; was appointed paid Attaché at Berlin in 1832; Secretary of Legationat the Hague in 1845; was transferred to Berlin in 1846; and was Chargé d'Affaires several times during the succeeding years. He was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil in 1853; was transferred to Lisbon, in 1855; and to Hanover in 1859, when he was appointed Minister-Plenipotentiary to Brunswick and to Oldenburg; and was made a K.C.B. in 1863. Whilst in Berlin, in 1850-52, the task of negotiating the famous treaty of 1852 mainly devolved upon him. He was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the King of Bavaria, Jan. 19, 1866; and was created a G.C.B. in 1872.

HOWARD, General Oliver Otis, LL.D., was born at Leeds, Maine, Nov. 8, 1830. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850; and in 1854 at the Military Academy at West Point, where, in 1857, he was made instructor, and later Assistant-Professor of Mathematics. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he was made Colonel of a regiment of volunteers; commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run; and was made (Sept. 3, 1861) Brigadier-General of volunteers. He lost his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862. He was made Major-General of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; and had the command of a division, at Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Soon after, he was placed in command of the 11th army corps, which was attacked at evening by the Confederate General Jackson, and put to flight, at Chancellorsville, July 1, 1863. He received the thanks of Congress for taking the position of success at Gettysburg. In the following autumn he was sent with his corps to the West; took part in the campaign which followed down to the capture of Atlanta, and commanded the right wing of the army during Sherman's "march to the sea." He was, in Dec., 1864, promoted to Brigadier-General, and in the following March to Brevet-Major-General in the regular army. In May, 1865, he was placed at the head of the Freedman's Bureau, his duties lasting until 1874; and he served also from 1869 to 1873 as President of Howard's University. In 1872 he was sent as special commisioner to the Indians in New Mexico and Arizona; and from 1874 to 1881 he commanded the Department of Columbia on the Indian frontier. In 1881 he took charge for two years of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point; and was subsequently transferred to the command of the Department of the Platte. In 1886 he received his full rank of Major-General, and is now (1891) in charge of the Division of the Atlantic. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Waterton College (Maine) in 1865.

HOWELLS, William Dean, was born at Martinsville, Ohio, March 1, 1837. In 1840 he removed to Hamilton, Ohio, with his father, who was a printer and journalist. He learned the printer's trade of his father, and was afterwards editorially connected with the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and the *Ohio State Journal*. From 1861 to 1865 he was United States Consul at Venice. Returning to America, he engaged in literary labour, and in 1871 became editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, a position which he retained until 1880, when he relinquished it to devote himself exclusively to writing. Besides his papers in that magazine and other periodicals, he has published "Poems of Two Friends," himself and J. J. Piatt, 1860; "Life of Abraham Lincoln," 1860; "Venetian Life," 1866; "Italian Journeys," 1867; "No Love Lost," 1868; "Suburban Sketches," 1870; "Their Wedding Journey," 1872; "A Chance Acquaintance," and "Poems," 1873; "A Foregone Conclusion," 1874; "Counterfeit Presentment," a Comedy, and "A Day's Pleasure," 1876; "The Parlour Car," "Out of the Question," and "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes," 1877; "The Lady of the Aroostook," 1879; "The Undiscovered Country," 1880; "A Fearful Responsibility, and other Stories," and "Dr. Breen's Practice," 1881; "A Modern Instance," 1882; "A Woman's Reason," and "The Sleeping Car," 1883; "The Register," 1884; "The Elevator," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," and "The Garrotters," 1885; "Indian Summer," and "Tuscan Cities," 1886; "The Minister's Charge," and "April Hopes," 1887; "Annie Kilburn," and "Modern Italian Poets," 1888; and "A Hazard of New Fortunes," 1889. His latest work "The Shadow of a Dream," 1890. Under the title of "Choice Biography," he edited, in 1877-78, a series of eight small volumes. For several years he has conducted a regular department, *The Editor's Study*, in *Harper's Magazine*. All his works have been largely circulated in England, where, of late years, he has become almost as well known as in his own country.

HOWLAND, The Hon. Sir William Pearce, C.B., K.C.M.G., was born at Pawlings, Duchess Co., N.Y., May 29, 1811, but removed to Canada in 1830. He at once engaged in business at Toronto, and in time became one of the largest mill-proprietors in the Dominion. He was returned for West York in 1857, and sat in the Legislature of Canada until 1868, when he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. In 1862 he became a Member of the Executive Council of Canada; from 1862 to 1863 he served as Minister of Finance; 1863-4 as Receiver-General; and 1864-6 as Postmaster-General. In 1866 he succeeded the Hon. A. T. Galt as Finance Minister, and on the Formation of the first Dominion Government, in the following year, he accepted the portfolio of Minister of Inland Revenue, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. That position he resigned in 1868 on accepting the Lieut.-Governorship, held by him till 1873. He was created a C.B. in 1867 and a K.C.M.G. in 1879.

HOWORTH, Henry Hoyle, M.P., Corr. Member of the Royal Academy of Lisbon and of the Geographical Society and Anthropological Society of Italy, F.S.A., M.R.A.S., &c., is the son of the late Henry Howorth, of Lisbon, merchant, and was born in Lisbon, July 1st, 1842, educated at Rossall School, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, June 11, 1867. He has devoted himself chiefly to literature and politics, and is the author of a large work on the "History of the Mongols," of which several volumes are published, and which is still in progress; a "History of Chinghiz Khan and his Ancestors," based upon an entirely new chronicle of the race found in the Peking Library, this work has been published in a series of over 30 chapters in the *Indian Antiquary*; of a considerable geological work entitled "The Mammoth and the Flood," discussing the problems arising out of the destruction of so-called palæolithic man and his contemporaries and involving an attack upon the current theories of Uniformity, and has edited a work on the "History of the Vicars of Rochdale," for the Chetham Society. In addition he has written more than seventy scientific memoirs, chiefly on geological, ethnographical and historical subjects. Among these are several series of papers on the Westerly Drifting of Nomades, on the Early Ethnography of Germany, on the Spread of the Slavs, in the Journal of the Anthropological Institute; a similar series on the Northern Frontiers of China, in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society; and a series on the Early Expeditions of the Scandinavians, in the Journal of the Royal Historical Society. He has also contributed memoirs to the International Congress of Orientalists, to the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, the Archæologia, the *Geological Magazine*, the Journal of the Numismatic Society, the *Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, and other reviews; and has contributed numerous letters to the *Times*, *Spectator*, &c., on political and social subjects, &c. He is a Magistrate for Lancashire; and for more than twenty years he has been actively interested in Lancashire politics, and is a Vice-President of the Manchester Conservative Association. He is a Trustee of Owens College, a Feoffee of Chetham's College and Library, and a Trustee of Henshaw's Blue-Coat School and Asylum. Mr. Howorth was elected as Conservative Member for South Salford at the general election of 1886, and is a member of the Carlton and Athenæum Clubs.

HÜBNER, Baron Joseph Alexander, diplomatist, was born in Vienna, Nov. 26, 1811. After completing his studies in Vienna he travelled for some time in Italy, and on his return in 1833 received from the late Prince Metternich a post in the State Chancellerie. In 1837 he accompanied Count Apponyi's embassy to Paris, but in 1838 was recalled by his patron, Prince Metternich. In 1840 he was made Secretary to the Austrian Embassy sent to the late Queen Maria da Gloria of Portugal, the relations between Austria and Portugal having been for a long time suspended. He was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Leipzig in 1844, and was shortly afterwards Consul-General of Austria. During the troubles of 1848, Baron Hübner was intrusted with the conduct of the Archduke Regnier's correspondence as the Viceroy of Lombardy; and when the populace got the upper hand, he was detained at Milan as a hostage, but was soon exchanged. He joined the Emperor of Austria at Olmütz, was sent in 1849 on a special mission to Paris, and shortly afterwards became Austrian Ambasador in that capital. In 1856 he signed the treaty of Paris, having, during the Crimean War, been instrumental, it is supposed, in preventing his sovereign from taking part with Russia, and in ensuring his neutrality. It was to Baron Hübner that the Emperor of the French made the memorable declaration, Jan. 1, 1859, that his Government was dissatisfied with that of Austria. Baron Hübner was recalled from Paris in 1859, and after being employed in several delicate diplomatic missions, especially at Naples and Rome, he was recalled from the latter city in Aug., 1859, in order to enter, as Minister of Police, the new Cabinet which had just been formed in Vienna. The latter post, however, he held only a few months, and he then lived in retirement for several years. In Jan., 1866, he was again placed at the head of the Austrian Embassy in Rome, and in Oct., 1867, he was entrusted with the conduct of the negotiations with Rome in reference to the repudiation of the Concordat. He was soon afterwards recalled. Baron Hübner is Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. A translation, by Mrs. E. H. Jerningham from the original French, of Baron Hübner's admirable "Life and Times of Sixtus the Fifth," appeared in London, in 2 vols., 1872. His latest book, "Through the British Empire," appeared in French in 1885, and has been translated. It is full of praise of the English rule in India, and of the British Colonies.

HUDLESTON, Wilfrid H., M.A., F.R.S., is the son of John Simpson, of Knaresborough, M.D., who in April, 1867, assumed by royal license the surname of Hudleston, in right of his wife, Elizabeth, heiress of line of the Hudlestons of co. Cumberland. He was born at York, June 2, 1828, and educated at York and at Uppingham, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1850. During the period between 1855 and 1860 he travelled in Lapland, Algeria, Greece, Turkey, and other countries, as an ornithologist, and contributed articles to the earlier numbers of the *Ibis*. Of late years he has paid much attention to the study of geology, and has written numerous papers, reviews and addresses, which have appeared in the *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association*, the *Geological Magazine*, the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, the *Mineralogical Magazine*, the issues of the *Palæontographical Society*, and in other publications. He is a Past President of the Geologists' Association, of the Mineralogical Society, of the Malton Field Naturalists' Society, and of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union. He was elected President (1889-90) of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature and Art, and in 1890 retired from the secretaryship of the Geological Society of London.

HUDSON, Charles Thomas, M.A., LL.D. (Cantab), F.R.S., son of John Corrie Hudson, Esq., of Guildford, was born at Brompton, London, in 1828, and was educated at the Grange, Sunderland. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1848, and was 15th Wrangler in 1852. He was President of the Royal Microscopical Society in 1888, 1889, and 1890, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1889. He is joint author with Mr. P. H. Gosse, F.R.S., of Hudson and Gosse's "Rotifera," and is the discoverer of *Pedalion mirum*, and of numerous new genera and species of Rotifera, described in papers published in the *Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society*, *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, and the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, from 1869 to the present year. Dr. Hudson is specially distinguished for his knowledge of the Rotifera, concerning which he is the chief living authority. Professor E. Ray Lankester says: "The genus *Pedalion*, discovered and described by Dr. Hudson, is one of the most remarkable and important contributions to animal morphology of the past twenty years."

HUGGINS, William, F.R.S., Hon. F.R.S.E., D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Cantab., Edin., and Dublin), Ph.D. (Leyden), was born in London, Feb. 7, 1824, and received his early education at the City of London School. He afterwards continued his studies in mathematics, classics, and modern languages with the assistance of private masters. Much of his time was given to experiments in natural philosophy, and he collected apparatus by the use of which he gained considerable practical knowledge of the elements of chemistry, electricity, magnetism, and other branches of physical science. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Microscopical Society, and for some years he applied himself with much assiduity, with the aid of the microscope, to the study of animal and vegetable physiology. In 1855 Mr. Huggins erected an observatory at his residence at Upper Tulse Hill, and occupied himself for some time with observation of double stars, and with careful drawings of the planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. From the first establishment of his observatory it was his desire not to continue in the beaten track of astronomical observation, but, if possible, to bring to bear upon the science of astronomy the practical knowledge which he had obtained of general physics. For his important discoveries and researches by means of the spectroscope applied to the heavenly bodies, Mr. Huggins received, in Nov., 1866, one of the Royal Medals placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, of which he had previously, on June 1, 1865, been elected a Fellow. In 1867 the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded to Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller for their conjoint researches. Dr. Huggins has since continued his prismatic researches by a re-examination of the nebulæ with a more powerful spectroscope, by which his former results have been confirmed. He has also examined the spectra of four comets, and has found that the greater part of the light of these objects is different from solar light. Dr. Huggins has made observations of the spectra of the solar prominences, and devised the method by which the forms of these objects may be seen. From 1875 Dr. Huggins has been engaged in obtaining photographs of the ultra-violet portions (invisible to eye observation) of the spectra of the stars. This difficult research has led to important results, and has opened quite a new field of work to the astronomer; it furnishes one of the chief data which we at present have as to the probable relative ages of the stars, and of the sun. Dr. Huggins has extended this method of research to the planets, to comets, to the Great Nebula in Orion and to other nebulæ; new results of importance being obtained. For these newer researches, and for that on the motion of stars in the line of sight, Dr. Huggins has a second time received a medal from the Royal Society, the Rumford Medal being conferred upon him in 1880; also a Prix Valtz (1883) from the Institute of France; and the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for the second time (1885). The research on the motions of the stars in the line of sight was, indeed, a new departure of the utmost importance in astronomical physics. It has since been followed up at Greenwich, and at Potsdam and Harvard, by means of photography. Besides revealing to us the orbits of many stars, and otherwise indetectable companion stars, the study of line of sight motions must certainly widely increase our knowledge of the general laws and arrangements of the stellar universe. Dr. Huggins delivered the Rede Lecture at the University of Cambridge in 1869, when he gave an account of his researches in astronomy by means of the spectroscope. In May, 1870, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge, and at the Commemoration at Oxford the same year, the degree of D.C.L. On the occasion of the meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, in 1871, he was created honorary LL.D. of that University. A large duplex telescope, by Messrs. Grubb, of Dublin, consisting of an achromatic of fifteen inches, and of a reflector of eighteen inches, constructed at the expense of the Royal Society, was placed, in 1871, in Dr. Huggins's hands, and fixed in the observatory erected by him at Upper Tulse Hill. In July, 1872, he was elected a Foreign Member of the ancient University, Dei Lincei, in Rome. In the October of the same year the Academy of Sciences of Paris awarded the Lalande Prize for Astronomy to Dr. Huggins, as an acknowledgment of his researches in the physical constitution of the stars, planets, comets, and nebulæ. The Emperor of Brazil, who has twice paid long visits to Dr. Huggins's observatory, honoured him with the distinction of Commander of the Order of the Rose in March, 1873. About the same time he was elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of Denmark, and also of the Philosophical Society of Lund. In Jan. 1874, he received the honour of being elected a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Science of Paris. At the tercentenary commemoration of the University of Leyden, in 1875, Dr. Huggins received the honorary degree of Doctor of Physics and Mathematics. In 1877 he was elected a Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Göttingen, and a member of the Royal Society of Bohemia. In 1886 he received the degree of LL.D. *honoris causâ* from the University of Trinity College, Dublin; and in 1888 the Prix Janssen from the Institute of France; he is also an honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of various other learned Societies at home and abroad. Dr. Huggins was President of the Royal Astronomical Society from 1876 to 1878, and he is President Elect of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for 1891.

HUGHES, Professor David Edward, F.R.S., was born in London in 1831; his parents, however, emigrated to the United States. He was, in 1850 (on account of his great musical talents), appointed Professor of Music at the College of Bardstown in Kentucky. His equal talents for physical sciences and mechanics later on procured him the appointment to the chair of Natural Philosophy at the same College. His first great invention was that of the printing telegraph which bears his name. In 1854, Professor Hughes went to Louisville to superintend the making of his first instrument, but the patent for it was not taken out in the United States until 1855. In that year the invention became a practical success, and no sooner was this the case, than Professor Hughes received a telegram from the editors of the *American Associated Press* summoning him to New York. The American Telegraph Company was then in possession of the Morse instrument, and levied rates for transmission which were felt to be excessive. The Hughes type-printer was therefore taken up in opposition to the Morse. A company was formed, and the lines of several small companies were leased. In 1857 these smaller companies united to form one large corporation—the present Western Union Telegraph Company. In that year Professor Hughes came to England in order to effect its introduction here, but the English authorities metaphorically threw cold water on his invention, and he could not, at that time, persuade the telegraph companies here even to try it; so, after three years' fruitless efforts, he went to France, where the French Imperial Government at once put the instrument in practical use as an experiment between Lyons and Paris. At the end of that trial a provisional contract was made with Professor Hughes for the right to the use of the instrument for all the French lines; stipulating that the experimental trials should be continued and extended between Marseilles, Lyons, Paris, and Bordeaux for twelve months, during which a Committee of the highest scientific experts should watch and report upon the results obtained. The report of this Committee being highly favourable, the French Government, in 1861, adopted the Hughes Instrument for all their important lines. The Emperor Napoleon III. took great interest in the invention, and often sent for Professor Hughes in order to consult him privately upon several of his majesty's own electrical inventions. Professor Hughes was nominated, in 1862, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, and made a member of the Telegraph Commission de Perfectionnements. In the latter capacity he undertook, in conjunction with Professor Guillemin, at the request of the Government, a series of experiments upon the comparative value of the Lightning protectors then in use. These experiments were made at the laboratory of the École de St. Cyr, and formed the subject of memoirs published in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy of Science. At the end of the year 1862, the Italian Government invited Professor Hughes to visit Italy, and instruct their officers in the use of his instrument. This was done, and the instrument was tried probationally for six months, between Florence, Genoa, and Turin, at the end of which time the Hughes system was adopted for all their important lines. In 1863, the United Kingdom Telegraph Company of England adopted the Hughes instrument for their lines. In 1864, Professor Hughes was invited by the Russian Government to visit St. Petersburg, where he remained nine months, during which he had the honour of being a guest of the Emperor in the Summer Palace of Czarskvizelo, where he was requested to explain his invention, and also to give a lecture on electricity to the Czar and his court. His instrument was adopted for all long Russian telegraph lines, and he was made a Knight of the Order of St. Anne. Between 1864 and 1876, Professor Hughes was called successively to Germany, Austria, Turkey, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Spain, where his telegraph system met with the same thorough adoption. In 1878, Professor Hughes announced through a paper to the Royal Society his discovery of the microphone.

This instrument not only transmits speech, but magnifies the smallest sound, so that it is easy to render audible the faintest sound, such as the walk of a fly! The microphone is now universally employed as the transmitter to the telephone. In 1879, he presented to the Royal Society his invention of the Induction Balance, now well known to the scientific world. In 1880, Professor Hughes was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and he has since read numerous papers upon electricity and magnetism before that Society, for which, together with his discovery of the Microphone and invention of the Induction Balance, the Royal Society, in 1885, bestowed upon him their Royal Gold Medal. The Post Office in England now (1891) makes use of the Hughes system for all its Continental messages, and it is in active service in all the large cities of the Continent. In 1881, Professor Hughes represented Great Britain as one of the Commissioners at the Paris Electrical Exhibition; and in 1886 he was elected President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. He has received numerous Orders of knighthood, Medals and Diplomas from the different countries which have appreciated his works. Professor Hughes is Commander of the Legion d'Honneur (France); Charles III. (Spain); Iron Crown (Austria); Medjidieh (Turkey); and Knight of St. Anne (Russia); St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (Italy); St. Michael's (Bavaria); and he received the special Gold Grand Prix, (one of ten only) Paris Exhibition, 1867; as well as the Grand Diplome d'Honneur, Paris Electrical Exhibition, 1881; besides numerous other Medals and titles of less importance.

HUGHES, Col. Edwin, M.P., was born at Droitwich, Worcestershire, May 27, 1832, and educated at the Grammar School, Birmingham. In 1862 he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Plumstead Artillery Volunteers, and became a prize-winner at many county and Wimbledon competitions. In 1865, Mr. Hughes was appointed chief county Conservative agent, and was successful in gaining enough on one Revision to win six seats, which have ever since been kept by the Conservatives. In 1874 he was transferred to the City of London Conservative Association, and increased the Conservative majority by thousands, so that in 1880 they polled two to one, and in 1885 four to one. After twenty-five years' exertions he procured the return in 1880 of two Conservative members for Greenwich. He took an active part in the agitation against the School Board in 1885, and on the triumph of the "economical" party he was elected to the post previously held by the Hon. Lyulph Stanley. In 1885 he was elected first member for Woolwich by a large Conservative majority, after a somewhat unedifying squabble had taken place between himself and Baron H. de Worms, as to the representation of Greenwich; and again in 1886 he was returned by a still larger majority. In 1887, retiring from the Volunteers, he became Honorary Colonel of the Artillery Brigade he had raised and commanded for 28 years. In 1889 he was elected Member of the London County Council. He is an authority on Metropolitan Local Government.

HUGHES, Rev. Hugh Price, M.A., London, a celebrated Wesleyan preacher, was born in 1847, at Carmarthen, South Wales, and is the son of John Hughes Esq., surgeon, coroner, senior magistrate, chairman of School Board, etc., in Carmarthen. He was educated privately, and afterwards attended lectures at University College, London, and at the Theological College of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, at Richmond, Surrey, where Dr. Moulton was his tutor. His first appointment was to Dover in 1869. He remained there, and at every other place to which he was appointed, for the three years permitted by the itinerancy law of his Church. His successive appointments were, Dover, Brighton, Stoke Newington, London; Mostyn Road, London; Oxford, and Brixton Hill. At the conclusion of his three years at Brixton Hill, he was appointed to his present position as superintendent of the West London Mission, which conducts services in St. James's Hall, Prince's Hall, Wardour Hall, and Cleveland Hall, and has a centre of social philanthropy in Lincoln House, 60, Greek Street, Soho Square; a residence for young men at Wiclif House, Fitzroy Square; and a Sisterhood in Katherine House, Montague Street, Russell Square. He published, in 1889, "Social Christianity," now in its third edition; "The Atheist Shoemaker," and "The Philanthropy of God," in 1890. He is editor of the *Methodist Times*, the most influential Methodist newspaper; is an active total-abstainer, and Vice-President of The United Kingdom Alliance. He took a prominent part in the Social Purity Movement; is a permanent member of the Methodist Conference; and a leader of "The Forward Movement," which aims at the promotion of Social, as well as Individual Salvation, and believes that the example of Jesus Christ must be followed in business, pleasure, and politics as well as in prayer meetings and sacraments.

HUGHES, Thomas, Q.C., second son of Mr. John Hughes, of Donnington Priory, near Newbury, Berks, by Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, was born on Oct. 20, 1823, at Uffington, in Berkshire, of which parish his grandfather was vicar. His father afterwards removed to Donnington Priory. In 1830 he was sent to a school at Twyford, near Winchester, and at the end of the year 1833 he was removed to Rugby, where he studied under Dr. Arnold. Thence he proceeded to Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1845. Previous to that time he had turned his attention to political problems, and when he left Oxford he was an advanced Liberal. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in Jan. 1848. He was one of the members for Lambeth from 1865 to 1868, when he was returned for the borough of Frome, which he continued to represent till Jan. 1874. At the general election of Feb. of that year, he was nominated as a candidate for Marylebone; but he retired on the day before the poll was taken, when 294 votes were recorded in his favour. Mr. Hughes was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1869, and in the following year he made a tour in the United States. In July, 1882, he was appointed Judge of the County Court Circuit, No. 9, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Yates. He is the author of "Tom Brown's School Days, by an Old Boy," 1857, which has passed through several editions, and a French version of which "imité de l'Anglais avec l'autorisation de l'auteur, par J. Levoisin," appeared in Paris in 1875; "The Scouring of the White Horse," 1858, though dated 1859; "Tom Brown at Oxford," 3 vols., and "Religio Laici," 1861, being the first of a series of "Tracts for Priests and People," and afterwards reprinted as "A Layman's Faith," 1868; "The Cause of Freedom: which is its Champion in America, the the North or the South?" 1863; "Alfred the Great," in the "Sunday Library for Household Reading," 1869; "Memoir of a Brother" [Geo. C. Hughes], (2nd edit., 1873); a Prefatory Memoir to Charles Kingsley's "Alton Locke," 1876; "The Old Church: what shall we do with It?" a volume directed against the movement for the disestablishment of the Church of England, 1878; and "A Memoir of Daniel Macmillan," 1882. He also contributed a preface to "Whitmore's Poems;" and edited J. R. Lowell's "Biglow Papers," 1859; the Comte de Paris' work on "The Trade Unions of England," 1869; F. D. Maurice's treatise on "The Friendship of Books," 1874; and "Gone to Texas: Letters from Our Boys," 1885; "Life of Bishop Fraser," 1887; "Livingstone," 1889. Mr. Hughes married, in 1847, Anne Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Ford, Prebendary of Exeter.

HULL, Professor Edward, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, and Professor of Geology in the Royal College of Science, Dublin, was born at Antrim, in Ireland, on May 21, 1829; his father, the late Rev. J. D. Hull, Vicar of Wickhambrook, in Suffolk, being then the curate of the parish. Professor Hull was educated at Edgworthstown school, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1850, obtaining in the same year the Diploma of Civil Engineering in the school attached to Dublin University. It was while attending the lectures of Professor Oldham, that he acquired his first knowledge of geology, and developed a taste for that branch of science which determined his future course of life. On the recommendation of his instructor and friend, he was appointed, in 1850, to the staff of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under the general direction Sir H. T. de la Bêche, Professor (now Sir Andrew C.) Ramsay, being Local Director; and he served the first years of his official life in company with the late Professor Jukes (whom he afterwards succeeded) and Dr. Selwyn, the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada. During the period of about twenty years in which Mr. Hull was engaged on the survey of Great Britain, he geologically mapped a large portion of the central counties of England, including the coal-fields of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Leicestershire. In 1867, he was appointed District-Surveyor to the Survey of Scotland; and, in 1869, Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland (in succession to Professor J. B. Jukes), and Professor of Geology to the Royal College of Science, Dublin. Under his directorate the northern half of Ireland has been geologically surveyed, and a large portion of the southern half revised and brought into harmony with the British formations. Mr. Hull was elected Fellow of the Geological Society of London in 1855, and of the Royal Society in 1867. During the inquiries made by the Royal Commission, under the Presidency of the Duke of Argyll, Prof. Hull gave much information regarding the resources of the British and Irish coal-fields, which are recorded in the Report of the Commission issued in 1871. The Report on the Irish coal-fields was drawn up by himself. In 1873, Professor Hull was elected President of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, and, in 1874, he was appointed Examiner in Geology to the University of London in conjunction with Professor T. R. Jones, F.R.S., which appointment he held for three years. At the meeting of the British Association in Belfast, in 1874, he was President of the Geological Section (C), and read an address on the Volcanic phenomena of the North of Ireland. In 1879, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow on the occasion of the installation of the late Duke of Buccleuch as Chancellor. One of the most important events in Professor Hull's life was his visit to Arabia Petræa and Palestine towards the close of 1883. On the recommendation of Colonel Sir Charles Wilson, R.E., he was nominated by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Society to take the command of an expedition organised for making a geological and topographical survey of the Arabah Valley and adjoining territories between the Sinaitic Peninsula on the south, and Southern Palestine on the north. In that expedition he was accompanied by Colonel Kitchener, R.E., Mr. H. C. Hart, his son, Dr. E. G. Hull, and several assistants; and in November of the above-named year (1883), the party, with an escort of twenty-nine camels and their drivers, left Suez, and traversed the Sinaitic Peninsula, the Arabah Valley from Akabah to the Dead Sea, visiting Mount Hor and Petræa, and thence across Southern Palestine to Gaza by Beersheba, the period occupied being about three months. By this expedition the surveys of Sinai and Palestine were connected, and the geological phenomena mapped and described. Collections of plants and animals were made by Mr. Hart, and meteorological observations were carried out daily by Mr. Reginald Laurence. The narrative of the expedition was drawn up and published by the Palestine Exploration Committee, under the title of "Mount Seir, Sinai, and Southern Palestine;" and the geological details are contained in the memoir, "On the Physical Geography and Geology of Arabia Petræa, &c.," 1886. At the annual meeting of the Geological Society of London, in 1890, the Murchison Medal was presented to Professor Hull by the President, in consideration of his contributions to geological literature, and of his investigations regarding the physical structure of the British Isles and other countries, including the Holy Land. Professor Hull is the author of several works and scientific memoirs, of which the following are the more important: "The Coal-fields of Great Britain: their history, structure, and resources," 1865, 4th edit., 1881; "A Treatise on the Building and Ornamental Stones of Great Britain and Foreign Countries," 1872; "Contributions to the Physical History of the British Isles," 1882; "Sketch of Geological History," 1887; "A Text-Book of Physiography or Physical Geography," 1888; "The Physical Geology and Geography of Ireland," 1878; "Mount Seir, Sinai and Southern Palestine," 1885; "Memoir on the Physical Geology and Geography of Arabia Petræa, Palestine and adjoining Districts," 1886; also several memoirs of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and papers in the Transactions of learned and scientific societies. Professor Hull is an Honorary Member of the Geological Societies of Belgium, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Manchester; and of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and of the Academy of Science, Philadelphia. On the completion of the Geological Survey of Ireland in 1890, Professor Hull retired from the Public Service.

HUMBERT I., Rénier-Charles-Emmanuel-Jean-Marie-Ferdinand-Eugène, King of Italy, the eldest son of the late King Victor Emmanuel II., and of Adélaïde, Archduchess of Austria, was born at Turin, March 14, 1844. At an early age he obtained an insight into political and military life under the guidance of his father, whom he attended during the war of Italian Independence, although he was then too young to take an active part in the struggle. The youthful heir to the throne was more closely connected with the movement for the unification of Italy, which followed the events of 1859. In particular he took part in the work of reorganizing the ancient Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and in July, 1862, he visited Naples and Palermo, where he shared the popularity of Garibaldi. When the war between Prussia and Austria was imminent, Prince Humbert was despatched to Paris to ascertain the sentiments of the French Government in reference to the alliance between Italy and Prussia. On the outbreak of hostilities he hastened to take the field; obtained the command of a division of General Cialdini's army with the title of Lieutenant-General; and was present at the disastrous battle of Custozza (June 23, 1866), where, it is said, he performed prodigies of valour. On April 22, 1868, he married, at Turin, his cousin, the Princess Marguerite Marie Thérèse Jeanne of Savoy, daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, brother of King Victor Emmanuel. A son was born at Naples, Nov. 11, 1869, who received the names of Victor Emmanuel Ferdinand Mary Januarius, and the title of Prince of Naples. After the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870, Prince Humbert and the Princess Marguerite took up their residence in the Eternal City. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Jan. 9, 1878. As he was entering Naples, Nov. 17, 1878, a man named Giovanni Passanante approached the royal carriage and attempted with a poniard to assassinate his Majesty. The King escaped with a slight scratch, but Signor Cairoli, the Prime Minister, who was with him, was wounded rather badly in the thigh. Passanante was condemned to death, but the punishment was commuted by the King to penal servitude for life. King Humbert received the Order of the Garter by the hands of the Duke of Abercorn at the Quirinal, March 2, 1878. He is Chevalier of the Order of the Black Eagle; and of the Austrian Order of the Golden Fleece, &c.

HUMPHREY, The Rev. William, S.J., son of John Humphrey, Esq., J.P., of Pitmedden, Aberdeenshire, was born at Aberdeen, July 31, 1839. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and is a member of the General Council of the University of Aberdeen. He studied law at the University of Edinburgh; was ordained a clergyman of the Church of England by Dr. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, and held the living of St. Mary Magdalene, Dundee. He became a Roman Catholic in March, 1868, and went to Rome, where he made his theological studies at the Collegio Romano. He was ordained priest by Cardinal Manning in 1871, and served on the mission in London till 1874, when he entered the Society of Jesus. Father Humphrey is the author of "The Divine Teacher," 5th edit.; "Mary Magnifying God," 5th edit.; "The Written Word;" "Other Gospels;" "Mr. FitzJames Stephen and Cardinal Bellarmine;" "The Religious State;" "The Bible and Belief;" "Christian Marriage;" "The One Mediator;" and several sermons, and has contributed to the "Catholic Academia" and the *Month.*

HUMPHRY, Professor Sir George Murray, M.D., F.R.S., born July, 1820, at Sudbury, in Suffolk, is the son of a barrister-at-law. He was apprenticed to Mr. J. G. Crosse, a surgeon of Norwich, in 1836; studied at the Hospital of that city, and subsequently at St. Bartholomew's. In 1856 he took his degree of M.D., at Cambridge. He became Professor of Anatomy in 1866, a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons in 1868, of the Court of Examiners, 1877; represented the University of Cambridge as Member of the General Medical Council, from 1869 to 1889; and was Professor of Surgery at Cambridge, in 1883. He is a Senior Surgeon to Addenbrooke's Hospital, a Fellow of King's College and Honorary Fellow of Downing College, Corresponding Member of the Imperial Surgical Society, Paris, Foreign Associate of the Anthropological Society of Paris, Honorary Fellow of the Medical Society of London, Honorary Member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh, vice-President of the British Medical Association, First President of the Anatomical Society of the United Kingdom. Professor Humphry is the author of "A Treatise on the Human Skeleton," 1858; "On Myology," 1872; "Old Age and Changes Incidental to it," 1889; "The Hunterian Oration," 1879; and various articles in the *Journal of Anatomy, Medico-Chirurgical Transactions,* &c. The honour of knighthood was conferred on Professor Humphry in Jan., 1891.

HUNGARY and BOHEMIA, King of. *See* FRANCIS JOSEPH I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING OF HUNGARY AND BOHEMIA.

HUNT, Alfred William, M.A., R.W.S., was born at Liverpool, in 1830, and educated at the Collegiate School in that town. In 1848 he gained a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1851, he won the "Newdigate," and in 1852, took his degree with a second-class in classics. In the following year he became a Fellow of his College. He first exhibited in the Royal Academy, in 1854, "Styehead Pass, Cumberland." In 1856, he made a first success in the Academy, with his picture "Llyn Idwal," which was much praised by Mr. Ruskin; and the same year he became a member of the Hogarth Club, which was then just founded, and was the centre of pre-Raphaelite force. Mr. Hunt's next year's pictures were also much admired by Mr. Ruskin, but they were unfortunately hung, and Mr. Ruskin's comments on their hanging were of a kind that did not advance the artist's fortunes for the future. He continued, however, at intervals, to exhibit in the Royal Academy until 1862, when he was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, of which he was made a full member two years later, and for about seven years worked only through that medium. In 1870 he again sent a picture to the Academy, and has since then exhibited both oil and water-colours. Mr. Hunt's best known pictures since that time are "Loch Maree;" "Goring Lock;" "Dunstanborough Castle;" "A Mountain joyous with Leaves and Streams;" "Summer Days for Me;" "Whitby: Morning and Evening;" "Leafy June;" "The Wreck of the Globe;" "Whitby Churchyard;" and "Sonning." Mr. Hunt's water-colours are so numerous, that it is difficult to make a selection from them. Perhaps the most important are the "Durham;" "The Rainbow;" "Ullswater;" "Llandecwyn;" "Loch Corinsk;" and "A Land of Smouldering Fire." A large number of fine specimens of his art were grouped together at one of the Winter Exhibitions of the Grosvenor Gallery a few years ago; and a large collection of his works in water-colours and oil was shown at the Fine Art Society's Rooms in 1884. Mr. Hunt is generally considered to be one of the most distinguished followers of Turner, and the chief upholder of the system of landscape art which endeavours to unite truth of light and poetical feeling with fidelity to nature. In 1882, Mr. Hunt was elected Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

HUNT, Thomas Sterry, LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Norwich, Connecticut, Sept. 5, 1826. In 1845 he became assistant to Prof. Silliman in his chemical laboratory at Yale College, and in 1847 was appointed chemist and mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada, being also Professor of Chemistry in the Laval University, Quebec. In 1872 he took the chair of Geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but since 1887 has resided in New York City. His early studies were directed especially to theoretical chemistry and were expounded in a series of papers in the *American Journal of Science*, beginning in 1848. He has made thorough researches into the chemical and mineral composition of rocks, and into the chemistry of mineral waters, and has fully discussed the phenomena of volcanoes, and more especially the history of the ancient crystalline stratified rocks of both America and Europe. His contributions to American and European scientific societies and journals are very numerous; and a collection of many of them, entitled "Chemical and Geological Essays," was published in 1874 and 1878. He furnished many important articles in his specialties to Appleton's "American Cyclopædia" (1874-76); and is a member of the leading learned societies of both continents, besides being eminent as a mining engineer and metallurgist. His work, entitled "Mineral Physiology and Physiography," 1886, is a detailed exposition of his views on the natural sciences. In 1888 appeared the second edition of his "New Basis for Chemistry," of which a French translation was issued in Paris in 1889. A treatise on "Systematic Mineralogy," applying this new dynamic philosophy of chemistry, is now (1890) in the press. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1859; and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge in 1881. In 1882 he received from the King of Italy the decoration of Officer of the Order of SS. Mauritius and Lazarus; and he has also been made an Officer of the French Order of the Legion of Honour. He aided in the organization of the Royal Society of Canada in 1882, of which in 1884-85 he was President.

HUNT, William Holman, painter, one of the most prominent of the three working members of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, was born in London in 1827, and exhibited his first picture at the Academy in 1846. The earlier works were adopted from poetry and fiction, such as "Dr. Rochecliffe performing Divine Service in the Cottage of Joceline Joliffe at Woodstock," in 1847; "The Flight of Madeline and Porphyro," from Keats's "St. Agnes," in 1848; and "Rienzi vowing to obtain Justice for the death of his young Brother," in 1849. He began that series of religious and mystical subjects, whereby he has since made himself best known, with "A Converted British Family sheltering a Christian Missionary from the Persecution of the Druids," in 1850; followed by the symbolical "Hireling Shepherd," in 1852. His picture in 1851 was in a different class of sentiment—"Valentine receiving Sylvia from Proteus;" that of 1853, "Claudio and Isabella," and "Our English Coasts," a study of the Downs at Hastings. Three of these pictures were awarded £50 and £60 prizes at Liverpool and Birmingham. The occult meaning of his "Light of the World," and of the "Awakening Conscience," of 1854, was explained by Mr. Ruskin in some letters to the *Times.* "The Scapegoat," of which the scene was painted upon the margin of the salt-encrusted shallows of the Dead Sea, was exhibited in 1856. The "Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," was exhibited in 1860; and "Isabella and the Pot of Basil," in 1866. His more recent pictures are "London Bridge on the Night of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales;" "The After-Glow;" and "The Festival of St. Swithin." The last-mentioned was in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1868. The largest of his works, which exclusively occupied his time during a residence of four years in Palestine, was finished in 1873. It is styled "The Shadow of Death," and represents a prevision of the Crucifixion. "Plains of Esdraelon," an oriental landscape with shepherd and sheep, taken at Nazareth, was exhibited in 1877. "The Ship," an illustration of lines from "In Memoriam," represents the deck of a ship by night; exhibited in 1878. "Portrait of Sir Richard Owen, C.B.," exhibited in 1880, &c. "The Triumph of the Innocents" was exhibited in Bond Street in 1885. This work was retarded in its completion by a defect in the linen on which the picture was first undertaken, the picture exhibited being repeated on a fresh canvas from the original design. It represents a company of the Spirits of the Children of Bethlehem accompanying the Holy Family on their flight into Egypt. "The Child Jesus in the Temple," which is intended for Clifton College Chapel, was exhibited in 1890. In the year 1880 he delivered a lecture at the Society of Arts upon the need of greater knowledge and care on the part of artists in the preparation of the materials, upon the perfection of which they have to rely for the permanence of their works. This, at the time, awakened much attention to the matter, and still encourages research for better methods of obtaining superior preparations. A nearly complete collection of Mr. Holman Hunt's works was exhibited at the Fine Art Society's rooms in 1886. He has written, in the *Contemporary Review*, two articles of reminiscences of the Pre-Raphaelite movement. More recently he has, in the columns of the *Times*, led the attack upon the Royal Academy, in which, of course, he no longer exhibits.

HUNTER, Colin, A.R.A., was born in Glasgow, July 16, 1841, and is the son of John Hunter, Bookseller and Postmaster, of Helensburgh. He was educated in that town, and began painting at twenty years of age, after four years' clerkship. His education as a painter was derived from nature. His principal pictures are "Trawlers Waiting for Darkness," exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1873; "Salmon Stake Nets" (R.A.), 1874, now in the Sydney Government collection; "Give Way" (R.A.), 1875; "Digging Bait" (R.A.), 1876; "Their Only Harvest" (R.A.), 1878, now the property of the Chantry Bequest Trustees; "Silver of the Sea" (R.A.), 1879; "Mussel Gatherers," and "In the Gloaming" (R.A.), 1880; "The Island Harvest" (Fine Art Society's Rooms) 1881; "Waiting for the Homeward Bound" (R.A.), 1882, now in the Adelaide collection; "A Pebbled Shore" and "Lobster Fishers" (R.A.), 1883; "Herring Market at Sea" (R.A.), 1884, now in Manchester Corporation collection; "The Rapids of Niagara" (R.A.), 1885; "The Woman's Part" (R.A.), 1886; "Their Share of the Toil" (R.A.), 1887; "Fishers of the North Sea" (R.A.), 1888; "Baiters" (R.A.), 1889; "The Hills of Morven" (R.A.), 1890. Mr. Hunter was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in Jan. 1884, and is also a Member of the Royal Scottish Water Colour Society.

HUNTER, Sir William Guyer, K.C.M.G., M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Catterick, Yorkshire, was born in 1831, and educated at King's College, London, at Aberdeen University, and at various hospitals. He entered the Indian Medical Service, Bombay Presidency, in 1850, and served through the Burmese War and the Indian Mutiny. In 1876 he was appointed Principal of the Grant Medical College; and in 1879 Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. He retired in 1880, and in 1883 went out to Egypt to serve on the Cholera Commission. For his services on this occasion he was made a K.C.M.G. In 1885 he entered Parliament as Conservative member for Central Hackney, and was again returned for the same constituency in 1886.

HUNTER, Sir William Wilson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (M.A. Oxford, Hon. LL.D. Cambridge and Glasgow), son of the late A. Gallowway Hunter, Esq., of Denholm, was born July 15, 1840, and educated at the University of Glasgow, at Paris, and Bonn. He headed the list of Indian civilians appointed in 1862; and after distinguishing himself in Calcutta by proficiency in Sanskrit and the modern vernaculars of India, passed through the appointments of a junior civil servant in the Bengal districts. On the outbreak of the Orissa Famine of 1866, he was appointed Inspector of public instruction in the province of Orissa and the south-western division of Bengal. At the end of the dearth he received the thanks of the Government, but was invalided to England. While on sick leave Sir William Hunter wrote "The Annals of Rural Bengal," which in the next ten years passed through five editions; and a "Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia." On his return to Bengal, he received the gazetted acknowledgments of the Governor-General and the Secretary of State; together with a present of Rs. 20,000 of public money, also notified in the *Government Gazette*, for his services. In 1869 he was attached on special duty to the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal; in 1870 to that of the Supreme Government of India, acting for a time as Under-Secretary; in 1871 he was appointed Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India. As the head of this Department he organised, and carried out from beginning to end, the Statistical Survey of India. The first census of India was taken in 1872. In 1876 he issued the "Statistical Account of Bengal" in twenty volumes, and an exact survey was executed under his direction of the resources and population of each district in India—an area "equal to all Europe less Russia." Sir William Hunter again received the gazetted thanks of the Government. His labours had done much to throw light on the causes and management of famines, and to bring them within control. In 1878 he was appointed among the first members of the new Order of the Indian Empire. By 1880 he had completed the Statistical Survey of India, and its records had been made available to the public in 128 printed volumes. In 1881 he issued a condensation of this vast work, alphabetically arranged in the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," in nine volumes. In the same year he was appointed a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and in 1882 he was made President of the Education Commission in India. As a Member of the Indian Legislative Council, Sir William Hunter took an active part in the important series of measures, especially those affecting the Land Law and Tenancy Rights of the cultivators, which issued from the Indian Legislature between 1881 and 1887. As President of the Indian Education Commission he was largely instrumental in consolidating Public Instruction in India on its present basis. The results of these labours have been briefly but accurately described, as the development of the Department of Public Instruction in India into a truly national system of education for that country. For these services he again received the gazetted thanks of the Government, and was appointed a Companion of the Star of India. In 1884 Sir William Hunter was deputed to England, by the Governor-General in Council, to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee upon the economic aspects of Indian railway development. In 1886, in addition to his duty in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, Lord Dufferin placed him upon the Finance Commission, which was then constituted to conduct a searching enquiry into Indian expenditure, and with a view to revise the financial relations of the Provincial Governments to the Supreme Government of India. Among the honorary offices discharged by Sir William Hunter during the course of his Indian career, was that of the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Calcutta. In 1887 he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and having completed his twenty-five years of service, he retired from that country. On his return to England he completed the expanded edition of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" in fourteen volumes. Since then he has been a consistent and powerful advocate of moderate reform in India. As an examiner in the Honours' School of Oriental studies, he for some years took an active part in the university life of Oxford. Under his impulse the University Press undertook the series of short histories and biographies now well known as "The Rulers of India." Of this series Sir William Hunter was the editor, and several of its volumes are from his hand. Sir William Hunter has received honorary degrees from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Glasgow; and is an honorary member of many learned societies in Europe and Asia. His best known books are the "Annals of Rural Bengal;" "Orissa, or an Indian Province under Native and British Rule;" "The Indian Mussulmans;" "A System of Famine Warnings;" "A Life of Lord Mayo," 2 vols.; "The Life and Work of the Marquess of Dalhousie;" "A Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia;" "The Imperial Gazetteer of India," 14 vols.; "The Indian Empire, its History, People, and Products," which condenses into one volume for popular use the main results of the Statistical Survey of India. Sir William Hunter married the daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Murray, LL.D., J.P., the author of "The Literary History of Galloway."

HUNTINGTON, Daniel, LL.D., American artist, was born at New York, Oct. 14, 1816. He was prepared for college by Rev. Horace Bushnell at New Haven, and entered Hamilton College in 1832; and in 1835-36 was a pupil of S. F. B. Morse in the art department of the New York University. In 1836 he exhibited "The Toper Asleep," a "Bar-room Politician," and several landscapes. In 1839 he studied in Florence and Rome, where he painted "The Sacred Lesson" and "Christian Prisoners;" and, on his return to America, painted "Mercy's Dream," and "Christiana and her Children." In 1844 he again went to Rome, where he painted the "Roman Penitents," "Italy," "The Communion of the Sick," and several landscapes. In 1851 he visited England, where he painted the portraits of several distinguished personages, among them Sir Charles Eastlake (then President of the Royal Academy) and the Earl of Carlisle, now in the collection of the Historical Society. Among his later works, besides numerous portraits, are, "Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham in the Tower," "Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine Parr," "Queen Mary signing the Death-Warrant of Lady Jane Grey," "The Good Samaritan," "The Sketcher," "Ichabod Crane and Katrina van Tassel," "The Counterfeit Note," another "Mercy's Dream," "The Republican Court," a number of Shaksperian subjects, "Chocurna Peak," "Philosophy and Christian Art," "Sowing the Word," and "Titian and Charles V." In 1882 he visited Spain and painted "The Goldsmith's Daughter," "The Doubtful Letter," as well as portraits. Since his return he has painted "A Burgomaster of New Amsterdam," and many portraits of distinguished people. He was one of the founders of the Century Club, of which he is now, 1890, President, and he is a Vice-President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He has been President of the National Academy of Design, New York, from 1862 to the present time, with the exception of a few years.

HUNTINGTON, Right Rev. Frederic Daniel, D.D., S.T.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, May 28, 1819. He graduated at Amherst College in 1839, studied divinity at Cambridge, and in 1842 became pastor of a Unitarian Church in Boston. In 1855 he was elected preacher to Cambridge University, and Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard College. He had, about that time, withdrawn himself from the Unitarian body, and he went to the University occupying an independent position. In 1859 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church and was chosen rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston; in 1861 he was one of the founders of the *Church Monthly;* and in 1869 was elected Bishop of Central New York. Besides a series of Lowell lectures on "Human Society as Illustrating the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God," he has published many volumes of sermons and books of devotion, together with "Hymns of the Ages" (3 vols., 1860-64).

HUTCHINSON, Professor Jonathan, F.R.S., LL.D., was born in July, 1828, at Selby, Yorkshire, and educated there. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Surgeons in 1862; he was appointed President of the Hunterian Society in 1869 and 1870; President of the Pathological Society in 1879 and 1880; of the Ophthalmological in 1883; of the Neurological in 1887; and was Professor of Surgery and Pathology in the Royal College of Surgeons from 1877 to 1883. He was elected President of the College in 1889. Professor Hutchinson was a member of the Royal Commission appointed in 1881 to inquire into the condition of the London hospitals for small-pox and fever cases, and into the means of preventing the spread of infection. He was appointed a member of Royal Commission on Vaccination. The degree of LL.D. (Hon.) was conferred upon him by Glasgow University in 1887, and by that of Cambridge in 1890.

HUTCHINSON, Joseph Turner, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony, was born at Braystones, Cumberland, on March 28, 1850. His father was one of the old Cumberland "Statesmen," whose forefathers had lived on the same small estate for upwards of three centuries. He was educated at St. Bees Grammar School; elected to a foundation scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1870; took his degree there in 1873 in the first class of the Classical Tripos, and proceeded to M.A. in 1876. After leaving Cambridge he became Sixth Form Master at Dulwich College, where he, in conjunction with Arthur Gray, edited for the Pitt Press the *Hercules Furens* of Euripides; afterwards was Sixth Form Master at the City of London School from 1876 to 1879; and in 1879 was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He practised for eight years as an Equity draftsman and conveyancer. In April, 1888, he was appointed Queen's Advocate of the Gold Coast Colony, and in Jan., 1890, on the retirement of Mr. Macleod, was appointed Chief Justice.

HUTCHISON, John, R.S.A., sculptor, was born at Lauriston, Edinburgh, June 1, 1832. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a wood-carver in the High Street, Edinburgh, and in the evenings, during his apprenticeship, studied drawing and modelling in the Trustees' Academy and the School of Arts. In 1852 he was employed to execute the wood-carvings and other decorations in relief for the Picture Gallery then in course of erection at Hospitalfield, Arbroath, by Patrick Allan Fraser, H.R.S.A. Returning to Edinburgh, he studied in the Antique and Life School of the Trustees' Academy, then under the able direction of Robert Scott Lauder, R.S.A. He first exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy, in 1856. In 1859 he exhibited there a colossal bust of "Harald Hardrada, the Norse Sea King," which was purchased by the Hon. Mrs. Norton for Lord Dufferin; it is now at Clandeboys, Ireland. In 1860 he visited Rome and studied with the late Alfred Gatley, an able and enthusiastic sculptor. Returning to Edinburgh with several works in marble executed at Rome, he exhibited in the 1862 exhibition a bust in marble of a Roman matron. Again visiting Italy in 1863, he executed several works in marble, "Pasquccia," a Roman Girl, now in the National Gallery, Edinburgh; and a life-size statue in marble of a "Roman Dancing Girl Resting." While in Italy Mr. Hutchison enjoyed the friendship of the Italian sculptors, Tenerani and Dupre, and Hiram Powers, the American. In 1862 he exhibited for the first time in the Royal Academy a marble bust of John Philip, R.A.—a commission from Mr. Philip—and has contributed to Royal Academy Exhibitions for many years; in 1889 he exhibited a study in bronze "Il Condottiere." He has executed colossal bronze statues of James Carmichael, engineer (inventor of the fan-blast), erected in Dundee; Adam Black, M.P., publisher, for Edinburgh; Dr. Grigor, M.D., for Nairn. For Lochmahen a colossal statue of King Robert Bruce in freestone; a statue in bronze-gilt of a Greek Torch Racer for the summit of the dome of the University of Edinburgh; four statues—life-size—for the Scott Monument, Edinburgh, viz.—Baron Bradwardine, Hal-o'-the Wynd, The Glee Maiden, and Flora McIvor. For the relic-room of the Scott Monument, eight historical portrait heads Alto-Relievo in bronze. Amongst many other monuments which Mr. Hutchison has designed and executed may be mentioned a marble monument in Leyland Church, Lancashire, a recumbent figure of a lady (Mrs. Farington) resting on an altar-tomb; and a monument in memory of G. Paul Chalmers, R.S.A., in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh. He has also executed and exhibited in the Royal Academy and Royal Scottish Academy various busts of distinguished characters; likewise studies in marble and bronze of Hamlet, Dante, Don Quixote, Bonny Kilmeny, Genevieve; and Marietta, a Roman Girl, now in the National Gallery, Edinburgh. By command of the Queen, Mr. Hutchison has executed busts of the late Principal Tulloch and Dr. Norman Macleod for Balmoral, and has also designed and executed the marble monument in memory of the Royal Stewarts, buried in Paisley Abbey. In 1888 Her Majesty honoured Mr. Hutchison with sittings for her bust at Windsor Castle. The bust of the Queen, and that of the late Prince Consort were executed for the Victoria Art Galleries, Dundee. Mr. Hutchison was elected Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1862; Academician in 1867; Librarian in 1877; and Treasurer in 1886.

HUXLEY, Thomas Henry, LL.D., Ph.D., D.C.L., M.D., F.C.S. Eng., F.R.S., was born on May 4, 1825, at Ealing, Middlesex, and was for some years educated at the school in his native place, where his father was one of the masters. This preparatory course was followed by industrious private study, including German scientific literature, and medical instruction received from a brother-in-law, who was a physician. Afterwards he attended lectures at the Medical School of the Charing Cross Hospital. In 1845 he passed the first examination for the degree of M.B. at the University of London, and took honours in physiology. Having passed the requisite examination, he was, in 1846, appointed assistant-surgeon to H.M.S. *Victory*, for service at Haslar Hospital. His next appointment was as assistant-surgeon to H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, and he spent the greater part of the time from 1847 to 1850 off the eastern and northern coasts of Australia. Some of the results of the studies in natural history for which this cruise afforded facilities, appeared in various memoirs communicated to the Linnean and Royal Societies, and in a work entitled "Oceanic Hydrozoa, a Description of the Calycophoridæ and Physophoridæ observed during the voyage of H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*" (1859). Mr. Huxley returned to England in 1850, and in the following year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1852, one of the two Royal Medals annually given by the Society was awarded to him. In 1854 he was appointed Professor of Natural History, including Palæontology, at the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn-street, and, in the same year, Fullerian Professor of Physiology to the Royal Institution, and Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy to the University of London. In 1856 he accompanied his friend Dr. Tyndall in his first visit to the glaciers of the Alps. In 1858 he was appointed Croonian Lecturer to the Royal Society, when he chose for his subject the "Theory of the Vertebrate Skull." In 1859 his large work on "The Ocean Hydrozoa; a Description of the Calycophoridæ and Physophoridæ," observed during his voyage, with illustrative plates, was published by the Royal Society. When, in 1860, it became Professor Huxley's duty to give one of the courses of lectures to the working men in Jermyn-street, he selected for his subject "The Relation of Man to the Lower Animals." The questions arising out of this topic became the subject of warm controversy at the meeting of the British Association in that and subsequent years. A summary of the whole discussion was given in the work entitled "Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature," 1863, and excited great popular interest both in this country and abroad. Mr. Darwin's views on the origin of species were the subject of Professor Huxley's lectures to the working men in 1862, which have been published under the title of lectures "On our Knowledge of the Causes of the Phenomena of Organic Nature." He also delivered lectures on the "Elements of Comparative Anatomy," and on the "Classification of Animals and the Vertebrate Skull." In 1862, in consequence of the absence of the President, it devolved upon Mr. Huxley, who was then one of the secretaries of the Geological Society, to deliver the annual address to the Geological Society, and, as President of Section D at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, he gave an address on the "Condition and Prospects of Biological Science." He was elected Professor of Comparative Anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons in 1863, and held that office for seven years. He became President of the Geological and the Ethnological Societies in 1869 and 1870, and presided over the meeting of the British Association held at Liverpool in 1870. Professor Huxley's name came prominently before the general public in connection with the London School Board, to which he was elected in 1870. He took a very active part in the deliberations of that body, having rendered himself particularly conspicuous by his opposition to denominational teaching, and by his fierce denunciation in 1871 of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. Professor Huxley was compelled by ill health to retire from the Board in Jan. 1872. He was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University for three years Dec. 14, 1872, and installed Feb. 27, 1874. In 1873 he was elected Secretary of the Royal Society. During Professor Wyville Thompson's absence with the *Challenger* expedition, Professor Huxley acted as his substitute as Professor of Natural History at the University of Edinburgh in the summer sessions of 1875 and 1876. In the latter year he received the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society. He has received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of Breslau, M.D. from the University of Würzburg, LL.D. from the Universities of Edinburgh, Dublin (1878), and Cambridge (1879), D.C.L. from the University of Oxford (1885), and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1884. He is a foreign and corresponding member of the Academies of Brussels, Berlin, Göttingen, Haarlem, Lisbon, Lyncei (Rome), Munich, St. Petersburg, Philadelphia, Stockholm; of the Belgium Academy of Medicine, of the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the Cambridge Philosophical Society. He is a Knight of the Pole Star of Sweden, a purely scientific distinction; and was, for some years, a Fellow of Eton College, and a member of the governing body of that school. He is a Trustee of the British Museum, and a Member of the Senate of the University of London. Mr. Huxley has served on many Government and Royal commissions, relating to Fisheries and to Science, Contagious Diseases, Vivisection, the Scottish Universities, and other matters. In 1881 he was appointed Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, at first in conjunction with Mr. Spencer Walpole, but afterwards alone. In 1885 he was compelled by ill health to resign this and all his other public offices, but he retained his connection with the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines, as Dean and honorary Professor of Biology, at the request of the Lord President. In June, 1879, the French Academy of Sciences elected Professor Huxley a corresponding member in the section of anatomy and zoology, in the place of the late Karl E. von Baer. On July 5, 1883, he was chosen President of the Royal Society in place of the late Mr. Spottiswoode; and in the same year he was elected by the council of the United States National Academy as one of their foreign members. He delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge, June 12, 1883, the subject being "The Origin of the Existing Forms of Animal Life—Construction or Evolution." In 1885 Professor Huxley resigned his official duties, including the Inspectorship of Fisheries and the Presidency of the Royal Society. Professor Huxley is well known as a writer on natural science, being the author of numerous papers published in the Transactions and Journals of the Royal, the Linnean, the Geological, and the Zoological Societies, and in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. In addition to the works mentioned above, he has written, "Lessons in Elementary Physiology," 1866; and many subsequent editions; "An Introduction to the Classification of Animals," 1869; "Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews," 1870; "Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals," 1871; "Critiques and Addresses," 1873; "American Addresses, with a Lecture on the Study of Biology," 1877; "Physiography: an introduction to the Study of Nature," 1877; "Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals," 1877; "The Crayfish: an Introduction to the Study of Zoology," 1879; "Hume," 1879; an Introduction to the "Science Primers," 1880; and "Science and Culture, and other Essays," 1882.

HYACINTHE, Father. *See* LOYSON, ABBÉ CHARLES (PÈRE LOYSON).

HYNDMAN, Henry Mayers, socialistic leader, was born in 1842; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A., 1864; and entered the Inner Temple in 1863. He was special correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* during the war between France and Italy in 1866. He is the author of "The Indian Famine and the Crisis in India," 1887; "England for All," 1881; "Historic Bases of Socialism in England," 1883; "The Social Reconstruction of England," "Socialism and Slavery," and "A Summary of the Principles of Slavery," and "Will Socialism Benefit the English People?" 1884.

I.

IBBETSON, The Right Hon. Sir Henry John Selwin, Bart., M.P., only son of the late Sir John Thomas Ibbetson-Selwin, the sixth baronet, by Isabella, daughter of the late General John Leveson-Gower, was born Sept. 26, 1826, and received his academical education at Cambridge, in St. John's College. He twice contested Ipswich in the Conservative interest, before being returned for South Essex in July, 1865; and after the county was further divided by the second Reform Act, he was elected in 1868 for the western division of it, which under the new name Epping Division, he still represents in the House of Commons. He brought in, and passed, the Bills dealing with the Licences for the sale of Beer and Wine in 1869 and 1870. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department on Mr. Disraeli taking office in the spring of 1874. He was chairman of the departmental commission appointed in 1877 to inquire into the detective branch of the metropolitan police. In April 1878, he was appointed Secretary to the Treasury, and he held that office until the resignation of the Conservative Government in April 1880. He assumed the name of Ibbetson (which his father had formerly borne) in addition to that of Selwin in 1867.

IBSEN, Henrik, an eminent Norwegian poet and dramatist, was born at Skien, March 20, 1828. He is of German descent on his mother's side, and speaks German with fluency; but he has never written anything in that language. He at first studied medicine, but soon abandoned that profession for literature. Under the pseudonym of Brynjolf Bjarme he published in 1850 "Catilina," a drama in three acts. In the same year he entered the University, where, in conjunction with others, he founded a literary journal, in the columns of which appeared his first satire, "Nora et Dukkehjem." Through the influence of Ole Bull, the violinist, he became director of the theatre at Bergen, and in 1857 went to Christiania, where several of his plays were produced with complete success. For some time he lived in Rome, and in 1866 obtained from the Storthing a pension. His best known works are "Fru Inger til Oesteraad," 1857; "Haer Maendene paa Helgeland," 1858; "Brandt," 1866; "Peer Gynt," 1867; "De Unges Forbund," 1869; "Keiser og Galelaeer," 1875; and a volume of poems, "Lyriske Digte," 1871. "The Pillars of Society," 1877, contains, perhaps, the best embodiment of his social philosophy. Other works of his are "Ghosts," 1881; "A Social Enemy," 1882; "The Wild Duck," 1884; "Rosmersholm," 1886; "Hedda Gabler," 1890. Ibsen has one child, a son named Sigurd, a young man of good parts, who holds the position of Secretary to the Swedish Legation in Vienna. Mrs. Ibsen is the step-daughter of the Norwegian poetess, Magdelena Thoreson, and daughter of the Provost Thoreson in Bergen. Magdelena Thoreson is still living, and one of her plays, *Inden Dore* (Indoors), was given recently in the Dagmar Theatre at Copenhagen.

IGNATIEFF, Nicholas Pavlovitch, a Russian general and diplomatist, was born in 1832. He is the son of Count Paul Ignatieff, a captain of infantry, who, at the time of the military insurrection that occurred at St. Petersburg in consequence of the somewhat forcible accession of the Grand-Duke Nicholas to the throne of Russia in 1825, was the first to pass over, with his company, to the side of the New Czar—a defection which it was his duty to make in this manner in opposing the defection of the rebels, and which ensured the triumph of the former, and gained for Captain Ignatieff and his family the powerful protection of Nicholas I. The subject of this notice had at the very outset of his career the Emperor Alexander II. for his god-father. He was educated at home and in the Corps des Pages, and, according to custom, quitted that select establishment for young aristocrats to enter the Guard; and in the Military Academy, after three years' study, he was appointed as staff-officer. At the beginning of the Crimean war he was ordered to be at the staff of General Berg. He occupied at Riga the post of Quarter-Master-General of the Baltic-corps. He then passed from the military to the diplomatic service, finding his point of transition in the military attachéship to the Embassy at London. His chief performance in this capacity was a report on England's military position in India, which so pleased the Emperor that he summoned Captain Ignatieff to Warsaw for a personal interview. In 1858 Ignatieff, now a colonel and aide-de-camp to the Emperor, was sent on a special mission to Khiva and Bokhara. He was afterwards made a major-general in the Imperial suite, and sent as plenipotentiary to Pekin, 1860, where he concluded a treaty by which the province of Ussuri was ceded by China to Russia. On his return to Russia he was made Director of the Asiatic Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1864 he was appointed Minister at Constantinople, where his legation was afterwards, 1867, raised to the rank of an embassy. Apart from his rank as ambassador, he was a lieut.-general, and general aide-de-camp to the Emperor. The object which General Ignatieff steadily pursued at Constantinople was to secure for Russia a powerful influence over Turkey. He completely reassured the late Sultan Abdul Aziz as to the intentions of the Government of St. Petersburg, while on the other hand he gained the good-will of the Christian subjects of the Porte by his courteous behaviour and his simulated anxiety to protect them. In the negotiations between the various European Powers prior and subsequent to the war between Russia and Turkey, General Ignatieff took a very prominent part. He was recalled from the embassy at Constantinople May 2, 1878, when Prince Labanoff was sent there in his place. Afterwards he was appointed Minister of the Interior, from which post he was dismissed in June, 1882. He remained, however, a member of the Council of the Empire. He is a bitter enemy of the Nihilists.

IGNATIUS, Father. *See* Lyne, The Rev. Joseph Leycester.

ILBERT, Courtenay Peregrine, C.S.I., C.I.E., was born June 12, 1841, at Kingsbridge, Devon, and is the eldest son of the Rev. Peregrine A. Ilbert, Rector of Thurlestone, Devon. He was educated at Marlborough, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he gained an open scholarship, and also the Hertford, Ireland, and Craven University Scholarships. He was placed in the first class in Classical Moderations 1862, and in the Classical Final Examination 1864, and was elected to a Balliol Fellowship. After taking his degree he read for the Bar, and was elected to the Eldon Law Scholarship in 1867. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1869, and practised as a parliamentary and equity draftsman and conveyancer. For many years he did work in connection with the Parliamentary Counsel's office, and had a considerable share in the drafting of important Government measures. He was Counsel to the Education Department from 1879 to 1882; Legal Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India from 1882 to 1886; and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in 1885. During Lord Dufferin's absence in Burmah in 1886 he was President of the Viceroy's Council with the powers of the Governor-General. As Legal Member of Lord Ripon's Government in India, Mr. Ilbert's name was associated with a measure for the Amendment of Criminal Procedure, in pursuance of the Viceroy's policy, which became the subject of vehement contention, and was popularly known as the Ilbert Bill. He was also responsible for an important measure, for revising the relations between landlord and tenant amongst an agricultural population of 60 millions, known as the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which, as finally amended after long and careful discussion, is now part of the law of India. This was only one of a series of similar measures, affecting the tenure of land in almost every part of India, for which Mr. Ilbert was responsible, as legal member of Council, first under the Marquis of Ripon, and afterwards under the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. On returning from India in 1886 Mr. Ilbert was appointed to the permanent office of Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury, which he still holds. In 1874 he married Jessie, daughter of the Rev. C. Bradley, and niece of the present Dean of Westminster.

INCE, The Rev. William, D.D., eldest son of the late William Ince, sometime President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, was born in the parish of St. James's, Clerkenwell, June 7, 1825, and educated at King's College, London, and Lincoln College, Oxford, where he gained a scholarship in 1843. He graduated B.A. with First Class in Classics in 1846; and became Fellow of Exeter College in 1847; a Sub-rector of Exeter, 1857-1878, when he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity and Canon of Christ Church in succession to Dr. Mozley. Dr. Ince was Whitehall Preacher, 1860-62; Public Examiner of Oxford, 1866-68; and Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, 1871. He has published "Some Aspects of Christian Truth," 1862; "Religion in the University of Oxford," 1874; and various university and college sermons.

INGELOW (Miss), Jean, daughter of William Ingelow, Esq., of a Lincolnshire family, was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, in 1820, and is the author of "Poems by Jean Ingelow," 1863 (23rd edition); "A Story of Doom," 1867; and a third volume of poems published in 1885. She has also written various prose books, "Stories told to a Child," "Mopsa the Fairy," 1869; "Studies for Stories," &c. Likewise four novels, "Off the Skelligs," 1872; "Fated to be Free," 1875; "Sarah de Berenger," 1880; and "Don John," 1881.

INGLEFIELD, Admiral Sir Edward Augustus, Kt., K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield, C.B., by Priscilla Margaret, daughter of Admiral Albany Otway, was born at Cheltenham in 1820. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and entered the Navy as a first-class volunteer on board Her Majesty's ship *Etna* in 1834. Having seen some active service in several ships on the South American and West Indian stations, and in 1840 taken part in the operations on the coast of Syria, where he formed one of the storming party at the capture of Sidon, and assisted at the bombardment of Acre, he was invested with the rank of Lieutenant on the occasion of Her Majesty visiting Scotland in the *Royal George* yacht in 1842; and afterwards he acted as Flag-Lieutenant to his father on the South American coast. There he commanded H.M.S. *Comus* at the battle of the Parana, where the combined fleets of England and France effected the destruction of four heavy batteries belonging to General Rosas at Punta Obligado. He was consequently confirmed in the rank of Commander by commission, dated Nov., 1845. He became Captain in Oct., 1853; attained flag rank in 1869; and was promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1875. He was second in command on the Mediterranean station, and superintendent of Malta dockyard from 1872 to 1877; and Commander-in-Chief on the North American station from 1878 to 1879. He commanded three Arctic expeditions, and was knighted in 1877 for his Arctic services. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath (Military Division) in 1869; a Civil Knight in 1877; and a Knight-Commander of the Bath in 1887. Sir E. Inglefield is the author of "A Summer Search for Sir John Franklin," and of pamphlets on "Maritime Warfare," "Naval Tactics," and "Terrestrial Magnetism."

INGLIS, The Right Hon. John, D.C.L., LL.D., P.C., of Glencorse, the Lord Justice General, is the son of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, minister of the old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, and was born in 1810, was educated at Glasgow University, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, M.A. in 1837, and Hon. D.C.L. in 1859. Having been called to the Scotch Bar in 1835, he rose rapidly in his profession, was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and a few months afterwards was made Lord-Advocate, a post which he resumed in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, in which year he was raised to the bench as Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. He represented Stamford from Feb. to July, 1858, and was for many years Dean of Faculty. In 1859 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and was made Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session in Feb., 1867. He was installed as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, April 12, 1869, and in the same year he received from the University of Glasgow the degree of LL.D.

INGRAM, John H., was born in London, Nov. 16, 1849. In 1863 he published a small volume of verse, subsequently suppressed. This was followed, in 1868, by "Flora Symbolica," a work on the folk-lore of flowers, which has passed through numerous editions. In 1873 he began a series of articles in English and American periodicals, calling attention to misrepresentations about the life and character of Edgar Allan Poe; and in Oct., 1874, embodied some of the results of his investigations in a short "Memoir of Poe," prefixed to a four-volume edition of the poet's works, which was followed, in 1880, by an exhaustive two-volume biography of Edgar Allan Poe; new one-volume editions of which work have since been published. In 1879, underthe name of "Don Felix de Salamanca," he published a *jeu d'esprit*, entitled, "The Philosophy of Handwriting," wherein the characters of several celebrated contemporaries were assumed to be portrayed by their caligraphy. In 1881 he published a volume of "Fairy Tales," translated from the Spanish of "Fernan Caballero," and in 1882 a collection of historical sketches, styled "Claimants to Royalty." In the winter of 1883 he published a volume of historical ghost stories, entitled "The Haunted Homes of Great Britain," and in 1884 a second series of similar narratives. In the same year appeared his life of "Oliver Madox Brown," the young poet-painter, who died in 1874, a new edition of whose works Mr. Ingram is preparing for publication. In 1884, Mr. Ingram edited an illustrated *édition de luxe* of Edgar Poe's "Tales and Poems," in 4 vols., and a selection from Poe's works, in 2 vols., for the Tauchnitz collection. In 1885 he published a monograph on Poe's "Raven," and in 1889 a *variorum* edition of Poe's "Poetical Works," and has in the press a volume of biographical and critical essays. He is editing a series of original biographical manuals, entitled "The Eminent Women series," and has written for it a "Life of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," in 1888. It is the only complete memoir of Mrs. Browning yet published. He is a contributor to many of the leading reviews of Europe and America, and has occasionally lectured on behalf of educational institutions. He holds an appointment in the Civil Service.

INGRAM, John Kells, LL.D., born in the County of Donegal, Ireland, in 1823, was educated at Newry School and Trinity College, Dublin. He was elected scholar of his College in 1840, and Fellow in 1846, Professor of Oratory and English Literature in 1852, Regius Professor of Greek in 1866, and Librarian in 1879. He was President of the Statistical Society of the British Association in 1878, and in that capacity delivered an address on "the Present Position and Prospects of Political Economy," which attracted much attention at home and abroad, and was translated into German by the well-known Economist, Dr. H. Von Scheel. He also gave an address to the Trades Union Congress in 1880 on "Work and the Workman," of which a French translation appeared in the following year. He is author of the article "Political Economy," in the Encyclopædia Britannica (9th edit.), which has since been reprinted in a separate volume (1888), and of which a German translation was published (1890). He also contributed to the same Encyclopædia the article "Slavery," and many biographical notices, amongst which may be mentioned those of Quesnay, Turgot, Petty, Adam Smith, Ricardo, Arthur Young, and Cliffe Leslie. He is also author of "Greek and Latin Etymology in England," "the Etymology of Liddell and Scott," and other articles in *Hermathena*, a university journal which he edited for some years; of papers on "The Opus Majus of Roger Bacon," on "The First English translation of the *De Imitatione Christi*," on "Mediæval Moral Tales," and other subjects, in the proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy; of a paper on "The Weak Endings of Shakespere," in the Transactions of the New Shakespere Society, vol. i.; of Lectures on Shakespere and Tennyson in *Afternoon Lectures* (Dublin, 1863 and 1866) and of the Etymological portion of Dr. William Smith's Latin School Dictionary, 2nd edit. 1883. He was President of the Library Association in 1884, and delivered an address on "The Library of Trinity College, Dublin." He has also been President of the Statistical Society of Ireland, and is now a Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy, and one of the Trustees of the National Library of Ireland.

INNESS, George, landscape painter, was born at Newburg, New York, May

1, 1825. At the age of sixteen he went to New York to study engraving, but ill health compelled him to relinquish that art, and to return to his parents' home, then at Newark, New Jersey. There he spent the next four years painting and sketching, when he again went to New York, and after spending a month studying under Gignoux, began his career as a landscape painter. He has visited Europe three times, once remaining here five years. His residence is at Montclair, New Jersey, although he lived for a time near Boston, and at Eagleswood, New Jersey. Among his principal pictures are: "Peace and Plenty," "The Sign of Promise," "A Vision of Faith," "Loitering," "Sunset," "The Valley of the Shadow of Death," "The River of Life," "An Autumn Morning," "Close of a Stormy Day," "Pine Groves of Barbarini Villa," "A Passing Storm," "Summer Afternoon," "Coming Storm," "The Light Triumphant," "Twilight," "The Apocalyptic Vision of the New Jerusalem."

IRVING, Henry, the name assumed by John Henry Brodrib the actor, who was born Feb. 6, 1838, at Keinton, near Glastonbury, and educated at Dr. Pinches' school, in George Yard, Lombard Street, London. He made his first public appearance at the Sunderland Theatre, Sept. 29, 1856, and after a series of engagements at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, and Liverpool, extending over nine years, he was engaged on July 30, 1866, to play, with Miss Kate Terry, at Manchester, by Mr. Dion Boucicault, in an original play of his, entitled "Hunted Down." This led to a London engagement, when he came out at the St. James's Theatre as Doricourt in the "Belle's Stratagem." He subsequently played at Drury Lane, the Haymarket, and the Gaiety theatres. In May, 1870, he transferred his services to the Vaudeville Theatre, playing Digby Grant in Mr. Albery's comedy of the "Two Roses," which character he sustained for 300 consecutive nights. His representation of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum Theatre (Oct. 31, 1874) produced a great sensation among the playgoing public, and opinion was at first much divided as to the merits of the performance, but it is now generally admitted that by his rendering of this and of other Shakespearean parts, Mr. Irving has placed himself at the head of English tragedians. "Hamlet" was played for 200 nights, the longest run of the play on record. He appeared in "Macbeth" Sept. 18, 1875; in "Othello" in 1876; and next as Philip in Tennyson's drama of "Queen Mary." Afterwards Mr. Irving played his Shakespearean parts in the provinces, in Scotland and in Ireland. When in Dublin, he played "Hamlet" by the request of the University, he having been presented with an address in the Dining Hall of Trinity College. In Jan., 1877, he added to his Shakespearean repertory by playing "Richard III." at the Lyceum. The withdrawal of Mrs. Bateman from the Lyceum gave Mr. Irving supreme control over the theatre, of which he had long been the mainstay. It opened under his management on Dec. 30, 1878, when he again played "Hamlet" for 100 nights. The most remarkable incidents of Mr. Irving's management have been the production of "Othello" (in which he alternated the parts of the Moor and Iago with Mr. Edwin Booth), "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado about Nothing," "The Cup," "Twelfth Night," and "Faust," all which have been played in conjunction with Miss Ellen Terry. A public banquet was given to Mr. Irving at St. James's Hall, on July 4, 1883, shortly before his departure with the Lyceum company for a theatrical tour in the United States. A second visit to America was made in 1884, and before its close Mr. Irving delivered an address to the students of Harvard University on the art of acting. He also delivered an address by the invitation of the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Jowett) at Oxford, on June 26, 1886. On May 5, 1887, Mr. Irving was elected a Life Trustee of Shakespeare's Birthplace. On June 1 he produced Byron's "Werner" at the Lyceum Theatre for the benefit of Dr. Westland Marston, with the fine result of giving over £800 to the distressed dramatist. On October 17 he visited Stratford-on-Avon for the purpose of making the dedicatory speech at the presentation of a public fountain by Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and the next day left Liverpool for a third tour in America, lasting until March 24, 1888. During his stay in the States he was given on March 15, a reception by the American Goethe Society, and on March 19, by special desire of the War Department, he took his company to the Military Academy at Westpoint, where, with Miss Ellen Terry, he gave "The Merchant of Venice" in Elizabethan dress and without scenery of any kind. On March 12 the great blizzard occurred which paralyzed New York for a week, and on that evening the Star, where Mr. Irving was performing, was the only theatre open. After a short season at the Lyceum he took Faust on tour, and at Bolton laid the foundation-stone of a new theatre. On Nov. 28 he was entertained at a public banquet in Birmingham. On Dec. 29 he produced "Macbeth" at the Lyceum, with Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth, and ran it until the following summer, nearly 200 nights, which is the longest run of the play on record. In April of the year 1889 he visited Germany, where "Julius Cæsar" and the "Merchant of Venice" were presented for him at the Berliner Theatre by Herr Barnay; and on his return home he played, with Miss Ellen Terry, at Sandringham before Her Majesty the Queen. On Sept. 28 he revived at the Lyceum Watt Phillip's play "The Dead Heart." The play ran the whole season, ending in the summer of 1890, after which, with Miss Ellen Terry, he made a short provincial tour, giving recitals of "Macbeth" with the accompaniment of Sir Arthur Sullivan's music. On Sept. 20, 1890, he produced "Ravenswood," by Herman Merivale, founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."

ISAACS, Sir Henry Aaron, is the son of the late Mr. Michael Isaacs, a London merchant, by Sara, daughter of Aron Enrique Mendoza, with whose progenitors Lord Beaconsfield was connected. He was born in London in 1830, and is the head of the firm of Messrs. Michael Isaacs and Sons, merchants of London, Hull, Cardiff, Valencia, and other places. He entered the Corporation of London as a member of the Common Council for Aldgate Ward in 1862, and was annually re-elected until April, 1883, when he succeeded the late Alderman Sir Thomas White as Alderman of Portsoken Ward. Meanwhile he had served as Chairman of all the principal Corporation Committees and taken especial interest in the development of the Markets of the City of London. He served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in the Queen's Jubilee Year, 1887, and was knighted on her Majesty's visit to the city. He is one of the Lieutenants of the City of London; a Governor of the Royal Hospitals; and a past master of the Loriners' Company. In 1889-90 he was Lord Mayor of the City of London, and in that period was appointed Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons and Master of the Drury Lane Lodge, his installation taking place in the Mansion House by special dispensation of the Most Worshipful Grand Master. He married, in 1849, Eleanor, daughter of the late A. M. Rowland of the 9th Regiment.

ISABELLA II. (Maria Isabella Louisa), ex-Queen of Spain, was born at Madrid, Oct. 30, 1830. Her father, Ferdinand VII., had been induced, by the influence of his wife, to issue the Pragmatic Decree, revoking the Salic law; and at his death, Sept. 29, 1833, his eldest daughter, then a child, was proclaimed Queen, under the regency of her mother, Maria-Christina. This event proved the signal for civil warfare, as the claims of the late king's brother were warmly supported by certain classes of the people. The war of succession lasted seven years, and the country was desolated by the struggle between the contending Carlist and Christina parties, until the Cortes confirmed the claims of Isabella by pronouncing sentence of exile on Don Carlos and his adherents. In 1840, the Queen-regnant, finding it impossible to carry on the government without making concessions to public feeling, for which she was indisposed, retired to France, resigning her power into the hands of Espartero, whom she had been previously compelled to summon to the head of affairs. For the following three years, whilst that constitutional leader was able in great measure to direct her education and training, the young Queen was subjected to purer and better influences than she had before experienced. She was declared by a decree of the Cortes to have attained her majority, Oct. 15, 1843, and took her place among the reigning sovereigns of Europe. Maria-Christina returned to Madrid in 1845, and her restoration to influence was marked by the marriage of Isabella II. to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assisi, the elder son of her maternal uncle, Don Francisco de Paula, which took place Oct. 10, 1846. Sacrificed to the intrigues of a party whose interests were based on this uncongenial union, Isabella II. never knew the beneficial influence of domestic happiness; estrangements and reconciliations having succeeded each other alternately in her married life. It deserves special mention, however, that during her reign Spain rose to take rank among the great powers of Europe, while the internal progress of the country advanced with rapid strides. On Sept. 16, 1868, a great revolution broke out in Spain, starting with the fleet off Cadiz, and gradually spreading over the whole peninsula. The speedy result was the formation of a Republican Provisional Government under Prim, Serrano, and others, at Madrid, and the flight of Queen Isabella to France. On Nov. 6 her Majesty took up her residence in Paris, where she remained during her exile, with the exception of an interval spent at Geneva during the Franco-Prussian War. On June 25, 1870, she renounced her claims to the Spanish throne in favour of her eldest son, the Prince of the Asturias. After eight years of exile she returned to Spain, and was received at Santander by her son, the late King Alfonso XII. (July 29, 1876). Queen Isabella has had five children:—1. Infanta Marie-Isabel-Françoise-d'Assise-Christine-de-Paule-Dominga, born Dec. 20, 1851. 2. Alfonso XII., late King of Spain. 3. Infanta Maria del Pilar, born June 4, 1861. 4. Infanta Maria della Paz, born June 23, 1862; and 5. Infanta Maria Eulalie, born Feb. 12, 1864.

ISMAIL PACHA, ex-Viceroy or Khedive of Egypt, son of Ibrahim Pasha, and grandson of the celebrated Mehemet Ali, was born at Cairo in 1830, and succeeded his brother Said Pacha, Jan. 18, 1863. He was educated in Paris, and on his return to Egypt, in 1849, he opposed the policy of Abbas Pacha, the Viceroy, who, as it was supposed for political purposes, made, in 1853, a criminal charge against him, which was not, however, proceeded with. In 1855 he visited France on a confidential mission, and proceeded thence to Rome, where he conveyed some magnificent Oriental presents for the Pope's acceptance. The Viceroy's policy in Egypt was said to be in accordance with that of his predecessor, namely, the development of the resources of his country; but he had much trouble in his transactions with M. de Lesseps in relation to the Suez Canal. These difficulties were, however, arranged in July, 1864, by the arbitration of the Emperor Napoleon, whose decision was accepted by the Viceroy. From this period the Viceroy took a warm interest in the undertaking, and in 1869, when the works were approaching completion, he visited most of the capitals of Europe, including London, in order to invite the Sovereigns to be present at the opening of the canal. The Viceroy gave serious offence to the Sultan by the airs of sovereignty which he assumed during this journey, and by the language of independence which he employed in his invitations; but the year in which the quarrel arose saw its amicable termination. The Khedive gave way upon the matters of form, which were those upon which the Porte laid the most stress, and a new firman, maintaining, confirming, and defining the privileges of the Pacha, was read to him with all due formality. Moreover, on June 8, 1873, a firman was granted by the Sultan to the Khedive of Egypt, sanctioning the full autonomy of that country, and enacting the law of primogeniture in favour of Ismail Pacha's family. The attempt to Europeanize the country entailed a vast expenditure, and Egypt acquired a national debt of more than £80,000,000. In 1875 the Khedive procured a temporary respite from his difficulties by the sale of his shares in the Suez Canal to the British Government for the sum of £4,000,000; and then, being at last aware of the critical state of his finances, and of the incompetence of Orientals to mend it, his Highness requested the British Government to provide him with some experienced financier to effect a thorough reform. In Dec., 1875, Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., accompanied by Colonel Stokes, R.E., was sent out, and after some months' examination, wrote an elaborate report on the Egyptian finances. Afterwards, however, Egyptian credit fell still lower, till in 1876 the Khedive suspended payment for a time. In that year Mr. Goschen, M.P., and M. Joubert, were sent out as the representatives of the English and French bondholders to attempt an adjustment of the financial affairs of Egypt. The result was a scheme which was accepted by the Khedive. Mr. Rivers Wilson, having been more recently charged with a similar mission, induced the Khedive to give up his family estates to his creditors, and Mr. Wilson himself accepted the post of Egyptian Minister of Finance (Aug. 1878). The report of the Commission of Inquiry was presented to the Khedive Aug. 20, 1878. It proposed a number of specific financial and administrative reforms, all which tended to limit the authority of the Khedive, and it plainly called upon him to surrender all his property, estimated by him, exclusive of the sugar estates previously surrendered to the Daira Debt, at about £450,000 per annum. The Khedive was to receive, in exchange for this surrender to the State, an acceptance of all his liabilities by the Public Treasury, and a Civil List for himself and family. A new ministry was formed by Nubar Pacha at the close of the year, and Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières were admitted into it as representing the interests of the Western Powers. This ministry was, however, overthrown in Feb., 1879, by an *émeute* which the Khedive was suspected of fostering. A strong movement of intervention was originated in France by powerful financial bodies interested in the Egyptian Debt, and a joint representation of the French and English Govern ments resulted in the apparent submission of Ismail Pacha, and the formation of a new Cabinet under Prince Tewfik, the Khedive's heir, in which the European ministers were to have a commanding voice. This arrangement lasted for a few weeks. In April the Khedive, declaring that the ministerial measures were unjust to the bondholders and damaging to the public credit, dismissed his advisers. After some delay, due to the difficulty of inducing the powers to agree as to the course to be pursued, and after Ismail Pasha had turned a deaf ear to a suggestion of abdication urged upon him by the European Consuls-General, the Sultan, prompted by France and England, issued a firman deposing Ismail, and nominating Tewfik Khedive. Ismail accordingly abdicated in favour of his son on June 26, and on July 1 he left Egypt. Having been unable to obtain from the Porte permission to land at Constantinople, he took up his residence at Naples; but he has frequently changed his place of abode since then. In March, 1886, he brought against the Egyptian Government a claim for £5,000,000, alleged to be the value of the private property of which he was deprived at his abdication. Sir W. T. Marriott, who acted as counsel for Ismail, succeeded in securing for his client the greater portion of his claim.

ISRAELS, Josef, a Dutch painter, was born at Groningen in 1824. He studied in Amsterdam, under Kruseman, and next in Paris, under Picot; and received Gold Medals of honour in Paris, Brussels, and Rotterdam. He also had conferred upon him the Belgian Order of Leopold, and was nominated a member of the French Legion of Honour. His principal paintings are, "The Tranquil House;" "The Shipwrecked" and "The Cradle;" "Interior of the Orphan's Home at Katwyk;" "The True Support;" "The Mother;" and "The Children of the Sea" (in the Queen of Holland's collection). In 1873 he exhibited at the French Gallery in Pall Mall, "Minding the Flock," and since that time has continually added to that long list of pictures in which he has recorded the sadder aspects of humble life, whether in its affections, its bereavments, or its labours. Mr. Israels has resided in the Hague for many years. His brother, Mr. Lehman Israels, born at Groningen in 1833, went at an early age to the United States, where he acquired a considerable reputation as a journalist. He was for several years foreign editor of the *New York World*.

ISTRIA, The Princess Dora, d', the literary pseudonym of the Princess Helen Ghika, one of the daughters of Michael Ghika, and niece of Prince Gregory IV., who was the first to spread among the people of Wallachia the liberal institutions of civilisation. She was born at Bucharest in 1829, and was married in 1849 to the Russian Prince Koltzoff-Massalsky. Disliking the absolutist system of Government in Russia, she quitted that country in 1855. She spent five years in Belgium and Switzerland, carefully studying the customs and laws, and, having made a tour through Greece, she went to Italy in 1861. At this period Garibaldi addressed to her a letter, requesting her to exert her influence over the Roumanians, to induce them to rise in rebellion against Austria. The Princess, who resides in Florence, is said to be thoroughly acquainted with the Italian, German, French, Roumanian, Greek, Latin, Russian, and Albanian languages, has written much on the essential and vital questions affecting the political and social future of the Greeks, the Albanians, and the Slavs of Northern Europe. She is an enthusiastic advocate of "Women's Rights," and an indefatigable champion of oppressed nationalities. Since 1850 she has been a contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes;* and she has written many articles in the French, Belgian, Greek, German, Italian, English and American journals. Among her works are: "La Vie Monastique dans l'Eglise Orientale," Brussels, 1855; 2nd edit., Paris and Geneva, 1858; "La Suisse Allemande et l'Ascension du Mönch," 4 vols., Paris and Geneva, 1856, translated into English and German; "Les Femmes en Orient," 2 vols., Zurich, 1858; "Excursions en Roumélie et en Morée," 2 vols., Zurich, 1863; "Des Femmes, par une Femme," 2 vols., Paris and Brussels, 1865; "La Nazionalità Albanese secondo i canti popolare," Cosenza, 1867; "Discours sur Marco Polo," Trieste, 1869; "Venise en 1867," Leipzig, 1870; "Gli Albanesi in Rumenia," a history of the Princesses Ghika in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, published in the *Rivista Europea*, 1871-73; "Eleonora de Hallingen," and "Ghizlaine," two novels, 1871; "La Poésie des Ottomans," 2nd edit., Paris, 1877; and "The Condition of Women among the Southern Slavs," 1878. A detailed list of her works is given in the "Bibliografia della Principessa Dora d'Istria," 6th edit., Florence, 1873.

ITALY, King of. *See* HUMBERT IV.

J.

JACKSON, Rev. John Edward, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Leigh Delamere, near Chippenham, Wilts, and Hon. Canon of Bristol, was born at Doncaster, co. York, Nov. 12, 1805, and is the second surviving son of James Jackson, Esq., a banker and magistrate, and Henrietta P. Bower. He was educated first at the Rev. Dr. P. Inchbald's, Carr House, near Doncaster, 1814-1820; then at Charterhouse School, under Dr. Russell, to Christmas, 1823; at B. N. Coll., Oxford, 1824. In the 2nd class of Lit. Human.; and B.A., 1827; M.A., 1830; was ordained by Bishop Law at Wells, 1834, and appointed to the curacy of Farleigh-Hungerford, near Bath, where he remained till 1845, being then presented by the late Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P. for Chippenham, to the rectory of Leigh Delamere, and in the following year, by the same patron, to the vicarage of Norton, near Malmesbury. He was Rural Dean of Malmesbury for thirteen years, and was appointed by Bishop Monk to an Honorary Canonry in Bristol Cathedral in 1855. In 1853 he published "A History of the ruined Church of St. Mary Magdalene, discovered A.D. 1846, within the old Town Hall of Doncaster, illustrated by John P. Seddon, architect," folio; and, in 1855, "A History and Description of St. George's Church, Doncaster, destroyed by fire, Feb. 28, 1853, with several plates and woodcuts;" also, in 1853, "A Guide to Farleigh-Hungerford," enlarged in a 3rd edition in 1879, with numerous plates of Arms, &c., relating to the Hungerford family. In 1843, before settling in Wiltshire, he had assisted the late Mr. John Britton in an attempt to establish a "Topographical Society" in that county, towards which he wrote "The History of the Parish of Grittleton;" but for want of further literary support, the plan failed. Ten years afterwards, viz., in 1853, another, called the Wiltshire "Archæological and Natural History Society," was founded, and has been more successful, having up to the present time completed its 24th volume. Of this society he was one of the secretaries, as well as editor of the magazine for several years, and has contributed to it a great number of papers connected with the history and topography of the county. He is also the author of a few sermons preached on public occasions, as visitations, &c.; one of them in Bristol Cathedral, in 1846, at the Festival of the Clergy and Sons of the Clergy, with an appendix containing an account of the charity, a list of the stewards, preachers, &c. In 1862, in order to bring out more usefully a fragmentary essay towards Wiltshire county history that had been begun by John Aubrey, at a time when few persons gave any attention to literature of that kind, he published a quarto volume of that antiquary's collections, particularly including, not the least valuable part of them, the heraldry copied by Aubrey from the windows of churches and old houses as existing more than 200 years ago, of which nearly the whole has since utterly disappeared. This volume, greatly enlarged by notes and additions down to the present day, was printed at the expense of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, bearing the title of "Wiltshire Collections, Aubrey and Jackson." Also, in 1882, he edited, from the Original MS. at Longleat, as the Marquis of Bath's contribution to the Roxburgh Club, an early "Inquisition of the Manors of Glastonbury Abbey in A.D. 1189, known as 'Liber Henrici de Soliaco Abbatis Glaston vocatus A.'"

JACKSON, William Lawies, M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. William Jackson, of Leeds, was born at Otley in 1840, and was educated privately. He is a Director of the Great Northern Railway Company; and represented Leeds from April, 1880, until the dissolution in 1885, after having unsuccessfully contested the borough in 1876. In 1885 and 1886 he was returned for the Northern division of Leeds. In Lord Salisbury's first administration he received the important appointment of Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in succession to Sir Henry Holland, and in the ministry of 1886 again holds the same post. He is regarded as one of the strongest of the subordinate members of the administration.

JACKSON, The Right Rev. William Walrond, D.D., Bishop of Antigua, born in Barbadoes, about 1810, received his education at Codrington College, Barbadoes, of which he was a Licentiate in Theology. He was formerly Chaplain to the Forces in Barbadoes, and was consecrated Bishop of Antigua in 1860. His episcopal jurisdiction includes the islands of Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher, Montserrat, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica; and the gross income of the See is £2,000, paid out of the Consolidated Fund. Bishop Jackson's son, the Rev. William Walrond Jackson, is Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and Censor of Unattached Students in the University.

JAGO, James, A.B., Cantab.; M.D., Oxon.; F.R.S., was born on Dec. 18, 1815, at Kigilliack (once a seat of the Bishops of Exeter), near Falmouth. John Jago, who died at Truthan, in the parish of St. Erme, Cornwall, on Oct. 6, 1652, was a Commissioner of Sequestration under the Commonwealth, and he had, in 1646, petitioned the House of Lords with respect to land "on which his ancestors lived for 300 years." (Calendar of MSS., House of Lords). Of him James is a descendant and heir. He removed to Falmouth when in his eighth year; and was educated at the Falmouth Classical and Mathematical School; and received also some private tuition. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, as a pensioner, in 1835, B.A. in 1839 (wrangler). Of Wadham College, Oxford, B.A. and M.B. in 1843; M.D. in 1859; he having taken to medicine as a profession subsequent to his graduation in Cambridge, and studied in Dublin, London, and Paris. In 1870 he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Jago was made Physician to the Truro Dispensary in 1852, and, in the same year, Physician to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary; in 1876 Consulting Physician to the former; and, in 1885, (on his retiring from practice) Consulting Physician to the latter. He was President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall from November, 1873, to November, 1875. Among his literary contributions may be mentioned: "Points in the Physiology and Diseases of the Eye," 1845. This paper develops entoptical methods of exploring the eye by means of divergent beams of light; which methods preceded all like solutions of this problem. "The Opening of the Eustachian Tube, limited to the act of Deglutition, now first rightly explained," 1853; "Ocular Spectres and Structures as Mutual Exponents," 1856; "Eustachian Tube: why opened in Deglutition," 1856; "Entoptics," 1859; "Entoptics, with its Uses in Physiology and Medicine," 1864 (Concerning this work, Dr. Jago says, in his Preface to it, that he has "exerted himself to make this little work as near as may be, a treatise on Entoptics, which, while giving his own views, does not fail to make the reader acquainted with the views of other writers. . . . It ventures, too, upon untrodden ground in its investigations; and suggests explanations of phenomena which have remained unaccounted for; many of its physiological conclusions being peculiar; so that, in the main, it is an original essay"); "The Functions of the Tympanum," 1867 and 1870; "Entacoustics" 1868; "Eustachian Tube, when and how is it opened," 1869; "Pains in the Abdominal and Thoracic Walls," 1861; "Two Cases of Supposed Moveable Kidneys," 1858; "Ophthalmoscopic Muscæ Volitantes in a very Myopic Eye," 1861; "Moveable Kidneys and Hour-glass Stomach from Cicatrix," 1872; also various other papers in periodicals and proceedings of societies. On his attaining the seventieth anniversary of his birthday, Dr. Jago retired from the practice of his profession.

JAMES, The Right Hon. Sir Henry, Q.C., M.P., son of Philip Turner James, Esq., of Hereford, by Frances Gertrude, third daughter of John Bodenham, Esq., of Presteign, Radnorshire, was born at Hereford, Oct. 30, 1828, and received his education at Cheltenham College. He was called to the Bar in the Middle Temple in 1852, and went the Oxford Circuit. He had already distinguished himself in the legal profession, having been Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple in 1850, and again in 1851. Mr. James was nominated to the ancient order of "postman" of the Court of Exchequer in 1867; was made a Queen's Counsel in June, 1869; and became a Bencher of his Inn in 1870. In March, 1869, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons as one of the members for Taunton, unseating, on a scrutiny, his opponent, Mr. Serjeant Cox, (who had been returned at the general election of the previous December,) and continued to represent that borough in the Liberal interest until 1885, when he was returned for Bury (S. E. Lancashire). During the session of 1872 he took a prominent part in the debates on the Judicature Bill. In Sept., 1873, Mr. Gladstone appointed him Solicitor-General in succession to Sir George Jessel, and in November of that year he became Attorney-General, and received the honour of knighthood. He went out of office with the Liberal party in Feb., 1874. He was again appointed Attorney-General on the return of the Liberals to power under Mr. Gladstone in May, 1880. In Mr. Gladstone's administration of 1886, Sir Henry James (who had been offered the Lord Chancellorship) declined to take office, on the ground of disagreement with the Prime Minister's Home Rule policy. He was returned unopposed for Bury, as a Unionist Liberal, at the general election of 1886. He was one of the counsel for the *Times* in the action of *O'Donnel* v. *Walter*, and also in the Parnell Commission, and delivered an able address, forming a retrospect of the history of Ireland from his point of view.

JAMES, Henry, American novelist and essayist, was born at New York City, April 15, 1843. He is the son of the late Rev. Henry James, a forcible writer on religious and philosophical topics (born 1811, died Dec. 18, 1882). In his eleventh year his family went abroad, and after some stay in England made a long sojourn in France and Switzerland. On their return to America in 1860 they first resided in Newport, Rhode Island, removing to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1866. Mr. James attended the Harvard Law School for a year or two while his family were at Newport, but a few years after their removal to Cambridge, 1869, he went abroad, where he has since remained, with the exception of occasional brief visits home. He now lives in London, though he spends considerable time in Italy. He has been a contributor to most of the American magazines, but his celebrity rests mainly upon his novels, which usually deal with the American as found abroad. His published books are: "Watch and Ward," 1871; "A Passionate Pilgrim, and other Tales," 1875; "Roderick Hudson," 1875; "Transatlantic Sketches," 1875; "The American," 1877; "French Poets and Novelists," 1878; "The Europeans," 1878; "Daisy Miller," 1878; "An International Episode," 1879; "Hawthorne," (one of the "English Men of Letters" series), 1879; "A Bundle of Letters," 1879; "Confidence," 1879; "Diary of a Man of Fifty," 1880; "Washington Square," 1880; "The Portrait of a Lady," 1881; "Siege of London," 1883; "Portraits of Places," 1884; "Tales of Three Cities," 1884; "A Little Tour in France," 1884; "Author of Beltraffio," 1885; "The Bostonians," 1886; "Princess Casamassima," 1886; "Partial Portraits," 1888; "The Aspen Papers," etc., 1888; "The Reverberator," 1888; "A London Life," 1889; and "The Tragic Muse," 1890.

JAMES, Thomas Lemuel, born at Utica, New York, March 29, 1831, was a pupil at the Utica Academy until he was fifteen years of age. His first journalistic experience was upon *The Liberty Press*, an anti-slavery paper. Entering actively upon political life before he had even attained his majority, he was made associate editor, 1849, of *The Madison County Journal*, the organ of the Seward wing of the Whig party in New York. Upon the formation of the Republican party Mr. James entered the new organization, and during the Fremont canvass for the Presidency became sole proprietor and editor of the *Journal*, which he retained for ten years. During part of this time he was a collector of tolls on the Chenango Canal, which is owned by the State of New York. Upon the inauguration of President Lincoln in 1861 he was appointed Inspector of Customs, and accordingly sold his paper, and removed to New York City. In 1874 he was made Weigher, and in 1876 Deputy Collector of Customs. The efficiency he displayed in these positions induced President Grant, in 1877, to make him Postmaster at New York City, a position which he filled with such signal ability as to effect almost a revolution in the postal administration of the city. He removed the office entirely "out of politics," making merit the only test for appointments and promotions, largely increased its revenues, introduced many mechanical improvements, and in other ways added greatly to its usefulness. His success was so marked that President Garfield appointed him Postmaster-General in March, 1881, but the assassination of Mr. Garfield led him to tender his resignation to Mr. Arthur, and, in Jan., 1882, he retired from political life to accept the presidency of the Lincoln National Bank in New York City, a position which he still retains.

JANET, Paul, a French author, was born in Paris in April, 1823. He is a follower of Cousin, and has been a Professor at Bourges and Strasbourg, and at the Lycée of Louis-le-Grand, Paris. In 1864 he became Professor of the history of philosophy at the Sorbonne, and a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, which institution awarded prizes for his "La Farnille," 1855; and "Histoire de la Philosophie dans l'antiquité et dans les temps modernes," 1858. Among his more recent works are "Histoire de la Science Politique," 1871; "Problèmes du XIX. Siècle," 1872; "Philosophie de la Révolution Française," 1875; "Les Causes-Finales," 1876; "La Philosophie Française Contemporaine," 1879; Les Maîtres de la Pensée Moderne," 1883. He has also contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, *Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques*, *Le Temps*, &c., and is an officer of the Legion of Honour.

JAPAN, The Mikado, or Emperor of. *See* MUTSU-HITO.

JAPP, Francis Robert, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Dundee in 1848, and educated at schools in Dundee and St. Andrews, and at the Universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Heidelberg, and Bonn. Since 1881 he has held the post of Lecturer on Chemistry in the Normal School of Science, South Kensington. In 1885 he was elected Foreign Secretary of the Chemical Society, and in the same year received the Fellowship of the Royal Society. In 1888, the University of St. Andrews conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. His various researches, which deal exclusively with questions relating to organic chemistry, have been published chiefly in the journal of the Chemical Society. He has also published, jointly with Professor E. Frankland, F.R.S., a text-book of Inorganic Chemistry.

JAY, Hon. John, American statesman, grandson of the first Chief Justice of the United States, was born at New York City, June 23, 1817. He graduated at Columbia College in 1836, and was admitted to the Bar in 1839. He became identified with the anti-slavery movement, and assisted in the formation of the Republican party. During the Civil War he acted with the Union League Club, of which he was President in 1866, and again in 1877. From 1869 to 1875 he was American Minister to Austria; in 1877 he was Chairman of the Commission appointed to investigate the system of the N.Y. Custom House; and from 1883 to 1888 was President of the N.Y. State Civil Service Commission. Mr. Jay was active in the early history of the American Geographical and Statistical Society; was long Corresponding Secretary of the New York Historical Society, and was the first President of the Huguenot Society, organized in New York in 1855. Among his many speeches and pamphlets which have been circulated are: "America Free or America Slave," 1856; "The Church and the Rebellion," 1863; "On the Passage of the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery," 1864; "Rome in America," 1868; "The American Foreign Service," 1877; and "The Public School a Portal to the Civil Service."

JAYNE, The Right Rev. Francis John, M.A., Bishop of Chester, was born Jan. 1, 1845, and educated at Rugby School and Wadham College, Oxford, of which he was a Scholar. He took a First Class in Moderations in 1866, and a double First Class in the Final Schools, 1868, in which year he became a Fellow of Jesus College. He was ordained in 1870, and was for a year curate of St. Clement's, Oxford, afterwards becoming Tutor of Keble College, where he remained until 1879. In that year he was appointed Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, of which institution he greatly increased the efficiency. In 1886 he accepted the important vicarage of Leeds, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Gott, who became Dean of Worcester. In 1889 he was consecrated Bishop of Chester.

JEAFFRESON, John Cordy, is a member of an East Anglian family, which has been seated more than two centuries at Dullingham House, Cambridgeshire. He was born on Jan. 14, 1831, at Framlingham, Suffolk, where his father, William Jeaffreson, F.R.C.S., was an eminent surgical operator. He was educated at the Grammar Schools of Woodbridge and Botesdale, and began to study medicine. But changing his plan of life, he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, and took his degree in 1852, proceeding afterwards to Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the Bar in 1859. His first novel, "Crewe Rise," was published in 1854, and has been followed by "Olive Blake's Good Work," 1862; "Live It Down," 1863; "Not Dead Yet," 1864; "A Woman in Spite of Herself," 1872. In connection with these works of fiction, mention may be made of their author's history of the literature of prose fiction in England, entitled "Novels and Novelists from Elizabeth to Victoria," 1858. Mr. Jeaffreson's principal contributions to the social history of England are his three well-known books on the three learned professions, "A Book about Doctors," 1860; "A Book about Lawyers," 1866; "A Book about the Clergy," 1870; also the "Annals of Oxford," 1871; "Brides and Bridals," 1872, a history of marriage in England; "A Book about the Table," 1874; and "A Young Squire of the Seventeenth Century," 1877, containing selections from the papers (A.D. 1676—A.D. 1686) of the author's ancestor, Christopher Jeaffreson, of Dullingham House, Cambridgeshire. Shortly after the death of Robert Stephenson, C.E., Mr. Jeaffreson was retained by the great engineer's representatives to write the story of his life, in conjunction with Professor Pole, C.E., who contributed the scientific appendix to the "Life of Robert Stephenson," 1864. He was a contributor in past times to *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, *Temple Bar*, and other periodical publications. Mr. Jeaffreson has also been a copious contributor to the *Athenæum*, and a diligent writer on the daily press of London. The annual Blue Book Reports of Her Majesty's Commission on Historical Manuscripts show that, as one of their inspectors of Records and Documents, Mr. Jeaffreson has of late years spent much time in the examination of ancient writings in different parts of the kingdom, and has done much service to literature in collecting materials for future historians. Since the beginning of 1886, Mr. Jeaffreson has edited for the Middlesex County Records Society three volumes of historical matters, taken from the Middlesex Sessions' Rolls, Files and Books from 3 Edward VI. to 18 Charles II.; and he is at work on a fourth volume of the same series of publications. Mr. Jeaffreson's latest original works are: "The Real Lord Byron: New Views of the Poet's Life," 2 vols., 1883; "The Real Shelley," 2 vols., 1885; "Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson: an Historical Biography based on Letters and other Documents in the Possession of Alfred Morrison, Esq., of Fonthill, Wiltshire," 2 vols., 1888; "The Queen of Naples and Lord Nelson," based on letters and other documents in the British Museum and the Morrison MSS., 2 vols., 1889; and "Cutting for Partners," a Novel, 1890.

JEBB, Professor Richard Claverhouse, LL.D., born at Dundee, Aug. 27, 1841, is son of Robert Jebb, Esq., formerly counsel for the Revenue in Ireland; grandson of the late Mr. Justice Jebb; and grand-nephew of Bishop Jebb; while, on the maternal side, he is great-grandson of Bishop Horsley. He was educated at St. Columba's College, co. Dublin; at Charterhouse School, London; and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as senior classic in 1862, and was soon afterwards elected a Fellow. As a classical lecturer of his College, he took a foremost part of organising at Cambridge the system of Inter-Collegiate Classical Lectures, and was the first secretary of an association of college lecturers for that purpose. Along with Professor E. B. Cowell, he was also instrumental in founding the Cambridge Philological Society, of which he was the first secretary. In 1869 he was chosen by the Senate to be Public Orator of the University. In 1871 he was nominated by the University as a Governor of Charterhouse School; in 1872 he was elected Classical Examiner in the University of London; and was also appointed tutor of Trinity College; but resigned these posts on being called, in 1875, to fill the chair of Greek in the University of Glasgow. In 1878, he received from the King of the Hellenes the Order of the Saviour, in recognition of his services to Greek studies; and in the following year the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1884, on visiting the United States, he received the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard University. In 1885, the Degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred on him by the University of Cambridge; in 1888 he received the Degree of LL.D. from the University of Dublin, and that of Ph.D. from the University of Bologna. In 1889 he was elected Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge; and, in 1890, he succeeded the late Bishop Lightfoot as President of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. He is the author of a work in 2 vols., on "The Attic Orators;" also of "Selections from the Attic Orators," with notes; "The Characters of Theophrastus," with notes and translation; "Modern Greece;" "A Primer of Greek Literature;" "A Life of Richard Bentley" (in "English Men of Letters," which is about to appear in a German translation); "Translations" into, and from, Greek and Latin; the "Electra" and "Ajax" of Sophocles, with notes; and important articles on classical literature, history, and archæology, in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and *Journal of Hellenic Studies.* He is now engaged on a complete edition of Sophocles, of which Part I. (Œdipus Tyrannus), Part II. (Œdipus Coloneus), Part III. (Antigone), and Part IV. (Philoctetes) have already been published (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1883-90). He has taken an active part in promoting the study and teaching of Modern Greek.

JEFFERSON, Joseph, actor, was born at Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1829. His grandfather and great-grandfather were distinguished actors, and his mother, Mrs. Burke, was a celebrated vocalist. He appeared on the stage at a very early age, and gradually rose to the front place as a comedian, and his merits are recognized in both England and America. His range of characters is very wide, covering almost the entire field of comedy and farce, without degenerating into burlesque. His most famous *rôle* is that of Rip Van Winkle in Mr. Dion Boucicault's play of that name, founded upon the story by Washington Irving; a character which Mr. Jefferson may be said to have created, as well as to have made his own. Perhaps he is equally successful as Bob Acres in "The Rivals," Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law," and Caleb Plummer in "The Cricket on the Hearth." Besides playing in every city in the United States, he has made professional visits to England, Australia, and New Zealand. His son, Joseph

Jefferson, jun., is also an actor of decided ability.

JEFFERY, Henry Martyn, M.A., F.R.S., mathematician, was born at Lamorran, near Truro, in Cornwall, Jan. 5, 1826, at the rectory of his grandfather, the Rev. W. Curgenven. Several members of his family were eminent calculators, especially his great-uncle and namesake, Rev. H. Martyn B.D. of Truro, Senior Wrangler of 1801, the celebrated orientalist and missionary. Mr. Jeffery was trained at Sedbergh School, under the Rev. J. H. Evans, the editor of "Sections of Newton's Principia," and at Cambridge by Rev. Harvey Goodwin, now Bishop of Carlisle. He graduated in Jan., 1849, as Sixth Wrangler; and in March took a second class in the Classical Tripos. His closing University distinction was the first Tyrwhitt University Scholarship for Hebrew in 1852. From 1856 to the present year, Mr. Jeffery has published in various journals a continuous series of mathematical memoirs on "Pure Analysis," and "Analytical Geometry," the value of which was formally recognized in 1880 by his admission into the Royal Society. His most important work has been the classification of class-cubics, both in Plane and Spherical Geometry; two instalments of the similar classification for class-quartics also have been published in the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*. Mr. Jeffery has been occupied in other fields of labour. In 1853 he wrote as a co-adjutor, "On Classical Composition in Greek Iambics and Latin Prose," and in 1878 contributed an essay on a set subject at the Social Congress. He was appointed by the President and Fellows of C.C.C., Oxford, Second Master of Pate's Grammar School, Cheltenham in 1852, and was promoted, in 1868, to the Head-Mastership in succession to Rev. Dr. Hayman, the eminent Homeric Scholar. Many of his pupils have attained high distinction at the Universities and in the various Competitive Examinations for admission into the public services. Since his retirement to Falmouth from office in 1882, he has continued his scientific writings, and contributed papers on literary subjects to the local Polytechnic Society and the Royal Institution of Cornwall, in both which societies he is a Vice-President.

JENKINS, Ebenezer, E. LL.D., Honorary Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, was born in Exeter, May 10, 1820, educated in a grammar school in that city, and entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1845. He was appointed the same year to India, where he laboured many years, chiefly in Madras, first as head of the Royapettah High School, and then as Geul Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions in Southern India. He returned to England in 1864 and joined the Home Ministry. He was pastor in the Hackney, Brixton, Southport, and other circuits. In 1875 he was sent to Madras on a visit of inspection, and extended his journey to China and Japan. In 1877 he became one of the General Secretaries of the Missionary Society. In 1880 he was elected President of the Conference. In 1884 he was deputed to visit the native churches in India, Ceylon, and China, and to furnish his committee and the Conference with a report of their condition and prospects. He is the author of the Fernley Lecture for 1877, entitled "Modern Atheism, its position and promise." He published a volume of sermons preached in Madras; and also "Sermons and addresses delivered during his Presidential Year," and "Sermons preached on behalf of the London and Baptist Missionary Societies." He is also the author of "My Sources of Strength," one of the series of devotional books published by Messrs. Cassell & Co.

JENKINS, Edward, born in 1838 at Bangalore, India, is a son of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Canada. He was educated at the High School and M'Gill College, Montreal, and in the University of Pennsylvania. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1864; and practised with success up to 1872-3, when he entered upon politics; was appointed Agent-General for Canada, in Feb., 1874, resigning in Jan., 1876, on the Canadian Government deciding to reduce the office to an emigration agency; and was elected member of Parliament for Dundee in Feb., 1874, while absent in Canada. He continued to represent that borough till April, 1880. In Jan., 1881, he contested the city of Edinburgh against Mr. McLaren, the Lord Advocate, but succeeded in polling only 3,940 votes, while 11,390 were recorded in favour of his opponent. Mr. Jenkins is an advanced Liberal, chiefly on social questions; an Anti-Republican; and is in favour of Imperial unity as against the Anti-Colonial party. He is the author of "Ginx's Baby," "Lord Bantam," "The Coolie," "Little Hodge," "The Devil's Chain," "Lutchmee and Dilloo," "The Captain's Cabin," "Fatal Days," "A Paladin of Finance," "Contemporary Manners," "Jobson's Enemies," and several Political essays. Mr. Jenkins proceeded to

British Guiana in 1870 on the part of the Aborigines Protection Society in order to watch the proceedings of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate and report on the condition of the Coolies. He was associated with Sir George Grey, Mr. Torrens, and others in the Emigration movement. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Copyrights; and has been an occasional contributor to *Fraser*, the *Contemporary*, and other reviews; and has edited the *Overland and Homeward Mails*.

JENNER, Sir William, Bart., G.C.B., M.D. London, D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Cant., LL.D. Edinburgh, F.R.S., Commander Order of Leopold of Belgium, Hon. Member Academy of Medicine, Belgium, born at Chatham in 1815, was educated at University College, London, and began his professional career as a general practitioner, his first public appointment being that of Surgeon-Accoucheur to the Royal Maternity Charity. He graduated M.D., London, in 1844, when he retired from general practice. In 1848 he became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in the same year was appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College, and Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and appointed to deliver the Gulstonian Lectures before the College in 1852, was nominated Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children on its establishment in that year, Assistant-Physician to the London Fever Hospital in 1853, Physician to the University College Hospital in 1854, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in 1857. On the death of the lamented Dr. Baly, in 1861, Dr. Jenner was appointed to succeed him as Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and in 1862 was gazetted Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty. In 1862 he became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at University College, and in 1863 Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. On his appointment as Physician to the Queen, he resigned his connection with the London Fever Hospital, and in 1862 resigned the post of Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. In 1864 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has written several series of papers on Fever, the Acute Specific Diseases, Diphtheria, Diseases of Children, Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Skin, &c. Dr. Jenner was one of the physicians who attended the late Prince Consort in his last illness. He is well known, not only to the profession, but to the public at large, as having been the first to establish beyond dispute the difference in kind between typhus and typhoid fevers. He was created a baronet in 1868, made a K.C.B. Jan. 20, 1872, in recognition of services rendered during the severe illness of the Prince of Wales, and G.C.B. May 24, 1889. Sir William Jenner was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians, London in 1881, and held that office for seven years. He retired from the practice of his profession in 1889.

JENNINGS, Louis John, M.P., was born in London in 1836. Between 1863 and 1868 he acted as special correspondent of the *Times* in India and the United States; in the latter country, he was afterwards chiefly instrumental in exposing and overthrowing the celebrated "Tammany Ring," a powerful organisation which had defrauded the city of New York of over £4,000,000. It was a task of great difficulty, and no small risk, to bring the prime-movers in this conspiracy to justice, and for some time Mr. Jennings laboured at it, through the pages of the *New York Times*, of which he was editor, with scarcely any encouragement or support. After a prolonged and fierce struggle, the attack was entirely successful, and upon quitting New York in 1876 to return to his native country, Mr. Jennings received a letter signed by representatives of the best classes in New York — including General Arthur (afterwards President of the United States), the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Governor of the State, and the leaders of the American bar—assuring him that the citizens of New York would not forget his valuable services to the community. After his return to England, he published (1877) a charming book descriptive of country walks in England, "Field Paths and Green Lanes," now in its fifth edition. This was followed, in 1880, by a similar work, which also has attained great popularity, "Rambles among the Hills." He is also the author of a work on "Republican Government in the United States," 1868; of "The Millionaire," a novel originally published, 1883, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and is editor of the well-known *Croker Papers*, 1884. In 1885 he stood as Conservative candidate for Stockport, and was returned. He has been for some years a contributor to the *Quarterly Review*.

JENNINGS, Sir Patrick Alfred, LL.D., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., was born in 1831, in the town of Newry, north of Ireland, and is a direct descendant of a Flemish family, which originally came to England in the fifteenth century and afterwards settled in Ireland. Parliamentary records show that in the year 1633 an ancestor of Sir Patrick Jennings was dispossessed of his estates in Grey Abbey for refusing to conform to the religion of the Church of England. Sir Patrick received his early education at Newry School, where he learnt civil engineering and surveying. Having finally resolved to leave England for Australia, he landed in Melbourne in 1852 and went to the goldfields, settling at St. Arnaud in 1855. He was among the first to introduce into that district quartz-crushing machinery on a large scale. In 1857 he was created a magistrate of Victoria, and was chairman for some years of the local Bench. In 1867, when Sir James Martin was Premier, and Sir Henry Parkes Colonial Secretary, Sir Patrick was summoned to the Legislative Council, of which he remained a member until 1870, when he resigned his seat and was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Murray district. He occupied the seat during two Parliaments, until 1873, in which year he came to Sydney. In 1874 he received the order of St. Gregory the Great from Rome. In 1879 he accepted the post of Executive Commissioner to the first Sydney International Exhibition, and for his services in that position was appointed C.M.G., and in 1880 K.C.M.G. He has acted as Commissioner from New South Wales to the Victorian Exhibition, and as representative Commissioner for New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania to the Great Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia in 1876. On a visit to Europe he was presented to the late Pope, when he received the distinction of Knight Commander of Pius IX., and was also created a Commander of St. Gregory the Great. In 1880 he was returned to the Assembly to represent the Bogan. He was Vice-President of the Executive Council, without portfolio, in the Stuart Government, and was Colonial Secretary in the Dibbs Administration. In Feb., 1886 Sir Patrick Jennings formed a Government, of which he was Premier and Treasurer, and also Vice-President of the Executive Council. These positions he resigned in January, 1887. The same year he proceeded to England, in company with the late Sir Robert Wisdom, as delegate to the Colonial Conference held in London. On revisiting his native country he was admitted an honorary LL.D. of Dublin University, and subsequently visited Rome, when he received the Grand Cross of Pius IX. from Pope Leo XIII. He was for some years Vice-President of the Agricultural Society, and prominent as a leader in benevolent and social movements. He is a magistrate of Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales, and is a landowner in the three colonies. He is also a member of the Sydney University Senate, a Fellow of St. John's College, and a trustee of the Sydney National Art Gallery.

JERMYN, The Right Rev. Hugh Willoughby, D.D., Bishop of Brechin, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A., 1841, M.A., 1847, D.D., 1872). Having accepted an appointment in the West Indies, he was made Archdeacon of St. Christopher. In 1858 he became Rector of Nettlecombe, Somersetshire, and in 1871 was appointed Bishop of Colombo, being consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, Oct. 28, 1871. He resigned this See early in 1875, and came home. Soon afterwards he was elected Bishop of Brechin, and was formally installed at Dundee, Jan. 18, 1876. In Sept. 1886, he was elected Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland in succession to Bishop Eden.

JEROME, Klapka Jerome, was born at Walsall, May 2, 1861, and is the son of a gentleman belonging to a west of England family, a colliery proprietor. He came to London when a child, and has lived there ever since. He was educated at the Philological School, Marylebone, served a good many callings, was clerk, schoolmaster, shorthand writer, reporter, actor and journalist. In 1885 he published "On the Stage—and Off," a brief, and intended to be amusing, account of his own stage experiences; in 1886 "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," a book of essays; in the same year he produced at the Globe Theatre "Barbara," a one-act comedy. In 1888, he produced "Sunset," a one-act comedy; "Fennel," an adaptation of a poetical play from the French; "Wood Barrow Farm," a three-act comedy. In 1889 he wrote "Stageland," a skit on stage conventionalities, and "Three Men in a Boat," a humorous story which has had an immense success. In 1890 he produced a three-act farce, "New Lamps for Old," and "Ruth," a play.

JERSEY (Earl of), Victor Albert George Child Villiers (7th Earl), was born March 20, 1845, succeeded to the earldom in 1859. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, and was appointed, on the retirement of Lord Carrington in 1890, to be Governor of New South Wales. He is a J.P. for Oxfordshire, and J.P. and D.L. for Warwickshire; was formerly Cornet in the Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry; and a Lord in Waiting to Her Majesty, 1875-77. The Earl married, in 1872, the Hon. Margaret Elizabeth Leigh, daughter of the 2nd Baron Leigh, and has two sons and three daughters.

JERVOIS, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir William Francis Drummond, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., eldest son of the late General Jervois, was born at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in 1821, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1839. For seven years from 1841 he was actively employed at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1842 he acted as Brigade-Major in an expedition against the Boers, and during the three following years was professionally engaged at various frontier stations, making roads, building bridges, and establishing military posts. In 1845, having been appointed Acting Adjutant to the Royal Engineers, he accompanied the Chief Engineer over the whole frontier of the Cape Colony and the settlement of Natal, and in the early part of 1846 he was Major of Brigade in the garrison of Cape Town, until the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger as Governor, and Sir G. Berkeley, as Commander-in-Chief, with whom he proceeded to the frontier against the Kaffirs. During the Kaffir war he made a military survey and map of Kaffraria, a work of great difficulty. In 1852 he was ordered to the island of Alderney, for the purpose of designing plans for the fortifications, and the superintendence of their execution; a work strongly advocated by the great Duke of Wellington. In 1854 Major Jervois was promoted to the rank of major; and in 1855 he was transferred to the London District, and was nominated by Lord Panmure a member of a Committee on Barrack Accommodation, whose labours contributed much to the improvements which have of late years been effected in the construction of barracks, as well as in the sanitary condition of our troops. In 1856 he was appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, under Sir John Burgoyne, and on the appointment, in 1859, of a Royal Commission to report upon the defences of the country, he was selected by the Government to be Secretary. He was at the same time Secretary to the Permanent Defence Committee, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge. He became the Confidential Adviser of Lord Palmerston and of several Secretaries of State, on matters relating to defence, and designed the fortifications of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, Portland, Cork, the Thames, the Medway, and other places. During his long service, nearly twenty years, in the War Office, he was also a member of the Special Committee on the Application of Iron to Ships and Fortifications. In 1861 he attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, in 1862 was appointed Deputy Director of Fortifications, and in 1863 was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and was sent on a special mission to report on the defences of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, on which occasion he visited the fortifications at the principal ports on the seaboard of the United States. In 1864 he was sent again on a special mission to Canada to confer with the Canadian Government on the question of the defence of that province. On his return to England his report was laid before Parliament, and the Imperial Government undertook to carry out the defences of Quebec on the plan recommended by him. He was also sent on special missions to Bermuda, Halifax (N.S.), Malta and Gibraltar, and planned improvements and additions to the fortifications of those places. In 1871-2 he was ordered to India, to advise the Government of India, respecting the defences of Bombay, Aden, the Hooghly, Rangoon, &c. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1874, and was appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements, April 7, 1875. He held the latter post for two years, and during that period he quelled a formidable insurrection in the Malay Peninsula. The subsequent prosperity and quiet of the Malay States resulted mainly from his action. In April, 1877, he was appointed to advise the Governments of the Australian Colonies on the defence of their chief ports. While in Australia he was selected to be Governor of South Australia. He was nominated a G.C.M.G. in 1878; and in Dec., 1882, he was appointed Governor of New Zealand, where, on his advice, the fortification of the principal ports was undertaken by the Colonial Government. Indeed, throughout his stay in Australasia till the year 1889, he continued to be the chief adviser of the Governments there on matters relating to defence. He has recently (Jan. 1891) been publicly advocating, as a means of removing the friction complained of between the Navy and Army, that Naval Stations and Coast Defences shall be handed over to the Naval Department.

JESSE, George Richard, son of the late Rev. William Jesse, Vicar of Margaretting, Essex, and Pelsall, Staffordshire, and nephew of the late Edward Jesse, of the Woods and Forests Office, author of "Gleanings in Natural History," was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1802. He is a civil engineer, an etcher on copper, and the author of "Researches into the History of the British Dog," 2 vols., 1866. He has been engaged in the construction of railways in England, Egypt, and India. He has written on the Suez Canal, the projected Euphrates Valley Railway, and Indian Public Works. He is also a leader of the anti-vivisectionists, and has written many pamphlets on the subject of vivisection.

JESSOPP, The Rev. Augustus, D.D., was born in 1824, at Albury Place, Cheshunt, Herts, where his father was J.P. for the county and a Deputy-Lieutenant. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he is M.A.; and he is D.D. of Worcester College, Oxford. He was appointed Head-Master of Helston Grammar School, Cornwall, 1855; Head-Master of Norwich School, 1859; and Rector of Scarning, Norfolk, 1879. He was select preacher before the University of Oxford in 1870, and before the University of Cambridge in 1888. Dr. Jessopp is the author or editor of "Donne's Essays in Divinity," with life, 1855; "Tales by Emile Souvestre with Notes and Life of the Author," 1860, which has passed through five editions; "Norwich School Sermons," 1864; "A Manual of the Greek Accidence," 1865, 3rd edit. 1879; "The Fragments of Primitive Liturgies and Confessions of Faith contained in the writings of the New Testament," 1872; "Letters of Father Henry Walpole, S.J.," from the MSS. at Stonyhurst College, 1873; "One Generation of a Norfolk House, a contribution to Elizabethan History," 1878, 2nd edit. 1879; "Husenbeth's Emblems of Saints," edited for the Norfolk Archæological Society, 1882; "History of the Diocese of Norwich" (S.P.C.K.), 1884; and contributions to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews, Nineteenth Century*, and other serials. His volume of social papers entitled "Arcadia, for Better for Worse," which was first issued in 1887, is already in the 5th edition; and his "Coming of the Friars, and other Historical Essays," published in 1888, and treating of some important social and religious movements during the middle ages, have been widely read in England and in the American States; and three editions were absorbed within a year. Dr. Jessopp has contributed some important articles to the "Dictionary of National Biography;" the most notable being the Life of Queen Elizabeth. He has likewise contributed many papers on historical and antiquarian subjects in the Proceedings of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, of which he is Literary Secretary.

JEX-BLAKE, Dr. Sophia, DEAN OF THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.

JEX-BLAKE, The Rev. Thomas William, D.D., only son of Thomas Jex-Blake, Esq., J.P. for the county of Norfolk, and Maria Emily, daughter of Thomas Cubitt, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for the same county, was born in London, Jan. 26, 1832, and entered Rugby School, as a pupil of Mr. Cotton, in 1844. In 1851 he was elected a scholar of University College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1855, obtaining a first-class in classical honours both in Moderations and in the Final Schools. He was appointed Composition Master to the sixth form at Marlborough College in 1855 by Dr. Cotton, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta. In the same year he was elected to a Fellowship at Queen's College, but he vacated it by his marriage in 1857. He was ordained deacon in 1856, and priest in the following year. He was appointed an Assistant Master at Rugby in Jan., 1858; Principal of Cheltenham College, in June, 1868; and Head-Master of Rugby School in Feb., 1874. In 1887 he accepted the Rectory of Alvechurch, Worcestershire, and at Easter in that year resigned the Head-Mastership of Rugby. Dr. Jex-Blake published "Long Vacation in Continental Picture Galleries," in 1858; and is the author of an article on "Church Comprehension," in *Macmillan's Magazine*, March, 1873; of other literary articles; and of a volume of sermons, "Life by Faith," 1875.

JOACHIM, Joseph, a celebrated violinist, born at Kitsee, near Presburg, in Hungary, of Jewish parents, July 15, 1831, entered while very young the Conservatory of Music at Vienna, where he studied under Joseph Böhm. From the age of twelve years he attracted much attention at Leipzig by his rare skill on his instrument, and obtained an engagement, which he held for seven years, in the orchestra of the Gewandhaus. Meanwhile, however, he assiduously pursued his studies under the guidance of Ferdinand David, and also received lessons in the theory of music from Moritz Hauptmann. In 1850 he paid his first visit to Paris, and in the same year he was appointed Director of the Concerts at Weimar. In 1853 he became Master of the Chapel Royal at Hanover. After this he appeared in most of the capitals of Europe, and paid annual visits to

London, where he gave several series of concerts. In 1869 he became a member of the Senate of the Berlin Academy, and was nominated Director of the School of Instrumental Music in the Conservatory of Music then recently established in the Prussian capital. He was created an honorary Mus. Doc. of the University of Cambridge, March 8, 1877. Herr Joachim's fame rests mainly on his extraordinary skill as an instrumentalist, but he is too great an artist not to keep his own wonderful technical ability always subordinate to the interpretation of the music he is playing. As a composer he belongs to the school of Schumann. The "Concert à la Hongroise" is one of his chief compositions for violin and orchestra. In Aug., 1882, he was appointed conductor of the Royal Academy of Music in Berlin, and Musical Director of the Royal Academy of Arts. He has frequently visited England since then, and in 1886 played in most of the popular concerts at St. James's Hall.

JOHNSON, Eastman, American artist, was born at Lovell, Maine, July 29, 1824. From the age of seventeen he devoted himself seriously to art work, and in 1849 went to Düsseldorf, where he studied two years, and afterwards resided for four years at the Hague, where, besides numerous portraits, he executed "The Savoyard" and the "Card Players," his earliest elaborate pictures in oil. After visiting the principal European galleries, he established himself in Paris, but was soon after called home to Washington. In 1858 he settled at New York, where he still remains. His favourite subjects are American rural and domestic life, including the negro and other subjects, though of late he has devoted himself almost exclusively to portrait-painting. He revisited Europe in 1885. Among his best works, many of which have been reproduced in engraving and chromo-lithography, are "The Old Kentucky Home," "Mating," "The Farmer's Sunday Morning," "The Village Blacksmith," "The Pension Agent," "The Maple Sugar Camp," "Milton dictating to his Daughters," "Cousnelo," "A Light unto his Feet," "Corn Husking Bee," "The Cranberry Harvest at Nantucket," and "The School of Philosophy at Nantucket."

JOHNSON, The Right Rev. Edward Ralph, Bishop of Calcutta, fifth son of William Ponsonby Johnson, of Castlesteads, Cumberland, was born at Castlesteads, Feb. 17, 1828, and educated at Rugby, and at Wadham College, Oxford (B.A. 1850; M.A. 1860). He was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Worcester—deacon, with a title to the curacy of Farnborough, in the county of Warwick—in 1851. He was appointed, in 1860, to a minor canonry in the cathedral of Chester, and to the curacy of the cathedral parish of St. Oswald. In 1866 the Dean and Chapter appointed him to the rectory of Northenden, in the county of Chester, where he succeeded the late Archdeacon Woolrough. He was selected by the Bishop of Chester, in 1871, to fill the post of Archdeacon of Chester, upon the resignation of the late Archdeacon Pollock. In Oct., 1876, he was appointed to the bishopric of Calcutta, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Robert Milman. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Nov. 30, 1876.

JOHNSON, General Sir Edwin, Royal Artillery, K.C.B., C.I.E., fourth son of the late Sir Henry Allen Johnson, K.W., was born July 4, 1825, at Bath, and educated at Addiscombe College. He entered the service as 2nd Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery, June 10, 1842, and served in the Horse Artillery during the Sutlej campaign, 1845-46. In 1848 he was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General, and served on the Staff under Lord Gough in 1848-49 during the Punjab war; he was on Sir Walter Gilbert's staff in pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans after the battle of Goojerat; and was present at the surrender of the Sikh army on March 14th, 1849. He was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, India, March, 1855, and Assistant-Adjutant-General of Artillery, Dec., 1855. He served throughout the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58, including the siege and capture of Delhi, and the siege and capture of Lucknow. In 1862 he was appointed by Sir Hugh Rose, Commander-in-Chief in India, to officiate as Adjutant-General of the army, and in 1865 Assistant Military Secretary and extra Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. In July, 1873, he was appointed Quartermaster-General in India, on the recommendation of Lord Napier of Magdala, and Adjutant-General in India in the following year, returning to England as a Member of the India Council in 1874. He was appointed Member of the Viceroy's Council in India in March, 1877, resigned the post in Sept., 1880, and became Director-General of Military Education on Dec. 10, 1884. Sir Edwin Johnson has been several times mentioned in despatches for service in the field, and was wounded at the battles on the Hindun against the mutineers in 1857. Has received two Brevets, three Medals, and five Clasps, and is a K.C.B. and a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

JOHNSON, Professor George, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Nov. 1818, at Goudhurst, in Kent. He was educated at the Goudhurst Grammar School and at King's College, London, where he entered as a medical student in 1839. He is a graduate of London—M.B., with the Scholarship for Physiology, in 1842; M.D. in 1844. In 1843 he was appointed the first Medical Tutor at King's College; in 1850, when he resigned that office, he was elected an honorary Fellow of the College; in 1857 he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica; and in 1863 he succeeded the late Dr. George Budd as Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. In 1876 he was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine, with the office of Senior Physician of King's College Hospital. Having resigned these offices in 1886, he was elected by the Council Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine and Consulting Physician to the Hospital. In 1862 he was elected a Fellow or Senator of the University of London, and in 1872 a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1846 he became a member of the College of Physicians; and in 1850, having been elected a Fellow, he was appointed to give the Gulstonian Lectures. In 1877 he delivered the Lumleian Lectures; and in 1882 the Harveian Oration. He has served in succession as Examiner in Medicine for the College Licence, as a Junior Censor, as Senior Censor in 1875-76, and Vice-President in 1887. For the usual period of two years, from 1884 to 1886, he was President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He is Honorary Consulting Physician to the Royal College of Music; and in 1889 was appointed Physician extraordinary to Her Majesty the Queen. Dr. Johnson has published the following works: "On Diseases of the Kidney," 1852; "Lectures on Bright's Disease," 1873; "Epidemic Diarrhœa and Cholera," 1855; "Notes on Cholera," 1866; "The Laryngoscope: directions for its use and practical illustrations of its value," 1864; "Medical Lectures and Essays," 1887; "An Essay on Asphyxia," 1889; also numerous Lectures and Papers on various subjects, especially on "Nervous Disorders, the result of over-work and anxiety;" and "The Pathology and Treatment of Diphtheria."

JOHNSON, The Rt. Hon. William Moore, Q.C., P.C., is the only son of the Rev. William Johnson, M.A., formerly Chancellor of Ross and Cloyne, and rector of Clenore, county Cork, by Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Hamilton, F.T.C.D., and was born in 1828. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1849, and that of M.A. in 1856. He was called to the Irish Bar in Michaelmas term, 1853, was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1872, and was Law Adviser to the Crown in Ireland from 1868 till 1874. Mr. Johnson was returned as M.P. for Mallow at the general election of April, 1880; and on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in the following month he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, and re-elected M.P. for Mallow. He succeeded Mr. Law as Attorney-General for Ireland in Nov., 1881, and was appointed Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, Queen's Bench Division, 1883. He is a Bencher of the King's Inns, Dublin (1880), and was made a Privy Councillor (Ireland), 1881.

JOHNSTON, Alexander, painter, was born in Edinburgh in 1813; his father, whom he had the misfortune to lose at a very early age, was an architect of considerable repute. At the age of fifteen his son was placed with a seal-engraver of that city, and having displayed great talent, as well as taste, for Art, he was at sixteen admitted a student in the Trustees' Academy, then under the Presidency of Sir William Allan. After three years he left Edinburgh for London, bringing with him an introduction to Wilkie, who recommended him to enter the Schools of the Royal Academy, which he did in 1836, exhibiting that same year in the Academy a portrait of the youngest son of Dr., afterwards Sir Alexander, Morison. His early pictures were mostly derived from Scottish song and story. "The Gentle Shepherd," 1840; "Sunday Morning," 1841; "The Covenanter's Marriage," 1842; and "The Covenanter's Burial," 1852. Many of his smaller-priced pieces, "The Highland Home," "The Trysting Tree," &c., have found favour with Art Unions. "Lord and Lady Russell receiving the Sacrament in Prison" painted in 1845, an example of a more ambitious style, is in the Vernon Collection; this was followed in 1846 by "The introduction of Flora Macdonald to Prince Charlie;" "Family Worship in a Scotch Cottage" was painted in 1851; "Melancthon, being surprised by a French Traveller, rocking the Cradle of his Infant," the first of a new style, produced in 1854, was followed in 1855 by "Tyndall translating the Bible." All these are engraved. "The arrest of

John Brown the Lollard" was painted in 1856, and "The Pressgang" in 1858, which was published for the Art Union of Glasgow. "John Bunyan in Bedford Jail," 1861; "The Cottar's Saturday Night," 1863; "Robin Adair," 1864, and "The Child Queen and her four Maries," 1866, show the diversity of this Artist's style. "The Flight of Mary Modena," "Charlotte Corday," and "Flora Macdonald" were all painted in 1869, and exhibited in that year's Royal Academy Exhibition. The last named was bought by the Prince of Wales for presentation to the Queen. "The Elopement of Dorothy Vernon" was exhibited in 1871. "The Waif," painted in 1877, is now in the Sydney National Gallery.

JOHNSTON, Henry Hamilton, F.R.G.S., African traveller, born June 12, 1858, at Park Place, Kennington, Surrey, is the third son of John Brookes Johnston, Esq., and was educated at Stockwell Grammar School and King's College, London. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Zoological Society, Anthropological Institute, and Royal Colonial Institute, and was appointed H.M. Vice-Consul for the Cameroons and the Oil Rivers in Oct., 1885. He was Acting-Consul for Bights of Benin and Biafra, 1887-88, and was promoted to be Consul for Portuguese East Africa, Dec., 1888. He has written a great deal in the leading journals and reviews on subjects connected with natural history, travel, and political matters, and published, in 1884, a work entitled "The River Congo;" in 1886, "The Kilimanjaro Expedition;" and in 1889, "The History of a Slave." He studied painting as a student of the Royal Academy of Arts in London, and has frequently exhibited pictures at the Royal Academy and in other galleries. In 1880 he travelled through Tunis and Algeria; in 1882-83, visited the River Congo and other parts of West Africa; and in 1884, conducted an expedition to Mount Kilimanjaro in East Africa. In 1887, he surveyed a portion of the Niger Delta, and in 1889-90, visited Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika, for the purpose of making peace between the Arabs and the African Lakes Company.

JOHNSTON, General Joseph Eccleston, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, Feb., 1807. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1829, and served in various military capacities, chiefly in the Typographical Engineers, until the outbreak of the Civil War, at which time he was Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He resigned his commission April 22, 1861, and entered the Confederate service as Brigadier-General, subsequently being made General. During the earlier part of the campaign of 1862 he was in command of all the Confederate forces in Virginia, and was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, near Richmond, May 31. In Nov., 1862, he was assigned to the command of the military department of Tennessee, embracing the departments of Alabama and Mississippi. After the defeat of General Bragg, at Chattanooga, Nov. 25, 1863, he was given the command of all the Confederate forces in the south-west. In 1864 he was at the head at the forces which opposed Sherman in his famous "march to the sea." Compelled to fall back from point to point, the authorities at Richmond became dissatisfied, and on July 17 Johnston was ordered by President Davis to turn over his command to General Hood. Near the close of Feb., 1865, when Sherman had marched into South Carolina, Johnston, at the express urgency of General Lee, was directed to assume the command of the remnant of the army of Tennessee, and of all the forces in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, to "drive back Sherman." The force which he could concentrate was greatly inferior to that of Sherman, and he was unable seriously to check his march. Having learnt that Lee had surrendered the army of Virginia to Grant, Johnston capitulated to Sherman at Durham's Station, North Carolina. From the close of the war he was engaged in business until March, 1885, when he was appointed Commissioner of Railroads by President Cleveland, which position he now holds. He published, in 1874, a "Narrative of Military Operations conducted by General Johnston during the Civil War between the States."

JOHNSTON, Richard Malcolm, American writer, was born in Hancock county, Georgia, March 8, 1822. He graduated at Mercer University, Georgia, in 1841, and, after teaching for a year, was admitted to the Bar. In 1857 he was offered a judgeship, but declined it, to accept the Chair of Literature in the University of Georgia, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. Retiring to his country home near Sparta, Georgia, he there opened a boarding-school for boys, which in 1867 he removed to Baltimore county, Maryland, where he has since resided. He has published, in addition to contributions to periodicals, a "Life of Alexander H. Stephens," 1878; "A History of English Literature," in conjunction with W. H. Brown, 1879; "Dukesborough Tales," 1883; "Old Mark Langston," 1884; "Two Gray Tourists," 1885; "Mr. Absalom Billingslea and other Georgia Folk," 1888; and "Ogeechee Cross-Firings," 1889.

JOHNSTON, William, M.P. (known as Mr. Johnston of Ballykilbeg), was born in Downpatrick, Feb. 22, 1829, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, and M.A. in 1856. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1872. He was elected M.P. for Belfast, in the Conservative interest, in 1868, was re-elected in 1874, and sat for that borough till 1878, when he was appointed Inspector of Irish Fisheries. He held that office till 1885, when he was dismissed by Lord Spencer for a speech in the General Synod of the Church of Ireland. Mr. Johnston has been since 1848 a member of the Orange Institution, and was imprisoned for two months, in 1868, for taking part in an Orange procession at Bangor, co. Down, on July 12 in the previous year. He is the author of the novels—"Nightshade," 1857; "Freshfield," and "Under which King?" 1872. In 1885 he was returned for South Belfast by a large majority, and was again elected in 1886. In the House he is a leading representative of the Orange Party.

JOHORE, Tunkoo Abubeker bin Ibrahim, K.C.S.I., the Maharajah of Johore (commonly called the Tumongong), born in 1835, is grandson of one of the Malay princes by whom the island of Singapore was first ceded to Sir Stamford Raffles, as political agent for the British Government, and succeeded to the sovereignty of the Johore territories on the death of his father in 1861. He is one of the most enlightened princes of Eastern Asia, and is a firm ally of the British Government. In 1866 he visited England, delegating the exercise of his powers during his absence to his brother, the Prince Unkoo Abdulrahman. The government long maintained a flotilla, in conjunction with our own, for the suppression of piracy in the narrow seas of their respective possessions; and some years ago the Tumongong's father was presented by the government of India with a sword, in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered in suppressing piracy. In 1885-86 he visited England again.

JOINVILLE (Prince de), Francois-Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Marie-d'Orléans, son of the late Louis-Philippe, king of the French, was born at Neuilly, Aug. 14, 1818. Soon after his father's accession to the throne in 1830, he began his naval studies, was sent to sea at the age of thirteen, received, like his brothers, the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Aumale, a liberal education in the public colleges of France, and passed a brilliant examination at Brest. From that time he devoted himself entirely to his profession, and became a great favourite with the French navy. The ordinary hard work of the service was not sufficient to satisfy his ardent desire to distinguish himself. Being with the Mediterranean squadron in 1837, he disembarked and rode up to Constantine, in the hope of taking part in the storming of that stronghold, but arrived just too late. Not long afterwards he received the command of the corvette *Créole,* and joining the fleet of Admiral Baudin, was entrusted with the difficult mission of obtaining reparation from the Mexican government. The *Créole* took a prominent part in the bombardment of St. Juan d'Ulloa, and at Vera Cruz the Prince, at the head of the storming party, was the first to enter the gates, under a heavy fire, and was only saved from certain death by the devotion of one of his officers. In 1841 he was selected by the king to command *La Belle Poule* frigate, charged with the service of conveying to France the body of the Emperor Napoleon, and he married, at Rio Janeiro, May 1, 1843, Donna Francisca de Braganza, sister of Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil. Becoming Rear-Admiral, he took part in the sittings of the Admiralty; and the French Navy is deeply indebted to him for the manner in which he helped to solve the great question of the adaptation of steam to vessels of war, in 1845. When war broke out between France and Morocco he commanded a squadron, with which he bombarded Tangiers and took Mogador. After this decisive expedition he was raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral. Being almost always on active service, the Prince de Joinville was in Algiers with his brother the Duc d'Aumale when the revolution of Feb., 1848, overthrew the constitutional monarchy. Resolving to share the misfortunes of their family, the two brothers sought refuge in England, and joined King Louis Philippe at Claremont. The Prince distinguished himself by actively aiding in the rescue of many of the passengers and crew of the ship *Ocean Monarch,* when burning off Southampton, Aug. 24, 1848. Driven suddenly from a brilliant position into the narrow limits of private life, he accepted his new situation with simplicity and dignity, and remaining at heart a

French sailor, endeavoured to render himself useful to the navy of his country by his pen, if not by his sword. He had already, in 1844, begun publishing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* his studies on the French navy. One of his articles, published in 1865, was a comparative review of the fleets of the United States and of France, and excited much attention at the time. Happening to be in the United States about a twelvemonth after the breaking out of the civil war, he accompanied his nephews, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, to the camp of General McClellan, with whose staff he witnessed the principal actions of the Virginian campaign of 1862, and gave an account of these events in a well-written and impartial article published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of 1863. After the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty, he went back to France with the other Orleanist princes; the Law of Exile having been abrogated. He and the Duc d'Aumale took their seats in the National Assembly, Dec. 19, 1871.

JÔKAÏ, Muarus (or **Mór**), the most productive and genial of Hungarian novelists, was born Feb. 19, 1825, at Komorn. His father was an advocate, of good and ancient family, and a strict Calvinist, so that his son was puritanically brought up, until his twelfth year, when he was left an orphan. For two years before his father's death he had been learning German at Presburg, but he was then left to teach himself, until in 1840 he went to the High School at Pâpa, and in 1842 to that of Kecskemêt, at both having the Hungarian poet Alexander Petöfi as his schoolfellow. In 1844 he went to Pesth, where he was articled to an advocate, and obtained his diploma, of which, however, he never availed himself; for, in 1846, he was already editor of the then very famous *Wochenblatt*. In 1848 he proclaimed the "Twelve Points of Pesth," and in the same year he married Rosa Laborfalvi, the greatest of Hungarian tragedians. In 1849 he followed the Hungarian government to Debreczin, where he edited the *Abendblätter*, and was present at the capitulation of Villagos, Aug. 28. To escape being made prisoner, he resolved on suicide, but was hindered by the fortunate arrival of his wife from Pesth. She had converted all her jewels into gold, and the pair found their way on foot through the Russian army, reached a safe hiding-place in the wood of Bukk, and at last got safe to Pesth. Ten years followed, during which Hungarian literature became well nigh extinct. Almost alone this young man created a new one, and since political journalism was impracticable he betook himself to fiction. He has published in 160 vols. 25 romances of several vols. each, 320 novelettes, and six dramas, of which more than half a million copies have been sold amongst six millions of Magyars, besides translations into various languages. Amongst his most popular romances are: "The Good Old Assessors," "A Hungarian Nabob," and its continuation, entitled "Zoltân Kârpâthy," "Sad Times," "Oceania," "The White Rose," "The Accursed Family," "Transylvania's Golden Age," "The Turks in Hungary," "The Last Days of the Janissaries in 1820," "Poor Rich Men," "The World turned Upsidedown," "Madhouse Management," "The New Landlord" (translated into English by A. Patterson, London, 1865), "The Romance of the Next Century," "Black Diamonds," and "Die Zonen des Geistes." In 1863 Jôkaï established, as an organ of the Left, the *Hon* (*Fatherland*), the most widely circulated Hungarian journal.

JONES, Lieut-Col. Alfred Stowell, V.C., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., was born at Liverpool Jan. 24, 1832, and is the youngest son of the late Archdeacon J. Jones, M.A., and his wife Hannah, daughter of the late Thomas Pares, Esq., J.P., of Hopwell Hall, Derby. He was educated at the Liverpool College. While serving as a Lieutenant in the 9th Lancers he passed his examinations by the Public Works Department, India, 1857, for employment as a Civil Engineer, and graduated at the Staff College, 1860. Lieut.-Colonel Jones was present at the battle of Budleekeserai and at Delhi throughout the siege operations, including the assault and capture of the city, having been Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General to the Cavalry Brigade from Aug. 8 to Sep. 23, 1857. He served with the 9th Lancers in Greathed's pursuing column, and was present in the actions of Bolundshuhur and Allyghur, and battle of Agra, where he was dangerously wounded, having received a musket-shot wound and twenty-two sabre cuts! He was mentioned in the despatches of Sir Hope Grant on three different occasions (Brevet of Major, Victoria Cross, Medal with Clasp). He was awarded the V.C., for the following service:—"The cavalry charged the rebels and rode through them. Lieutenant Jones, of the 9th Lancers, with his squadron, captured one of the guns, killing the drivers, and, with Lieutenant-Colonel Yule's assistance, turned the gun upon a village occupied by the rebels, who were quickly dislodged. This was a well-conceived act, gallantly executed." As has been stated, he was Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General at the Siege of Delhi, 1857, and held a similar Staff appointment at the Cape of Good Hope, 1861-67; Adjutant of the Staff College, 1869-70, when that appointment was abolished on his own evidence before a Royal Commission on Military Education, resulting in a saving of £400 per annum on the Army Estimates for the last 20 years, while the duties have been carried out efficiently as Lieut.-Col. Jones had proposed. In civil matters, he has been Consulting Engineer to the Borough of Wrexham for Sewage Disposal; Corporate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, 1876; Membre de la Société Française d'hygiène, 1877; Fellow of the Sanitary Institute, 1880; and Member of the Association of Municipal Engineers, 1883. He is the author of "Will a Sewage Farm Pay?" 1874, 3rd edit. 1885, and many papers on Sewage Disposal in the Transactions of the Society of Arts, and of the Sanitary Institute, and in other professional publications. But Lieut.-Col. Jones is, perhaps, best known in connection with the Canvey Island Scheme, introduced by himself and other engineers and approved and recommended by Lord Bramwell's Royal Committee on Metropolitan Sewage Discharge, in their Final Report, 1884. This scheme has been elaborated and perfected by Lieut.-Col. Jones and his partner, Mr. J. Bailey Denton, Member Inst. C.E., and is still under consideration by the London County Council. In 1879 he was awarded one of the only two £100 prizes ever offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for the best managed Sewage Farms.

JONES, Emily Elizabeth Constance, was born in 1848, at Langstone Court, Herefordshire, and is the eldest daughter of J. Jones, Esq., M.D., J.P., and his wife, Emily Edith, who was daughter of Thomas Oakeley, Esq., J.P., of Lydart House, Monmouth, and his wife, Elizabeth Pearce, co-heiress of Llanrumney Court, Monmouthshire, and was descended from the ancient Welsh families of Lewis of Llanthewy and Morgan of Llanrumney. Miss Jones was educated at Miss Robinson's, Alstone Court, Cheltenham, and at Girton College, Cambridge, and took a First Class in the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1880 (was bracketed with the Senior), and appointed Resident Lecturer in Moral Science at Girton College in 1884, and Librarian in 1889. Miss Jones was joint-translator with Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, of "Lotze's Micro-cosmus," and editor of the translation, which was published in 1885, and reached a 3rd edition in 1888. Miss Jones is also the author of "Elements of Logic as a Science of Propositions," published in 1890.

JONES, Morris Charles, F.S.A., was born in Montgomeryshire, May 9, 1819, and educated at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham. He is the author of numerous genealogical and antiquarian articles and privately printed pamphlets, and of "The Abbey of Valle Crucis: its Origin and Foundation Charter," 1866; and "The Feudal Barons of Powys," 1868. He is the founder and chief supporter of the Powysland Club, an archæological society for Montgomeryshire, and also of the Powysland Museum and Library connected therewith. He has devoted much time to the illustration of the archæology and history of his native country, and since 1867 has been the editor of "The Montgomeryshire Collections," issued by the Powysland Club, which contain elaborate and useful contributions to local topography and history, and afford complete and extensive materials for the history of the county of Montgomery. In 1876 his archæological services were acknowledged by a testimonial raised by public subscriptions, which were devoted chiefly to the purchase of a fine life-size bronze group, representing a scene in Welsh history, which, at his request, was placed in the Powysland Museum.

JONES, Thomas Rupert, F.R.S., F.G.S., late Professor of Geology at the Staff College, Sandhurst, Naturalist, Geologist, Palæontologist, and Antiquary, was born Oct. 1, 1819, at No. 6, Wood Street, Cheapside, London, and is the son of John Jones, silk merchant and silk-throwster, of London and Taunton, (descendant of the old Powys family of North Wales) and Rhoda Jones (*née* Burberry) of Coventry. He was educated at Foster's, at Taunton, and the Rev. John Allen's, at Ilminster; and was apprenticed to a surgeon (Hugh Norris), at Taunton, Somerset, in 1835; at his death he finished apprenticeship with Dr. Joseph Bunny, of Newbury, Berks, in 1842. After some years of desultory medical and scientific education, he was, in 1850, appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Geological Society of London; Lecturer on Geology at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1858, and Professor, in 1862, and subsequently at the Staff College. He is the author of "Monograph of the Cretaceous Entomostraca," in 1849; and of "The Tertiary Entomostraca of England," in 1856; "Monograph of the Fossil Estheriæ," 1862; article "Tunicata," in Todd's "Cyclopædia of Anatomy," 1850; and of articles in Cassell's "Natural History," "Science for All," and "Encyclopædic Dictionary." Author of numerous articles and memoirs on Geology, Fossils, and Pre-historic Man, and especially on recent and fossil Foraminifera and Entomostraca, in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, the *Natural History Review*, *Annals of Natural History*, the *Geologist*, the *Geological Magazine*, "Proceedings of the Geologists' Association," and many other periodicals as well foreign as British. Joint-author of the "Monograph of the Arctic and North-Atlantic Foraminifera," 1865; the "Foraminifera of the Abrohlos Bank," 1888; "Foraminifera of the Crag," 1866; "Nomenclature of the Foraminifera," XV. Parts, 1859-72; of the "Micrographical Dictionary," 1874 and 1882; "Monograph of the Carboniferous Cypridinadæ," 1874 and 1884; "Palæozoic Phyllopoda," 1888; "Geology," Part I. Heads of Lectures, &c., 1870; and of numerous papers on Carboniferous and other Entomostraca. Mr. Jones was the editor of the "Arctic Manual," 1875; and the editor and joint-author of the "Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ," and of the second edition of "Dixon's Geology of Sussex," 1878. He was formerly Examiner to the London University, and to the Victoria (Manchester) University; and to the New Zealand University, also Examiner to the College of Preceptors; Assistant-Examiner to the Civil Service Commission, and to the Department of Science and Art. He is Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Geological Society of London; Honorary Member of numerous scientific societies, British and Foreign, and is Lyell Medallist of the Geological Society, 1890.

JONES, Professor Thomas Wharton, F.R.S., physiologist, son of the late Richard Jones, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs for Scotland, born at St. Andrew's in 1808, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards visited the principal continental universities. He settled in London in 1838, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and has been Lecturer on Physiology at the Charing Cross Hospital, Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in University College, London, and Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital. He has now retired and taken up his residence at Ventnor, I. W. He has written a treatise on the "Principles and Practice of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery;" the Astley Cooper Prize Essay on "Inflammation," 1850; the Actonian Prize Essay on the "Wisdom and Beneficence of the Almighty as displayed in the Sense of Vision," 1851; "The Physiology and Philosophy of Body, Sense, and Mind," and "Failure of Sight from Railway and other Injuries of the Spine and Head; its Nature and Treatment," 1869. Mr. Wharton Jones is the author of various physiological discoveries, recorded in the Philosophical Transactions and elsewhere: in particular the facts discovered by him relating to the mechanism of the extreme vessels and the course of the blood in them have greatly elucidated the phenomena of the inflammatory process—a subject in regard to which extraordinary errors are still current. He is a Foreign Member of the Medical Societies of Vienna and Copenhagen, and of the Société de Biologie of Paris. Mr. Wharton Jones edited for the Camden Society, in 1872, the Life and Death of his ancestral kinsman, Bishop Bedell, of Kilmore, who perished in the Irish Rebellion of 1641; and in 1876 published a volume controverting the Darwinian doctrine of evolution. To the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette for Oct. 15, 1887, Mr. Wharton Jones contributed a paper entitled "Brief Notice of the beginnings of the School of Physic in the University of Dublin," and to the numbers of the same Gazette for July 20 and July 27, 1888, a paper entitled "Exposure of the unfounded character of the Story that in the Irish Rebellion of 1641, Bishop Bedell of Kilmore countenanced the Rebels of Cavan, by drawing up a Remonstrance for them."

JONES, The Right Rev. William Basil, D.D., Bishop of St. David's, the eldest son of the late William Tilsey Jones, Esq., of Gwynfryn, Cardiganshire, by Jane, daughter of the late Henry Tickell, Esq., of Leytonstone, Essex, was born in 1822. He was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler and Dr. Kennedy, and was thence elected, in 1840, to a Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained the Ireland University Scholarship in 1842, and took his B.A. degree with second-class honours in classics in 1844. Subsequently he held a Michel Fellowship at Queen's College, and a Fellowship at University College. He became tutor of the latter college in 1854, and held various University offices. He became a Prebendary of St. David's in 1859; incumbent of Haxby, Yorkshire; a Prebendary of York in 1863; Vicar of Bishopthorpe in 1865; Archdeacon of York in 1867; Chancellor of the Church of York in 1871, and Canon Residentiary of York in 1873. For many years he was Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York. The Queen nominated him to the bishopric of St. David's when the See was vacated by the resignation of Dr. Thirlwall, and he was accordingly consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Aug. 24, 1874. He has written "Vestiges of Gael in Gwynedd," 1851; "The History and Antiquities of St. David's," 1856; jointly with Mr. E. A. Freeman, "Notes on the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles," 1862; "The New Testament, illustrated and annotated, with a plain commentary for private and family reading," 1864, jointly with Archdeacon Churton; "The Peace of God: Sermons on the Reconciliation of God and Man," 1869; various pamphlets and single sermons, and several papers and reviews in literary and antiquarian periodicals. The Bishop married (1st), in 1856, Frances Charlotte, younger daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Holworthy, rector of Croxall, Derbyshire, who died in 1881; and (2nd), in 1886, Anne Loxdale, daughter of George Henry Loxdale, Esq., of Aigburth, Liverpool, by whom he has issue.

JOWETT, The Rev. Benjamin, M.A., LL.D., late Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, was born at Camberwell in 1817. His father, who died at Tenby in 1859, was the author of a metrical version of the Psalms of David. He was educated at St. Paul's School; was elected to a Scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1835, and to a Fellowship in 1838. He was tutor of Balliol College from 1842 to 1870, and in the discharge of that office he gained the regard of many pupils and friends. He was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Greek on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, in 1855, having, in 1853, been member of a commission which had under its consideration the mode of admission by examination to writerships in the Indian civil service, and of which the late Lord Macaulay was chairman. Professor Jowett has written a Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Galations, and Romans, published in 1855, 2nd edit., 1858; he also contributed an essay on the Interpretation of Scripture, to "Essays and Reviews." In 1870 he was elected Master of Balliol College, and in 1871 published a translation of the "Dialogues" of Plato, in four vols., with introduction (2nd edit., in 5 vols., 1875). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Leyden in Feb., 1875, by the University of Edinburgh at its Tercentenary in 1884, by the University of Dublin in 1886, and by the University of Cambridge in 1890. In 1881 he published a translation of Thucydides, with notes, in 2 vols.; and in 1885 a translation of the Politics of Aristotle, with notes and essays. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University for the four years 1882-86.

JOYNT, Miss Maud, M.A., is the second daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General Christopher Joynt, Indian A.M.D., and entered Alexandra College, Dublin, in 1881. In 1883, at the intermediate examinations, she gained an exhibition in the middle grade and three gold Medals; at the same examinations in 1884 she gained highest marks of all Ireland, two gold and three silver Medals. She matriculated at the Royal University in 1886, taking first honours in Latin, first place and first honours in German, first place and second honours in English, first honours in experimental physics, and later in the same year the scholarship of modern literature. She obtained first-class exhibitions in 1887-88; gained in the latter year the Henry Hutchinson Stewart scholarship (Mod. Literature), a very distinguished honour. Her B.A. was obtained in 1889, with first exhibition honours in modern literature, and the degree of M.A. was conferred on her on Oct. 29, 1890.

JUDD, Professor John W., F.R.S., geologist, was born at Portsmouth Feb. 18, 1840; but when he was only eight years of age his family removed to the neighbourhood of London. During his earlier years he was engaged in teaching, first in London, and afterwards in Lincolnshire, but his taste for science, and especially for geological studies led him, in 1863, to become a student in the Royal School of Mines. In the following year he accepted the post of Analytical Chemist in one of the great iron and steel works at Sheffield, but while there met with a railway accident that interrupted his work and studies for a considerable period. Upon his recovery, he determined to devote himself entirely to his favourite studies and commenced a Geological survey of the county of Lincolnshire, the results of his investigations being published in a number of memoirs on the Neocomian formation, which he showed to be admirably developed in that and the adjoining counties. In 1867 he was invited to join the staff of the Geological Survey and to continue his work in connection with that body. During a period of four years he was engaged in working out the relations between the Jurassic rocks of the Midland district as compared with those of the Northern and Southern areas in England, and his book on the Geology of Rutland, &c., deals with this very important question. In 1871 he was induced by his friend the late Matthew Arnold, to act with him for a time as a School Inspector, and to assist in the work of preparing the way for the operation of the Education Act of 1870 in the north-eastern suburbs of London. After a year of this work, however, he returned to his geological studies, and commenced the execution of a long-cherished project, that of unravelling the complexities of the whole of the Secondary Strata of the Scottish Highlands. Not only was he able to show what are the true relations of the great series of Triassic and Jurassic rocks in that area, but he also discovered and studied very interesting deposits of Carboniferous and Cretaceous age, the existence of which in the district had been previously overlooked. These studies led him to the investigations of the relics of the great Tertiary Volcanoes of the Western Isles of Scotland; and during several years he was engaged in travelling in various volcanic regions, and making comparisons between these and the districts in the British Isles, in which igneous action was rife during past geological times, a long series of memoirs being published as the result of these researches. In 1877 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the same year, upon the retirement of Sir Andrew Ramsay, became Professor of Geology in the Royal School of Mines; in 1881 he accepted the same position in the Royal College of Science. From 1877 to 1885 Professor Judd was Secretary to the Geological Society, and during the years 1886 and 1887 held the office of President of that Society. In 1891 the Geological Society awarded Professor Judd the highest honour in their gift—the Wollaston Medal.

JUNKER, Dr. Wilhelm, African traveller and naturalist, and a friend of the late General Gordon and of Stanley, to whom he gave valuable information, in Cairo in 1887, as to the position of Emin Pasha. He has given an account of his own experiences in a work which he published under the title of "Travels in Africa," and which has been translated by A. H. Keane.

K.

KALAKAUA, David, King of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, was born about 1838. He belongs to one of the highest families in the islands. When King Kamehameha V. died in 1872, there were two candidates for the vacant throne. David Kalakaua and William Lunalilo; the latter was elected by a plebiscitum, which was confirmed by the Legislature. Lunalilo died within a twelvemonth, and Kalakaua again put forward his claims. A Legislature, specially convened for the purpose, elected him in Feb., 1874; but the validity of this election was contested by Queen Emma, widow of Kamehameha IV., who died in 1863. Queen Emma is the daughter of a native chief by an Englishwoman, and was adopted by Dr. Rooke, an English physician on the islands, and, before her marriage with Kamehameha, was known as Emma Rooke. The dispute threatened to result in a civil war, the adherents of Emma hoping that the British Government would refuse to acknowledge Kalakaua, who was presumed to be hostile to European influence in the islands; but in June, 1874, Queen Victoria sent a letter to Kalakaua, congratulating him upon his accession, and his right was then admitted. In the autumn of 1874 he decided to visit America and Europe, and the United States Government despatched a steam frigate to convey him to San Francisco, where he arrived Nov. 28. King Kalakaua is well educated, of exemplary habits and dignified manners, and speaks English with fluency.

KALNOKY, Count Gustav Siegmund, is descended from the Moravian branch of an old Bohemian family, and was born at Lettowitz, in Moravia, in 1832. He entered the diplomatic service in 1850; and, from 1860 to 1870, he was Councillor of Legation at the Austrian Embassy in London. In 1874 he was Minister at Copenhagen; in 1880 he was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg; and, in 1881, he was appointed Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, a post which he ably fills at the present time. The Star of Black Eagle in brilliants was conferred on Count Kalnoky by the late Emperor William in 1888; and, in the same year, the Order of the Annunciade was bestowed upon him by the King of Italy.

KARR, Jean Baptiste Alphonse, author, born at Paris, Nov. 24, 1808, received his first instructions from his father, and afterwards entered the Collège Bourbon, in which he became a teacher. A copy of verses which he sent to the satirical journal *Figaro* introduced him to literary life. Having been disappointed in love, he, in 1832, published a novel written in his youth,—"Sous les Tilleuls," a *mélange* of irony and sentiment, of good sense and trifling, which at once made him popular. "Une Heure trop Tard" appeared in 1833; "Vendredi Soir" in 1835; "Le Chemin le plus Court" in 1836; "Einerley" and "Geneviève" in 1838; and "Voyage autour de mon Jardin" in 1845, followed by numerous other works. In 1839 he became editor-in-chief of *Figaro;* and the same year founded *Les Guêpes*, a monthly satirical journal, which had a remarkable success. After the revolution of 1848, M. Karr, disgusted with political life, retired to Nice, and has continued till lately to write occasionally in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals. His chief occupation, however, is horticulture on a large scale. The publication of a complete edition of this author's works commenced in Paris in 1860. He was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour April 25, 1845. His daughter, Mdlle. Thérèse Karr, has written "Les Soirées Germaniques offertes à la Jeunesse," published in 1860; "Les Huit Grandes Époques de l'Histoire de France" in 1861; "Contre un Proverbe," "Dieu et ses Dons" in 1864; and other works.

KAWASE, Viscount Masataka, Japanese Minister at the Court of St. James's, was born in 1839, and belongs to a family who in former times were vassals of the Prince of Choshiu, in Japan. During the disturbed period preceding the restoration of the Mikado, Kawasé experienced many vicissitudes, but his first important appearance was in command of a force raised to defend the territory of Choshiu from the army of the Shogun. The latter was completely defeated and terms of peace were arranged. Kawasé then visited Europe, and resided for some time in England, being one of the first Japanese who devoted themselves to the study of Western institutions with the view of engrafting such as appeared suitable on those of their own country. On his return to Japan he was appointed Vice-Minister of Public Works by the present Emperor, and subsequently Vice-Chamberlain of the Imperial Household. In 1874 he was sent to Italy to represent Japan. He then successively filled the position of Senator and Vice-Minister of Justice, and in 1884 was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's. He was created Viscount in 1887, and is the holder of numerous decorations.

KAY, The Hon. Sir Edward Ebenezer, Lord Justice of Appeal, was born July 2, 1822, at Meadowcroft, near Rochdale, being a son of Robert Kay, Esq., and Hannah his wife. He is a brother of the late Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education, and of the late Joseph Kay, Esq., Q.C., Judge of the Manchester and Salford Palatine Court. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1844, and M.A. in 1847. Having resolved to adopt the legal profession, he read in the chambers of the late George Lake Russell, Esq., and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in Trinity term, 1847. He became authorized reporter in the court of Lord Hatherley, then Vice-Chancellor Wood, and published "Kay's Reports" and a part of "Kay and Johnson's Reports." He obtained the honour of a silk gown in 1866, and practised as a Queen's Counsel in the Court presided over successively by Vice-Chancellor Wood, Vice-Chancellor Giffard, Vice-Chancellor James, and Vice-Chancellor Bacon. In April, 1878, he relinquished the leadership of that Court, and confined his practice thenceforward to the House of Lords and special business. He was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, March 30, 1881, on the resignation of Vice-Chancellor (afterwards Sir Richard) Malins, and shortly afterwards he was knighted by the Queen at Windsor. He succeeded Sir H. Cotton as a Lord Justice of Appeal, Nov. 11, 1890. Sir E. E. Kay is a magistrate for Norfolk, in which county he owns the estate of Thorpe Abbotts, near Scole. He married, in 1850, Miss Mary Valence French, daughter of the late Rev. William French, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Canon of Ely; and was left a widower in 1889.

KAYSERLING, M., born in Hanover (Germany), June 17, 1829, was educated there and at the University of Berlin. He was appointed by the Government of Aargau, in 1861, Rabbi of the Swiss Jews, and in Sept., 1870, Rabbi and Preacher of the Jewish Community in Pesth, Hungary. In 1861 he married a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Ludwig Philippson. Dr. Kayserling is the author of "Sephardim: Romanische Poesien der Juden in Spanien," Leipzig, 1859; "Ein Feiertag in Madrid, zur Geschichte der Spanische-Portugie-

sischen Juden;" "Geschichte der Juden in Spanien und Portugal," 1859-61; "Menasse Ben Israel, sein Leben und Wirken," Berlin, 1867; "Geschichte der Juden in England," Berlin, 1861; "Der Dichter Ephraim Kuh, ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur," Berlin, 1867; "Moses Mendelssohn, sein Leben und Wirken," Leipzig, 1862; "Zum Siegesfeste, Dankpredigt, und Danklieder von M. Mendelssohn," Berlin, 1866; "Die Rituale Schlachtfrage, oder Ist Schächten Thierquälerei?" Aarau, 1867; "Schlachten Bibliothek Jüdischer Kanzelredner," Berlin, 1870, 1871. He also published a volume of Sketches of Distinguished Jewish Women; a biographical work on Jewish diplomatists and statesmen; several series of historical and literary articles in the *Deutsches Museum* of Prutz, *Frankel's Monatsschrift, Jahrbuch für Israeliten in Wien, Steinschneider's Hebr. Bibliographie*; and some Sermons.

KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, Right Hon. Sir Ughtred James, Bart., M.P., P.C., is the eldest son (born 1844) of the late Sir James Phillips Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., D.C.L. (for many years Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education), by Janet his wife, only child and heiress of R. Shuttleworth, Esq., of Gawthorpe Hall, Lancashire. Sir Ughtred was educated at Harrow, at home, and at the London University, and is author of the "First Principles of Modern Chemistry" (the second edition of which was published in 1870). At the invitation of the Liberal party in North-East Lancashire, he contested that division in 1868, and was defeated by a majority of 131. In October, 1869, he became member for Hastings. His maiden speech in parliament was delivered on the second reading of the Elementary Education Bill in 1870. In 1871 he called the attention of the House to the subject of the London water supply. In 1874 he was re-elected member for Hastings, and brought before the House the state of the dwellings of working people in London, eliciting the promise of Mr. Secretary Cross, which resulted, in 1875, in the Passing of the Artizans' Dwellings Act. In 1878 he moved resolutions on the Government of London. At the next general election (1880) he lost his seat for Hastings, and having failed at a by-election in 1881, at Coventry, he was out of the House of Commons till he was returned by a majority of 2,359, in 1885, for the Clitheroe division of North-East Lancashire. During the time he was not in the House he served for two years on the London School Board. He was also a member of the Royal Commission on Reformatory and Industrial Schools. At the general election of 1886, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth was returned unopposed for North-East Lancashire, as a Gladstonian Liberal. He became Under-Secretary for India when Mr. Gladstone's third administration was formed in 1886, and subsequently was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and a Privy Councillor, again returned unopposed by his constituency. He is Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons, and Vice-President of University College, London. He married, in 1871, Blanche Marion, youngest daughter of Sir Woodbine Parish, K.C.H.

KEANE, Right Rev. John Joseph, American Roman Catholic prelate, was born at Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1839. He went with his family to America in 1846 and was educated at St. Charles's College, and at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and in 1866 was ordained to the priesthood. He was assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, until 1878, when he was consecrated bishop of Richmond, Virginia. In 1887 he was appointed rector of the Catholic University of America, which was formally opened at Washington in 1889.

KEBBEL, Thomas Edward, M.A., youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Kebbel, vicar of Wistow and Kilby, in the county of Leicester, was born Nov. 23, 1828, and was educated at Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1862. Mr. Kebbel's first introduction to journalism was in 1855, when he was invited to join the staff of the *Press* newspaper, then newly established by the late Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli as the weekly organ of the Tory party. In 1867, when the *Day* newspaper was founded representing the views of the "Cave," Mr. Kebbel was engaged as the leading political writer in support of the Conservative Reform Bill. Since that time Mr. Kebbel has been a contributor to the principal publications of the day—the *Quarterly, Fortnightly, Nineteenth Century,* and *National Reviews, Blackwood's,* the *Cornhill, Fraser,* and *Macmillan's Magazines,* and, under Mr. Delane, he was a frequent contributor to the literary columns of the *Times*. In 1864 he published "Essays on History and Politics;" in 1881, on the death of Lord Beaconsfield, he was employed to edit a collection of his speeches published in two volumes by Messrs. Longman. In 1886 he published "Tory

Administrations from the Accession of Mr. Pitt to power in 1783 to the death of Lord Beaconsfield in 1881." In 1887 he brought out "The Agricultural Labourer," an account of the English peasantry, pronounced by the *Edinburgh Review* to be the best of its kind. And in 1888 he contributed a life of the poet Crabbe to the series of "Eminent Writers." He is also the author of lives of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby in the "Statesmen Series."

KEELEY, Mrs., widow of Mr. Robert Keeley, the popular comedian (who died in 1860), was born at Ipswich in 1806, acquired reputation as an actress as Miss Goward, and made her first appearance in London at the Lyceum in 1825, as Rosina, in the opera of that name, and Little Pickle. Mrs. Keeley acquired great fame by her rendering of the characters of Smike, Mrs. Peerybingle, and Clemency Newcome, in stage adaptations of Mr. Dickens's novels, "Nicholas Nickleby," "The Cricket on the Hearth," and "The Battle of Life."

KEKEWICH, Sir Arthur, Q.C., late Standing Counsel to the Bank of England, was born in 1832; called to the Bar in 1858; made Q.C. in 1877; Bencher of his Inn in 1881; and was raised to the Judicial Bench in 1886.

KELLOGG, Clara Louise, American vocalist, was born at Sumterville, South Carolina, July, 1842. In 1843 her parents returned with her to Connecticut, where they remained until 1856, when they went to New York. At an early age she gave evidence of musical talent, and after some years of careful study made her first appearance at the Academy of Music in New York in 1861. After four more years of study, she appeared as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," in the season of 1864-5. Her success was not less complete in "Crispino," as "Linda di Chamounix," in the "Barber of Seville," "La Sonnambula," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and other operas, within the next two years. On Nov. 2, 1867, she made a successful *début* in London as Marguerite in "Faust." She returned to the United States in 1868. In 1872 she again visited England, appearing at the Drury Lane Opera. In the winter of 1873-4 she organized an English Opera Company, continuing until 1876. Returning to Europe once more in 1879, she sung at Her Majesty's, in London, and at the Imperial Opera Houses of Vienna and St. Petersburg, and has since that time appeared in opera and concerts in the principal cities of the United States.

KELLY, Rev. Charles Henry, President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, 1889, was born at Salford, Manchester, Nov. 25, 1833, and educated at the School of the Society of Friends, and the Wesleyan College, Didsbury. He spent the first eleven years of his ministry as Chaplain to Methodist troops; and was actively engaged during that time in securing the recognition of the religious rights of Nonconformists in the British Army and Navy. For fourteen years he was at the head of the Wesleyan Sunday School Department as the Connexional Secretary; and he was appointed to the superintendence of the great Book Concern of Methodism in 1889. Mr. Kelly was the Delegate from the British Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which met in New York in 1888.

KELLY, The Right Rev. James Buller Knill, Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, N.B., was born in 1832, and educated at Clare College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. in 1854, M.A. in 1858, and D.D. in 1867. He was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Newfoundland in 1867, and succeeded as Bishop of that See in 1876. He was appointed Bishop-Commissary to the Bishop (Jacobson) of Chester in 1879; Archdeacon of Macclesfield in 1880; Bishop-Commissary to Bishop (Moberly) of Salisbury in 1884; and was elected Bishop-Coadjutor of Moray, Ross, and Caithness in 1885; and succeeded to that See in 1886.

KEMBALL, General Sir Arnold Burrowes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., born in 1820, was educated for his profession at Addiscombe, and received his first commission as second lieutenant in the Bombay Artillery Dec. 11, 1837. His battery formed part of the Army of the Indus under Lord Keane, and with it he served in the first campaign in Afghanistan, 1838-9, including the siege and storming of Ghuznee and subsequent occupation of Cabul, for which he received the Medal. His real field of utility, however, was determined by his appointment as Assistant Political Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1842, where he was employed in various political duties for 28 years, and acquired a special and valuable experience of Turkish and Persian affairs, and mastery of the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic languages. He was made Political Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1852, and Consul

General at Bagdad and Political Agent in Turkish Arabia in 1855, after having acted in both capacities at various times during the absences of previous incumbents. He took part in the Persian Expedition in 1857, under Sir James Outram, and was present at the capture of Mohumrah and subsequent operations in the field. He was specially mentioned several times in the despatches of both the General and the Commodore, commanding the land and sea forces, for his valuable assistance, advice, and gallantry. Lord Canning, in his notification of June 18, 1857, publicly thanked him for his zealous services, "afforded on every occasion of difficulty and danger, and especially in the brilliant expedition against Ahwas." For his services in the Persian War, Captain Kemball was rewarded with the Medal and Clasp, a Brevet Majority, and the C.B. In 1866 he was nominated to the second class of the Star of India, and in 1874 was promoted to General Officer's rank. He was in attendance upon the Shah of Persia during His Majesty's first visit to England in 1873; was Her Majesty's Commissioner for demarcating the frontier of Turkey in Asia between the Turks and Persians when these countries demanded the mediation of England and Russia in 1875; Military attaché at Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople and to Head Quarters of the Turkish Army during the Servian Campaign in 1876; and British Commissioner in Armenia during the Turco-Russian War. He is a J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for Sutherland.

KEMBLE, Frances Anne. *See* BUTLER, MRS. PIERCE.

KEMPE, Alfred Bray, M.A., F.R.S., is the third son of the Rev. John Edward Kempe, Rector of St. James, Piccadilly. He was born on July 6, 1849, at Kensington, was educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a Scholar. He graduated B.A. in 1872 as 22nd wrangler, was called to the Bar in 1873 at the Inner Temple, and joined the Western Circuit. In 1881 he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone to be the Secretary of the Royal Commission on the Ecclesiastical Courts which sat during the years 1881-3. In January, 1887, he was appointed Chancellor of the diocese of Newcastle, and in October of the same year he also became Chancellor of the diocese of Southwell. Mr. Kempe is the author of a number of papers on mathematical subjects, the value of which has been recognized by his election to the Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1881. The earlier of these papers were mainly about "linkages;" the most important being one published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society for 1875 "on a general method of producing exact rectilinear motion by linkwork," and a little book "how to draw a straight line," published in 1877. Later papers related to some remarkable theorems as to the movement of a plane (*Nature*, vol. xviii. p. 149), the colouring of maps (id. vol. xxi. p. 399); the graphical representation of invariants and covariants (Pro. Lon. Math. Soc., vol. xvii. p. 108), and knots (Pro. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, 1886). In 1886 Mr. Kempe communicated to the Royal Society an important paper on the nature of the subject matter of exact thought, entitled "A Memoir on the Theory of Mathematical Form," which was printed in the "Philosophical Transactions" for that year. He has taken an active part in the management of the London Mathematical Society, of which body he is the Treasurer.

KEMPE, The Rev. John Edward, M.A., son of A. J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., a distinguished antiquary, was born March 9, 1810, educated at St. Paul's School and Clare College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1833 as a senior optime, and first-class in classics; and M.A. in 1837. He was appointed Curate of Tavistock, Devon, in 1833, and elected a Fellow of his college in 1841. He became Curate of Barnet, Herts, in 1844; Incumbent of St. John's, St. Pancras, on the presentation of Bishop Blomfield, in 1846; of St. Barnabas, Kensington, in 1848; and Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, on the presentation of Lord Aberdeen, as Premier, in 1853. In 1861 he was appointed by Bishop Tait to the Prebendal Stall of Chamberlainewood, in St. Paul's; in 1864 he became one of Her Majesty's chaplains; and in 1868 he was elected one of the Proctors in Convocation for London, being re-elected in 1874. In 1880 he retired from Convocation. He is a Rural Dean of the diocese, and is considered to have rendered great service to the Anglican Church in general, and especially to its cause in London by having established, and conducted as President for many years, monthly conferences, at which clergy and laity meet for the discussion of Church questions. Mr. Kempe has published lectures on the Book of Job, and on Elijah; occasional sermons and prefaces to lectures delivered in St. James's Church on "The Use and Abuse of the World," "Companions for the Devout Life," and "Classic Preachers of the English

Church." Mr. Kempe is also the founder of the St. James's diocesan Home for Female Penitents; and he was one of Bishop Tait's principal counsellors and coadjutors in the origination and earlier working of the Bishop of London's Fund. In 1866 Mr. Kempe was offered the Bishopric of Calcutta by Lord Cranbourne (now Marquis of Salisbury), who was then Indian Minister, but declined it for family reasons.

KENDAL, Mrs. Margaret Brunton. *See* GRIMSTON, MRS. WILLIAM HUNTER.

KENNAN, George, American traveller, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1845. He received an academic education, completing his studies at the Columbus (Ohio) high-school, while working as a night telegraph operator. Having risen to be assistant chief operator at Cincinnati he was sent in Dec., 1864, by the Russo-American Telegraph Co. to superintend the location and construction of lines in Siberia, and spent three years in travelling through the North-eastern part of that country on this mission. He returned to the United States in 1868, but in 1870 again went to Russia to explore the region of the Eastern Caucasus. This visit lasted until 1871. In 1885-86 he made a third journey to the Russian Empire, this time for the especial purpose of investigating the Siberian exile system. The results of his observations on this trip, during which he travelled 15,000 miles in Northern Russia and Siberia, are now (1890) in course of publication in *The Century Magazine*, and are attracting wide attention on account of the extreme severity shown to be exercised against political offenders in Russia. In addition to these articles, which ultimately are to be issued in book form, Mr. Kennan has written "Tent Life in Siberia," 1870.

KENNEDY, Professor Alexander Blackie William, Vice-President of the Inst. of Mechanical Engineers, F.R.S., &c., born March 17, 1847, at Stepney, is the son of Rev. J. Kennedy, D.D., late President Congregational Union, and was educated chiefly at the City of London School, afterwards, for a year, at the School of Mines, Jermyn Street. He served as an engineering pupil for four and a half years with Messrs. J. & W. Dudgeon, Engineers and Shipbuilders, Millwall; in 1868 became leading draughtsman at Palmer's Engine Works, Jarrow; in 1871 chief draughtsman to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Ltd., Leith; in 1872 became consulting engineer in Edinburgh with Mr. H. O. Bennett, as Bennett & Kennedy. In 1874 he was appointed Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering at University College, London, the title of the Chair being changed later to that of Engineering and Mechanical Technology. In 1875 he established the Engineering Laboratory at University College, which was the precursor of the similar Laboratories now to be found at nearly all the colleges in the country where Engineering is taught. In 1889, owing to the pressure of professional work, he resigned his chair, but received the honorary title of Emeritus Professor of Engineering from the Council of University College. In 1876 he translated and edited Reuleaux's "Theoretische Kinematik," under the title of "Kinematics of Machinery." In 1886 he published the "Mechanics of Machinery." Has been connected with the Research Committees of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers since their foundation, and as Reporter of the Committee on Rivetted Joints, carried out an elaborate series of experiments, which are published in the Proceedings of the Institution 1881, 1882, 1885, and 1888. As Chairman of the Committee on Marine Engine Trials has carried out also a number of extended trials at sea, the results of which have been published in the Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1889 and 1890. He contributed a paper on "Engineering Laboratories" to the Institution of Civil Engineers (Proceedings, vol. 88, 1887). Among his published experiments are the following:—Tests of the Griffin Gas Engine, the Beck Gas Engine, Easton & Anderson's Pumping Station at Addington, the Popp Compressed Air System in Paris (Brit. Assoc. 1889, and *Engineering*, Sept. 1889); the Otto, Atkinson & Griffin Gas Engines, and the Davey Paxman Steam Engine (Society of Arts Motor Trials, 1888); the Thornycroft Boiler (Proc. I. C. E., Vol. 99); the Willans Central Valve Engine (Proc. I. C. E., Vol. 96); the Thomson Electric Welding Process, &c. Among other structural work he has designed the iron and concrete internal structure of the present Alhambra Theatre, probably the first building in which all the floors were simply flat concrete slabs, made *in situ* and carried by a wrought-iron skeleton, and also the Promenade Pier at Trouville, the first purely arched steel structure of the kind which has been built. He has been, since 1878, largely occupied with the practical testing of materials of construction, having now tested over 18,000 pieces of various kinds, and has lately fitted up for himself at Westminster a testing machine embodying the results of his experience in this work. He is also acting as Engineer in Chief to the Westminster Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., a Company which has Parliamentary powers for supplying Electricity in Westminster, Pimlico, Belgravia, and Mayfair. He became a Member of the Institutions both of Civil and of Mechanical Engineers in 1879, and in 1883 was elected an Honorary Life Member of the latter. In 1885 he became a Member of Council, and in 1890 a Vice-President of the Inst. of Mechanical Engineers. He is also a Member of Council of the Society of Arts, and a Member of the Iron and Steel Inst., of the Inst. of Naval Architects, and of the Inst. of Electrical Engineers. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1887.

KENNEDY, Captain Alexander William Maxwell Clark, F.R.G.S., F.L.S., was born at Rochester, Sept. 26, 1851, being the eldest son of the late Colonel John Clark Kennedy, C.B., of Knockgray, N.B. He was educated at Eton, where at the age of sixteen he published "The Birds of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire; a Contribution to the Ornithology of the two Counties," 1868, by "an Eton Boy." He entered the Coldstream Guards as Ensign in 1870, became Lieutenant in 1872, and Lieutenant and Captain in 1874, and retired the same year. He is the author of various poems and verses, and of a work of travels "To the Arctic Regions and Back in Six Weeks," being travels in Lapland and Norway, 1878. He has contributed articles to the *Ibis*, *Zoologist*, *Land and Water*, *The Field*, and other natural history periodicals; and is a fellow of several learned societies. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kirkcudbrightshire, for which county he came forward as Conservative candidate at the general election of 1874, but retired.

KENNION, The Right Rev. George Wyndham, D.D., Bishop of Adelaide, born about 1846, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1867, M.A. 1871). He was ordained deacon in 1869 by the Bishop of Tuam, and priest in the following year by the Archbishop of York. He was domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Tuam 1869-70; curate of Doncaster 1870-71; York Diocesan Inspector of Schools 1871-73; vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Kingston-on-Hull, 1873-76; and vicar of All Saints', Bradford, from 1876 until his advancement to the episcopate. On Nov. 30, 1882, he was consecrated, in Westminster Abbey, Bishop of Adelaide, in succession to Dr. Short, who had resigned the See, which comprises the whole of South Australia.

KENRICK, The Most Rev. Peter Richard, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Dublin, in 1806. He was educated at Maynooth, and ordained a priest in Ireland, but soon afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where his brother (the late Archbishop of Baltimore) was then coadjutor to the Bishop. Here he edited his *Catholic Herald* for several years, and published various works, original and translated. He was also made Vicar-General of the diocese. In 1841 Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, requested his nomination as his coadjutor with the right of succession. He was consecrated Bishop of Drasa *in partibus*, and coadjutor of St. Louis, Nov. 30, 1841. In 1843, on the death of Bishop Rosati, Dr. Kenrick became Bishop of St. Louis, and in 1847 the first Archbishop of that city. He has been very successful in promoting the interests of the See, having established a large hospital, an orphanage, two convents, numerous schools and charitable institutions, and one of the most extensive and beautiful cemeteries in the United States. Besides the translations already referred to, and editions of devotional works, the Archbishop has published "The Holy House of Loretto; or, an Examination of the Historical Evidence of its Miraculous Translation;" and "Anglican Ordinations." Archbishop Kenrick was present at the Vatican Council, and was reported to have maintained the inopportuneness of defining the dogma of Papal Infallibility. He, however, acquiesced in the definition, and published it, together with the other decrees of the Council, in his diocese.

KENT, William Charles Mark (known as Kent, Charles); poet and journalist, was born in London, Nov. 3, 1823, and educated at Prior Park and Oscott Colleges. His father, William Kent, R.N., who was a midshipman on board the *Leander* at the battle of Algiers under Lord Exmouth, was the only son of Captain William Kent, R.N., the discoverer of Kent's Group and the Gulf of St. Vincent, who died, in 1812, off Toulon, in command of H.M.S. *Union*, 98 guns. His mother, Ellen, was the only daughter of Judge Baggs of Demerara. At an early age Mr. Charles Kent adopted literature as a profession. He was Editor of *The Sun* daily newspaper for twenty-five years, 1845-70; and of the *Weekly Register* for seven years, 1874-81. He is the author, among other works, of the "Vision of Cagliostro," 1847; "Aletheia, or the Doom of Mythology," 1850; "Dreamland, or Poets in their Haunts," 1862; "Footprints on the Road," 1864; his collected "Poems," 1870; a "Mythological Dictionary," 1870; "Charles Dickens as a Reader," 1872; "Corona Catholica, in fifty languages," 1880; and the "Modern Seven Wonders of the World," 1890. He has written, besides, under various assumed names, such other works as "Catholicity in the Dark Ages by an Oscotian," 1847; "The Derby Ministry, a series of Cabinet Pictures, by Mark Rochester," 1858; and "The Gladstone Government, another series of Cabinet Pictures, by a Templar," 1869. He edited, with a prefatory memoir to each, "The Centenary Editions of Charles Lamb," 1875; and "Thomas Moore," 1879. He edited also, in a similar way, "The works of Robert Burns," 1874; "Father Prout," 1881; "Leigh Hunt," 1888; and "The Knebworth Edition of the Works of Lord Lytton." In 1879 he presented to the British Museum the Last Letter of Charles Dickens, and in 1887 the First Letter of Lord Lytton, both addressed to himself, and both now permanently displayed there, under glass, in the Manuscript Department. Beyond this, he published, in 1883, "The Wit and Wisdom of Lord Lytton;" and, in 1884, "The Humour and Pathos of Charles Dickens." He has contributed largely for years to many of the leading periodicals, such as the *Westminster Review, Blackwood's Magazine, Household Words,* and *All the Year Round;* writing, besides, a great number of memoirs in the "Dictionary of National Biography," the *Illustrated Review,* and the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was called to the Bar in 1859, at the Middle Temple, and was awarded in 1887 a Pension from the Crown of £100 a year on the Civil List, in recognition of his contributions to literature as poet and biographer.

KEPPEL, Admiral The Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.B., D.C.L., a younger son of the late Earl of Albemarle, born June 14, 1809, entered the navy at an early age, was made Lieutenant in 1829, and Commander in 1833. In command of the *Childers,* 16 guns, he served on the south coast of Spain during the civil war of 1834-5, afterwards on the west coast of Africa, was made Captain in 1837, and commanded the *Dido* from 1841 till 1845, during which time he was employed in the China war of 1842, and afterwards in the suppression of piracy in the Eastern Archipelago. From Nov., 1847, till July, 1851, he commanded the *Meander,* 44 guns, on the China and Pacific stations; in May, 1853, was appointed to the command of the *St. Jean d'Acre,* 101 guns; served in the Baltic and in the Black Sea, and having in July, 1855, exchanged into the *Rodney,* 74 guns, obtained command of the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol. After the fall of that stronghold he returned to England and was appointed to the *Colossus.* In Sept., 1856, he hoisted his pennant as Commodore on board the *Raleigh,* 52 guns, and proceeded to China, where his ship was lost by striking on an unknown rock. He commanded a division of boats at the destruction of the Chinese war fleet in the Fatshan Creek, June 1, 1857, for which service he was made a K.C.B., and on attaining flag-rank he returned to England. In 1859 he was made Groom in Waiting to the Queen, which office he relinquished in May, 1860, on being appointed to the Cape of Good Hope as naval Commander-in-Chief, from which he was transferred to the Brazilian Station. In Jan., 1867, he hoisted his flag on board the *Rodney,* as Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief on the China and Japan station. He returned to England, in Dec., 1869, on attaining the rank of full Admiral, and was made D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870. He was created a G.C.B. in 1871, and he became an Admiral of the Fleet in 1877. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Medjidieh of the second class. Sir H. Keppel has written "Expedition to Borneo, with Rajah Brooke's Journal," published in 1847, and "Visit to the Indian Archipelago."

KÉRATRY, Emile, Comte de, was born in Paris, March 20, 1832, of an ancient Breton family, his father being Count Auguste Hilarion Kératry, who died in 1859. Having completed his studies at the Lyceums of St. Louis and of Louis-le-Grand, he entered as a volunteer the 1st regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, in 1854, went through the Crimean campaign, removed successively to the 1st regiment of Spahis and of Cuirassiers, and, in 1859, was appointed sous-lieutenant in the 5th regiment of Lancers. In 1861 he exchanged into the 3rd regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, in order that he might make the campaign in Mexico; and, in 1864, he was detached as Captain commanding the second squadron of Colonel Dupin's famous counter-guerilla. In this dangerous service he distinguished himself by his bravery and decision, and afterwards he was appointed officer of ordnance to Marshal Bazaine. The Comte de Kératry was several times mentioned in the "Order of the Day" in Africa and Mexico. In 1865 he was recommended for a lieutenant's commission, but he sent in his resignation and retired from the service. At this period he had received the Legion of Honour, and had been decorated with several foreign Orders. On his return to France he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and contributed to the *Revue Contemporaine* a remarkable series of articles on the Mexican expedition, in which he severely attacked the Government and the conduct of Marshal Bazaine. Soon afterwards he became editor of the *Revue Moderne*, in which periodical he continued his accusation. In 1869 he was returned by the electors of Brest to the Corps Législatif, when he associated himself with the new Liberal Tiers-Parti. On the establishment of the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870, he was made Prefect of Police; but in the following month he escaped in a balloon, from Paris, then besieged, and proceeded on a diplomatic mission to Madrid, where, soon afterwards, he was succeeded by M. Edmond Adam. He is the author of "Le Contre-Guérilla," 1867; "La Créance Jecker," 1867; "L'Elévation et la Chute de Maximilien," 1867; a work on French events entitled "Le 4 Septembre et le Gouvernement de la Défense Nationale," 1871; "Armée de Bretagne," 1870-1," published in 1874; and "Mourad V., prince, sultan, prisonnier d'état," 1878.

KERN, J. Conrad, statesman, was born in 1808, in the market town of Berlingen, near Arenenberg, in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland. After studying at the Gymnasium of Zurich, he proceeded to the University of Basle, to study theology, which he gave up, became a law student, and finished his education in the schools of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris. From 1837 he performed in his canton the duties of President of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and those of President of the Council of Education. Dr. Kern, at an early period, impelled by his liberal tendencies, was engaged in reforming the cantonal institutions. In a wider field he was, from 1833, under the old compact, as under the new Federal constitution, the regularly chosen representative of his canton in the Diet or in the National Assembly. In 1838 the French Government insisted, through its ambassador, the Duke of Montebello, on the extradition of Prince Louis Napoleon, who with his mother, Queen Hortense, had for some time resided in the canton of Thurgau. In the Diet, Dr. Kern protested against the right of any power to interfere with the hospitality of his canton, or with the liberty of a Swiss citizen; and on his return to Thurgau to render to the Town Council an account of the deliberations of the Diet, he urged his fellow-citizens not to allow themselves to be intimidated by the menaces of France. "*Do what is right, happen what may*," was the conclusion of his speech. Dr. Kern had the satisfaction to return to the Diet with the unanimous votes of his canton in favour of his principle. As President of the École Polytechnique, of Zurich, he has done much for that valuable institution. When, in 1857, the dispute between Switzerland and the King of Prussia as to Neufchâtel threatened to cause serious troubles, Dr. Kern was deputed to maintain the interest and uphold the dignity of the republic at the conference held at Neufchâtel; and was appointed Swiss plenipotentiary at the court of France.

KERNAHAN, Coulson, F.R.G.S., author and journalist, is the son of the Rev. James Kernahan, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S., (editor and joint author of "Suggestive and Homiletic Commentaries on the New Testament," and other important theological works) was born at Ilfracombe on Aug. 1, 1858; and educated at the Grammar School, St. Albans. He has contributed largely in prose and poetry to both English and American quarterlies, monthly magazines, and other periodicals. His poems are characterized by much feeling, and by great power and imagination, with striking mastery over poetic form; while some of his tales show a depth of gloomy thought akin to that of Poe. A very remarkable original story by him was issued anonymously in one of the monthlies, has since been printed in volume form, and has rapidly passed into the third edition; we refer to that strange work, "A Dead Man's Diary." Mr. Kernahan's critical essays on Heine, Robertson of Brighton, Emerson's poetry &c., place him high among literary critics.

KERR, Robert, architect, was born at Aberdeen, 1823, and became a pupil of John Smith, City Architect of Aberdeen. He was the first President of the Architectural Association in 1847, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1857, and was appointed

Professor of the Arts of Construction at King's College, London, in 1861. He is the author of "The English Gentleman's House," 1864, and other works, and amongst other buildings, has designed and executed Bearwood, Berkshire, the residence of Mr. John Walter, of the *Times*.

KERR, Robert Malcolm, Commissioner to the City of London Court, was born in Scotland in 1821, and called to the English Bar in 1848. Mr. Commissioner Kerr is well known for his just administration of the law for the protection of the victims of unscrupulous usurers; and has edited several valuable legal works. He twice unsuccessfully contested Kilmarnock in the Liberal interest.

KERVYN DE LETTENHOVE (Baron), Joseph Marie Bruno Constantin, a Belgian statesman and historian, born at St. Michel, near Bruges, Aug. 17, 1817. From an early age he devoted himself to historical studies, and began to gather the materials for the admirable works which have gained for him so high a reputation, both in his native country and in France. He has been for many years a member of the Chamber of Representatives. When the Conservatives came into power in July, 1870, he accepted office under Baron d'Anéthan as Minister of the Interior, and retained that post until the resignation of the ministry in Dec. 1871. M. Kervyn de Lettenhove is the author of a French translation of the select works of Milton ("Œuvres Choisies de Milton"), published anonymously in Paris, with the original text, in 1839; "Histoire de Flandre," 6 vols., Brussels. 1847-50, 4 vols., Bruges, 1853-54; an "Étude sur les Chroniques de Froissart," which was "crowned" by the French Academy in 1856; "Les Huguenots et les Gueux," 6 vols., (a work which also was "crowned" by the French Academy); and more recently another work entitled "Marie Stuart, l'œuvre puritaine, le procès, le supplice," 2 vols. He has also edited the works of Chartellain, 6 vols., and "Lettres et Négociations de Philippe de Comines," with an historical and biographical commentary. His magnificent edition of Froissart was completed by the publication of the last volumes—twenty-fourth to twenty-fifth—in 1877. We have finally to mention a very extensive work, "Les Relations politiques des Pays Bas et de l'Angleterre sous le règne de Philippe II.," whereof ten volumes in quarto are already published. M. Kervyn de Lettenhove, who is a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, was elected in 1863 a member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the section of general and philosophical history.

KETTLE, Sir Rupert Alfred, son of the late Mr. Thomas Kettle, a Birmingham manufacturer of French descent, was born in Birmingham, Jan. 9, 1817. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1845, and soon obtained a large practice on the Oxford Circuit. During the year 1864 there had been a strike in the building trade at Wolverhampton lasting seventeen weeks; and notwithstanding the disastrous losses on both sides another disagreement arose, upon which another strike was impending. The mayor of the town called a public meeting to endeavour to avert this threatened disturbance of trade. This led to both masters and workmen requesting Mr. Rupert Kettle to settle the differences between them, and to his ultimately establishing a legally organised system of arbitration. The essential principle of the new system was that, if the delegates of the contending parties could not agree, an independent umpire should have power to make a final and legally binding award between them. The board of arbitration worked so satisfactorily in Wolverhampton that Mr. Kettle was prevailed upon to introduce the same system into other towns, and it rapidly extended so as to include a large portion of the building trade of the kingdom. Boards of arbitration were afterwards established by Mr. Kettle in the coal trade, the potteries, the Nottingham lace trade, the hand-made paper trade, ironstone mining, and in other staple trades of the country. After ten years of this labour Mr. Kettle was so overwhelmed with engagements as trade umpire that he found it impossible to meet all the claims upon his time and still continue to discharge efficiently the duties of Judge of County Courts to which he had been appointed in 1859. Soon after Mr. Gladstone's return to office in 1880 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon Mr. Kettle "for his public services in establishing a system of arbitration between employers and employed." On Nov. 17, 1882, he was elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple. Sir Rupert Kettle is one of the senior Magistrates, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, of which county he has been Assistant-Chairman of Quarter Sessions since 1866. He is also a Magistrate of the county of Merioneth, and by virtue of his office of Judge of County Courts is also on the Commission of the

Peace for Worcestershire and Herefordshire. Sir Rupert Kettle married, in 1851, Miss Mary Cooke, of Merridale, Staffordshire, and has a numerous family.

KHAN, His Highness Prince Malcom. *See* MALCOM KHAN.

KIDD, George Hugh, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Past President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, was born in Armagh, June 12, 1824. His father was a lineal descendant of Walter Kyd, a native of Irving, Ayrshire, who settled in the North of Ireland early in the 17th century. His mother (also of Scotch extraction) was Eliza, youngest daughter of Thomas McKinstry, of Keady. He was educated partly at home, and partly at the school kept by the Rev. John Bleckley, at Monaghan, and that of Dr. Lyons, at Newry. His professional studies were conducted at the College of Surgeons, Trinity College; and in the Park Street and Marlborough Street Schools, Dublin, and were completed at Edinburgh University. He obtained the licence of the College of Surgeons on July 25, 1842, and on Oct. 25, 1844, was co-opted a Fellow, but was not enrolled till 1849. In 1845, he graduated M.D. in Edinburgh University and obtained one of the "Graduation" gold Medals of the year. At that time it was usual to give three Medals for the best graduation theses of the year; but on this occasion four were granted, his name being "first called." From the beginning of his professional career his course has been one of distinction and success. In 1845, he became a Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Park Street School, and subsequently lectured on Anatomy and Physiology in the Peter Street School. He has, for many years, acted as Obstetric Surgeon to the Coombe Hospital, and was Master of it from 1876 till 1883. He is Consulting Obstetric Surgeon to the House of Industry Hospitals, and Mercers Hospital, Dublin, and is an Honorary Fellow of the London and Edinburgh Obstetrical Societies, and Corresponding Member of several foreign societies. He has served the offices of President of the Obstetrical and Pathological Societies, and of the Obstetrical Section of the British Medical Association, and of the Irish Academy of Medicine, Ireland. In 1883 the University of Dublin conferred on him the degree of *Magister in Arte Obstetriciâ Honoris Causâ*, on which occasion the other recipients of honorary degrees were Earl Spencer, Lord Wolseley, and Professor Crawford. In 1884 he was selected to give the address on Obstetric Medicine at the meeting of the British Medical Association in Belfast. His contributions to Medical literature are numerous, the majority being on Obstetrical and Gynecological subjects. He was, for many years, Proprietor and Editor of the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*. An important event in the life of Dr. Kidd is his instrumentality in the foundation of the Institution for Idiotic and Imbecile Children. It bears the name of "The Stewart Institution for Idiotic and Imbecile Children, and Asylum for Middle-Class Lunatic Patients," in honour of Dr. Stewart, who generously supported Dr. Kidd's efforts, and eventually, by liberal gifts and testamentary endowments, became its most munificent benefactor. It was, however, due to Dr. Kidd's personal influence and labour that this excellent Institution had any existance at all. Dr. Kidd has been elected annually a Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, since 1872; and in 1876 he was elected President. Dr. Kidd has held, in succession, the positions of Examiner in Midwifery to the Royal College of Surgeons, the Queen's University, and Dublin University; and, before he became a Member of the General Medical Council, was appointed by them to inspect and report on the Midwifery Examinations of the Universities of Cambridge, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Durham. Dr. Kidd married Frances Emily, daughter of the late William Rigby, of Dublin, who died in 1884. In 1887 he was married to Ada Isabella, daughter of the Rev. J. Panton Ham, of London.

KILLALOE, Bishop of. *See* CHESTER, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM BENNETT.

KILMORE, Bishop of. *See* SHONE, THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL.

KIMBERLEY (Earl of), The Right Hon. John Wodehouse, K.G., born Jan. 7, 1826, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a first-class in classical honours. He succeeded his grandfather as third Baron Wodehouse, May 29, 1846, and was raised to the earldom of Kimberley, June 1, 1866. In Dec., 1852, he accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held under Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston until 1856, when he was appointed Envoy at St. Petersburg. He returned from Russia in 1858, and resumed his post as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration, June 19, 1859, retiring Aug. 14, 1861. In 1863 he was sent on a special mission to the north of Europe, with the view of obtaining some settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question; and in 1864 was appointed Under Secretary for India. In Oct. of the same year he succeeded the late Earl of Carlisle in the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, resigning that post on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He held the office of Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Gladstone's administration from Dec. 1868, to July, 1870, and that of Secretary of State for the Colonies from the latter date until the retirement of Mr. Gladstone in Feb., 1874. In Feb., 1878, he was nominated Chairman of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts. He was reappointed Secretary of State for the Colonies on Mr. Gladstone's return to power in May, 1880; and in June, 1882, he was also appointed to hold provisionally the seals of the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, resigned by Mr. Bright. On Dec. 16, 1882, he received from the Queen the seals of the office of Secretary of State for India, which he held till June, 1885, and to which he was reappointed on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's third Government in Feb. 1886. In 1885 he was made a Knight of the Garter. He is a member of the Senate of the University of London.

KING, The Right Rev. Edward, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln, was born about the year 1829, and was educated at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1851, M.A. 1855). He was ordained deacon in 1854, and priest 1855, by the Bishop of Oxford, and became curate of Wheatley. In 1858 he was appointed Chaplain and Assistant Lecturer of Cuddesdon College, and from 1863-73 he was Principal of the College. In 1873 he became Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, in which position he exercised a wide influence throughout the University. On the death of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth in 1885, Dr. King was appointed to the Bishopric of Lincoln, and was consecrated in Lincoln Cathedral. Dr. King is a High Churchman; indeed, so high that he has been cited before the Archbishop of Canterbury for non-conformity to the Rubric; the result being that he has promised to obey the Archbishop's injunctions, and abstain from certain forms which gave offence.

KINGLAKE, Robert Arthur, brother of the historian of the Crimean War, was born at Taunton, in 1813, and was educated at Ottery Saint Mary, Devonshire. For more than half a century he has devoted himself to works of charity and benevolence, directing his especial efforts to the improvement of the moral and physical condition of the labouring classes. The extension of penny and other savings banks, the promotion of the labourers' "allotment" system, and the improvement of the dwellings of the agricultural poor, are objects which have chiefly occupied his attention. He established a "Court of Reconciliation" in his native town, by means of which he has been enabled, under the influence of friendly mediation, to settle a large number of quarrels without involving the contending parties in any "costs." Mr. Kinglake was one of the principal promoters of the West of England Sanatorium established near Weston-super-Mare. In another, but equally useful direction, he has extended his untiring labours by seeking to ameliorate the condition of discharged prisoners. He was the originator in his native county, of its famous and well-known "Valhalla of Worthies," which includes the busts of Locke, Blake, Pym, Speke, Fielding, and General John Jacob, the founder of the celebrated Scinde Horse, and others. He is the author of a memoir of General Guyon, the famous English hero in the Hungarian War of Independence—a work which called forth the warm approval of Kossuth and his friends. Mr. Kinglake is also the author of a work on Land Transfer, and of various pamphlets on social subjects.

KIPLING, Rudyard, author, was born in Bombay in 1864, and is the son of John Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E., Head of the Lahore School of Art. He was educated at the United Services College, Westward Ho, North Devon; returned to India in 1882, as sub-editor of the *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette*, and was special correspondent for that paper and for the *Pioneer* of Allahabad, on the frontier, at Rajputana and elsewhere. He published in India "Departmental Ditties," and "Plain Tales from the Hills," followed by six small books of military, native, and social life in India. He left India in 1889, and travelled in China, Japan, and America, and thence to England, where he has written stories which have brought him fame; his latest being "The Light that Failed."

KIRBY, The Right Rev. Tobias, Bishop of Lita, was born in the diocese of Waterford, in 1803, and went to Rome in 1829, when he determined to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, and entered himself a student at the Roman Seminary. Among his fellow students was the present Pope, Leo XIII. Monsignor Kirby was ordained a priest in 1833. His learning and piety caused his selection for the post of Vice-Rector of the Irish College in 1835, and in 1850 he succeeded Cardinal Cullen as Rector. That office he has held during eventful periods. He witnessed the revolution which drove out Pius IX. and the restoration of the same Pontiff, and again that other revolution which led to the fall of the temporal power of the Pope. As the trusted agent of the Irish and many colonial Bishops, Monsignor Kirby had frequent communications with Pius IX., who created him in 1860 a Private Chamberlain, and with Leo XIII., who soon after his accession raised him to the rank of Domestic Prelate. In May, 1881, he was appointed Bishop of Lita, *in partibus infidelium.*

KIRK, Sir John, M.D., G.C.M.G., F.R.S., LL.D. (Honorary), Edinburgh, was born at Barry, near Arbroath, Forfarshire, in 1832. He graduated M.D. in the University of Edinburgh in 1854, and early distinguished himself in botany and other departments of natural history. He served on the Civil Medical Staff during the Crimean War, and subsequently, for five years, Feb., 1858, to July, 1864, as Chief Officer and Naturalist to the late Dr. Livingstone's second exploring expedition, sent out by the British Government. In 1866 he was Vice-Consul and Assistant Political Agent at Zanzibar. In 1873 he was appointed Her Majesty's Consul-General, and in 1880 Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar. He accompanied the Sultan of Zanzibar in his visit to England in 1875, having previously, by his great influence with that potentate, induced him to enter into a treaty for the abolition of the slave-trade in his dominions. By his own exertions, and the aid he has afforded to other explorers, Dr. Kirk has materially assisted the progress of geographical discovery in East Africa, for which he received the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London; but his great achievement is the almost complete suppression of the slave-trade in the greater part of Eastern Africa. In 1875 he was appointed Consul in the Comoro Islands. In 1890 he was Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the Slave Trade Conference at Brussels. He was made a C.M.G. in Aug. 1879; Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar in 1880; a K.C.M.G. in Sept. 1881, and G.C.M.G. Feb. 16, 1886.

KIRKPATRICK, Professor The Rev. Alexander Francis, B.D., is the son of the late Rev. F. Kirkpatrick, who was descended from a younger branch of the family of the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn in Scotland, and was born at Lewes in 1849. He received his education at Haileybury College, under the Rev. A. G. Butler, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Minor Scholarship in 1867, and a Foundation Scholarship in the following year. He was elected Bell Scholar and Porson Scholar in 1868, and Craven Scholar in 1870; and graduated B.A. in 1871, as second in the first-class of the Classical Tripos. In the same year he was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College. He was placed in the first class of the Theological Examination in 1872, obtaining the Evans Prize, and being equal for the Scholefield and Hebrew Prizes, and in 1874 was elected Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar. He was ordained deacon in 1874, and priest in 1875, by the Bishop of Ely. He held the office of Assistant Tutor of his College from 1871 to 1882; served as Junior Proctor and Examiner for the Classical and Theological Triposes; was Whitehall Preacher, 1878-80, and Lady Margaret's Preacher, 1882; in which year he succeeded Professor Jarrett as Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, an office to which a Canonry in Ely Cathedral is attached. He has been Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester since 1878, and was Warburtonian Lecturer at Lincoln's Inn, 1886-90. Professor Kirkpatrick has written a commentary on the First and Second Books of Samuel in "The Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges," and has contributed to the *Church Quarterly Review* and the *Expositor.*

KITCHENER, Colonel Horatio Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, was born in 1851; obtained his commission as Lieutenant, Jan. 4, 1871; became Captain, Jan. 4, 1883; Major, Oct. 8, 1884; Lieut.-Colonel, June 15, 1885; and Colonel, April 11, 1888. The eight years between 1874 and 1882 were spent in Civil employment. In 1874 he joined the survey of Western Palestine under Major Condor. After the attack on the party at Safed, in 1875, he returned to England; and until 1877 was engaged in laying down the Palestine Exploration Fund's map. Returning to the Holy Land in 1877, he executed the whole of the survey of Galilee. In 1878 he was sent to Cyprus to organize the courts. He was next appointed Vice-Consul at Erzeroum; subsequently he returned to Cyprus and made a survey of the entire island. In 1882, hearing that an Egyptian army was being organized by Sir Evelyn Wood, he volunteered for the service, and was appointed one of the two majors of the cavalry. He was Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General in the Nile Expedition 1884-5 (mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, Medal with Clasp, 2nd class of the Medjidieh, and Khedive's Star); was in command of a Brigade of the Egyptian Army in the operations near Suakin in Dec. 1888, and was present in the engagement at Gemaizah (mentioned in despatches). Colonel Kitchener was also in the engagement at Toski on the Soudan frontier in 1889 (mentioned in despatches, C.B.).

KITCHIN, The Very Rev. George William, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Winchester, was born Dec. 7, 1827, at Naughton parsonage, Suffolk, being the son of the Rev. I. Kitchin, Rector of St. Stephen's, Ipswich, by his wife, a daughter of Rev. W. Bardgett, Rector of Melmerby, Cumberland. He was educated at Ipswich Grammar School, King's College, and Christ Church, Oxford, Student of Christ Church, 1846 (B.A.—double first-class—1850; M.A. 1853; D.D. 1883). He was appointed Tutor of Christ Church in 1853; Head Master of Twyford School in 1855; Censor and Tutor of Christ Church in 1861; Proctor of the University in 1863; Tutor to H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Denmark in 1863; Censor of non-collegiate students, 1868-1883; History Lecturer at Christ Church, and History Tutor at Christ Church, in 1882; and Dean of Winchester in 1883, in succession to Dean Bramston, who retired. He was Select Preacher at Oxford in 1863 and 1864; and Whitehall Preacher in 1866 and 1867. He was a member of the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford, 1879-83; Governor of Ipswich and Portsmouth Endowed Schools; also Chairman of the Cheltenham Ladies' College; and was formerly Examining Chaplain to Dr. Jacobson, Bishop of Chester. His works include editions of Bacon's "Novum Organum," 2 vols., 1855; Bacon's "Advancement of Learning" and "Twyford Prayers," 1860; "Spenser's Faëry Queene," i., ii., 1867, 1869; "Catalogue of MSS. in Christ Church Library," 1867; translations of "Brachet's French Grammar," 1869; and of the same author's "French Dictionary," 1873. Dr. Kitchin is the translator of part of Ranke's "Englische Geschichte," and author of a "History of France," 3 vols. (Clarendon Press), 1873, &c.; "Life of Pope Pius II.," for the Arundel Society, 1881; and of "Winchester," 1890, for Messrs. Longman's series of Historic Towns. He has also edited "Winchester Cathedral Records, No. I," being a Consuetudinary of the Refectory of St. Swithin's Priory, 1886, and No. II., being the "Charter of Edward III. for the St. Giles' Fair, Winchester," 1886; also Vol. I. of the publications of the Hampshire Record Society, "Documents relating to the Foundation of the Chapter of Winchester, A.D. 1541-1547," 1889.

KLAPKA, General George, born at Temeswar, in Hungary, April 7, 1820, entered the army at the age of eighteen, was at first attached to the artillery, and completed his military education at Vienna. Being sent, in 1847, into a frontier regiment, he was disgusted with the profession, and resigned. He was about to travel abroad when the Revolution of 1848 broke out, and he resumed the profession of arms. Fighting against Austria, he took command of a company of Honveds, and distinguished himself in the war against the Servians. Towards the close of 1848 he was the chief of the staff of Gen. Kis, and after the defeat of Kaschau (Jan. 4, 1849), succeeded Messaros at the head of his *corps d'armée.* Under Kossuth he was Minister of War, and entered completely into the views of the Government of the Revolution. Quitting the Ministry, he took command of Comorn, and vainly endeavoured to reconcile Kossuth and Gorgei (q. v.). After the unfortunate capitulation of Vilagos (Aug. 13, 1849), Klapka maintained himself heroically in Comorn, and menaced Austria and Styria, until he heard of the alleged defection of Gorgei. In Sept., 1849, a convention was signed between the defenders of the place and Gen. Haynau, and Klapka went into exile, first in London, and afterwards in Switzerland and Italy. His "Memoirs," published at Leipzig in 1850, were followed by "The National War in Hungary and Transylvania," in 1851. In the unfortunate arrangements set on foot by Garibaldi for the attempt on Rome, in 1862, when he sought to excite the Hungarians to take the field, a judicious counter-proclamation from Klapka, pointing out the headlong temerity and rashness of the undertaking, kept them quietly in their homes. In 1866, however, after the defeat of Austria at

Königgrätz, he formed a company of Honveds, and endeavoured to bring about a revolution in Hungary; but the attempt failed, and Klapka fled to Oderberg. In 1873 he was engaged upon the reorganization of the Turkish army, and in the war of 1877-78, his advice was freely offered to the Turkish generals.

KNAUS, Ludwig, Hon. R.A., a celebrated German genre-painter, was born at Wiesbaden, Oct. 10, 1829, and entered the Academy at Düsseldorf, where he studied under Sohn and Schadow. He then went to Paris, and, with a break of one year in Italy, lived there for eight years, perfecting himself in the technical part of his art by close study of modern French masters. His first important pictures were "The Golden Wedding," 1858, and "The Christening," 1859. In the following year he returned to Wiesbaden, but in 1861 went to Berlin, in 1866 to Düsseldorf, whence in 1874 he once more returned to Berlin, in order to fill an important post in the Academy. Besides the above-named works may be mentioned "Funeral in a Hesse Village," 1871; "His Excellency Travelling," "The Village Musician," "The Inn," 1876; "The Refractory Model," 1877; "Solomon's Wisdom," 1878; and "A Peep Behind the Scenes," 1880, the last of which created a great deal of interest in Düsseldorf.

KNIGHT, Francis Arnold, naturalist, was born on Jan. 21, 1852, at Gloucester, where his father was a schoolmaster. He was educated at Sidcot School and Flounders College, educational establishments belonging to the Society of Friends. He himself has followed the scholastic profession, and is now the head of a private school at Weston-super-Mare, in Somersetshire. Mr. Knight became, in 1887, a contributor to the *Daily News;* and his studies of Natural History, taken almost entirely from his own observations, appeared frequently in the leading columns of that journal. A number of his charming essays have been reprinted in the two volumes entitled "By Leafy Ways," and "Idylls of the Field," both which were published in 1889. Many of his essays would have been worthy of the late Richard Jefferies.

KNIGHTON, William, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., born in Dublin, 1834, the son of Richard Ingham Knighton, is of the same family to which belonged Henry de Knyghton, Canon of Worcester, and Chronicler of English History, about A.D. 1400, and Sir William Knighton, Bart., Keeper of the Privy Purse in the reign of George IV. He was educated in Glasgow, and appointed Head Master of the Normal School of Colombo, Ceylon, before he was twenty years of age. He was partner in a Coffee Plantation in the interior of the island, and wrote the "History of Ceylon," from native chronicles, and "Forest Life in Ceylon," from his own experience. He was the first Hon. Sec. of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of History and Logic in the Calcutta University; and, in 1860, was transferred as Assistant Commissioner to Oudh by Lord Canning. His "Private Life of an Eastern King," published before the great Indian Mutiny broke out, gave a faithful account of the career of Nussir-ood-deen, King of Oudh, and incidentally of the state of that country before its annexation. In *Fraser's Magazine*, when edited by Mr. Froude, Mr. Knighton published his "Village Life in Oudh," and, in 1864, he issued his "Private Life of an Eastern Queen." Mr. Knighton retired from the Oudh Commission in 1878, and has since devoted himself to literature. In 1887 he was elected a Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature in London, and of the International Literary and Artistic Association of Paris. In 1889 he erected a bronze statue of Shakespeare on the Boulevard Haussmann, in Paris—a statue in bronze modelled by Paul Fournier. Mr. Knighton is a Master of Arts, a Doctor of Philosophy, and a Doctor of Laws of the Giessen University, in Germany. His most recent work, "Struggles for Life," was translated into French by M. Leon Delbos, under the title of "Les Luttes pour la Vie," and has been very popular both in Paris and in London.

KNOWLES, James, F.R.I.B.A., born in 1831, was educated as an architect at a private school, at University College, in his father's office, and in Italy. He is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and has executed many architectural works, chiefly in London and its neighbourhood—amongst which may be mentioned, Aldworth, the Surrey residence of Lord Tennyson; Kensington House, with its gardens and adjuncts; the Thatched House Club, St. James's Street; the public garden and fountain in Leicester Square; Albert mansions in Victoria Street; and St. Saviour's, St. Philip's, and St. Stephen's Churches at Clapham. Mr. Knowles has also been engaged in literature from an early age, contributing many articles to journals and reviews, and in 1860 compiling (from Sir Thomas Malory) "The Story of King Arthur," which reached a sixth edition. In 1869 he originated "The Metaphysical Society," a club consisting of forty members, chiefly being eminent representatives of the most various forms of contemporary thought and belief on speculative subjects—Anglican, Roman Catholic, Nonconformist, Positivist, Agnostic, and Atheistic—and constituted for the full, free, and confidential discussion of philosophical questions. In 1870 he succeeded Dean Alford in the editorship of the *Contemporary Review*, which, by enlisting the aid of the members of the Metaphysical Society, he raised to a position of influence and importance. In 1877, owing to a change in the proprietorship of the *Contemporary Review*, a separation took place between it and Mr. Knowles, when—supported by more than one hundred writers of celebrity (mostly members of the Metaphysical Society, and contributors to the *Contemporary Review*)—he established *The Nineteenth Century*, a monthly review, in which, as his own property, the principle of the unfettered and unbiassed discussion of all topics of public interest, by authors signing their own names, might be preserved without interference. *The Nineteenth Century* immediately attained and still preserves a very wide circulation.

KNOX, Mrs., *née* Isa Craig, was born in Edinburgh, Oct. 17, 1831. At an early age she began to contribute anonymously to several periodicals, and at last her poetical contributions to the *Scotsman*, under the signature "Isa," attracted attention, and led to her employment in the literary department of that journal. In 1856 she published a collection of her poems. In 1857 she came to London, and her services were engaged by Mr. Hastings in organizing the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, to which she acted as secretary and literary assistant, until her marriage with her cousin, Mr. John Knox. In 1859 she won the first prize for her Ode (against 620 competitors), recited at the Burns Centenary Festival, and in 1865 published "Duchess Agnes," and other poems.

KNOX, The Most Rev. Robert Bent, D.D., LL.D., Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, and Metropolitan, was born at Dungannon Park, the seat of his grandfather, the Earl of Ranfurly, on Sept. 25, 1808. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1829; D.D. 1849); was Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, 1849-1876, since which time he has been Archbishop, as above. He has published ordination charges, sermons, addresses, lectures, &c. He married, in 1842, Catharine Dehlia, daughter of Thomas Gibbon Fitz Gibbon, Esq., of Ballyseeda, co. Limerick, and has issue living, a son and two daughters.

KNUTSFORD (Baron), The Right Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, M.P., P.C., G.C.M.G., eldest son of Sir Henry Holland, the famous physician, and President of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, was born on Aug. 3, 1825, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his university degree in 1847. After the usual preliminaries he was called to the Bar in 1849 by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and joined the Northern Circuit. Undertakings of a difficult and delicate nature soon devolved upon him, and he was frequently employed by the Treasury, in conjunction with Sir W. Stephenson, the late Mr. George Hamilton, then Secretary to the Treasury, and the late Mr. George Arbuthnot, also attached to the same office, to revise and reorganize the establishment of various public offices, among the number being the Ecclesiastical Commission, the Poor Law Board, and the Woods and Forests Commission. In 1851, although only twenty-six years of age, he was appointed by the then Lord Chancellor to the onerous duty of drawing up the Bill which, in 1852, became law under the title of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852. This task he carried out under the direction of the late Mr. Justice Willes, one of the Royal Commissioners. The Common Law Procedure Act of 1854, which followed the measure just mentioned, was the next work upon which Sir Henry Holland was engaged as draughtsman. He was next employed by Lord Chief Baron Sir Fitzroy Kelly in drafting two of the criminal measures which became law in 24th and 25th Vict. The County Court Judgeship of Northumberland was offered him by Lord Campbell when Lord Chancellor, but the appointment was declined. Sir Henry continued to practise at the Bar until the beginning of the year 1867, when Lord Carnarvon selected him to fill the office of legal adviser to the Colonial Office. In 1870 he was promoted to an assistant under-secretaryship, and remained in that office until August, 1874, when he resigned in order to stand for the borough of Midhurst; he was elected without a contest, and took his seat in the House of Commons in the following session. In 1885, after the borough of Midhurst was disfranchised, Sir H. T. Holland stood for the new Borough of Hampstead, and beat his opponent, the Marquis of Lorne, by a large majority. In June, 1885, when Lord Salisbury took office, Sir H. T. Holland accepted the post of Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and held that post till the September following, when he was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and became a Privy Councillor. He was again returned for Hampstead in 1886, and again appointed Vice-President of the Council on Education. In January 1887 he was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, and as Secretary of State presided over the Colonial Conference which was held that year in London. In 1888 he was raised to the Peerage and took the title of Knutsford. In 1889 he carried through the House of Lords a Bill for giving a constitutional government to Western Australia, but it was rejected in the House of Commons. Baron Knutsford is a Bencher of the Inner Temple, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Middlesex, and a magistrate for the adjoining county of Surrey. He married (1st) in 1852, Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Mr. N. Hibbert of Watford; and (2nd), in 1858, Margaret Jean, daughter of the late Sir Charles Trevelyan.

KOCH, Professor Dr. Robert, the eminent bacteriologist, was born at Klausthal in Hanover on Dec. 11, 1843. He studied medicine at the University of Göttingen from 1862 to 1866, and having taken his degree, was appointed assistant surgeon in the General Hospital at Hamburg, and afterwards practised privately at Langenhagen in Hanover, and at Rackewitz in Posen. In 1872, when District Surgeon at Wallstein, he began his bacteriological investigations, and consequently was appointed a member of the Imperial Board of Health. About that time he discovered a method of colouring microscopical preparations, by means of which he, in 1882, isolated the tubercle bacillus, and produced tuberculosis by its inoculation in animals. In 1883 he was appointed a Privy Councillor, and given the direction of the German Cholera Commission, which visited Egypt and India. He then discovered the so-called "comma" cholera bacillus, and for his services received a gift of 100,000 marks (£5000). Two years later he went to France to make further investigations in regard to the cholera bacillus, and on his return was appointed Professor of the newly-founded Institute of Hygiene in Berlin. Since then he has devoted himself unceasingly to the study of bacteriology, with results which, if successful in their application, will give him a just claim to be styled a benefactor of humanity.

KOSSUTH, Lajos, or Louis, ex-Governor of Hungary, was born April 21, 1802, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, where his father was a small landowner, of the noble class. Louis was educated at the Protestant College of Scharasehpatack, where he qualified himself for the profession of an advocate, obtained his diploma in 1826, and in 1830 became agent to the Countess Szapary, and as such sat in the Comital Assembly. At the age of twenty-seven he took his seat in the National Diet of Presburg, as representative of a magnate. He published reports of the proceedings of this assembly on lithographed sheets, until they were suppressed by the Government, and afterwards in MS. circulars. The Government, which determined not to allow reports of Parliamentary debates to become current in Hungary, prosecuted him for high treason; and in 1839 he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. After about a year and a half of confinement, he was liberated under an act of amnesty. In Jan., 1841, he became chief editor of the *Hirlap*, a newspaper published at Pesth. His influence with his countrymen steadily increased until, in March, 1848, he entered Vienna with a deputation to urge the claims of his country upon the Government, and returned to Presburg as Minister of Finance. Under his influence the internal reforms which he had advocated were carried out; the last remains of the oppressive feudal system were swept away, and the peasants were declared free from all seignorial claims, the country undertaking to indemnify the landlords. The Diet was dissolved, and a new Diet summoned for July 2, by which Kossuth was created Governor of Hungary, and he held that post during the civil war of 1848-49. After the efforts of the Hungarians had been crushed, mainly by the aid of Russian armed intervention, Kossuth was compelled to retire to Turkey. He reached Schumla with Bem, Dembinski, Perczel, Guyon, and 5,000 men, and was appointed a residence in Widdin. Austria and Russia wished the refugees to be given up, in which case they would probably have been executed. Through the intervention of England and France, the demand was refused. The late Sultan behaved with great humanity and disinterestedness on the occasion. The refugees were removed to Kutahia, in Asia Minor, where they remained prisoners until Aug. 22, 1851. Kossuth left Kutahia Sept. 1, and after touching at Spezzia, called at Marseilles, but was refused permission to travel through France. Having been hospitably received at Gibraltar and at Lisbon, he reached Southampton Oct. 28, sailed for the United States Nov. 21, and made a tour, agitating in favour of Hungary. He soon returned to England, where he resided for some years, occupying himself chiefly in writing for newspapers, and delivering lectures against the house of Hapsburg. One of the occasions on which his name was brought prominently before the public was in 1860, when the Austrian Government instituted a successful process against Messrs. Day & Sons for lithographing several millions of bank-notes for circulation in Hungary, signed by Kossuth, as governor of that country. In Nov. 1861, he published in the *Perseveranza*, an Italian journal, a long letter, setting forth the situation of Hungary; and, urging the Italians to commence war against Austria, with the view of enabling the Hungarians to develop their strength against that Power, issued an inflammatory address to the Hungarians, June 6, 1866, and after the close of the war of that year advised the Hungarians to reject the concessions offered by Francis Joseph. He was elected deputy for Waitzen, Aug. 1, 1867, but he declined to accept the office. In April, 1875, M. Kossuth was living in an unpretending dwelling in Turin, where he had resided for thirteen years, in the strictest privacy. Latterly he has devoted much of his time to science, and he published a paper on the "Farbenveränderung der Sterne" in 1871. In Nov., 1879, he lost his rights as a Hungarian citizen, the Chamber of Deputies having adopted a Bill declaring that any native of the country who voluntarily resided abroad for an uninterrupted period of ten years should lose his civil status. The Extreme Left violently opposed the measure, accusing the Government of levelling it directly against Kossuth, but it was finally carried by 141 votes to 52. Kossuth was engaged for several years in writing his "Memoirs," the last volume of which appeared in 1882. Reports from Turin, where the aged Hungarian patriot Louis Kossuth lives, state that he is in extremely straitened circumstances. The Budapest Athenæum, the establishment where his writings are published, has offered to send him an advance payment of 3,000fl. in anticipation of future work; but Kossuth has declined the proffered assistance, saying that at his age he cannot feel sure of being able to complete the writing which he has begun, and that it would, therefore, not be right for him to accept the money. Fresh endeavours will, however, now be made to induce him to accept pecuniary help in his need. His residing abroad was the subject of discussion in the Hungarian parliament in 1890.

KOUROPATKIN, Major-General, of the Russian Army (sometimes spelled Koropatkin and Kuropatkin), said to have been born in 1843, and was first famous as the chief of the staff to General Skobeleff. He was left for dead at the Shipka Pass. After the Russo-Turkish war, he wrote a book upon its operations. Although Skobeleff's right-hand man, he held the rank of Captain only, during the Russo-Turkish war; after which, however, he obtained the command of the light troops in Turkestan. He was again with Skobeleff at the attack on Geok Tepe, where he had the rank of Colonel.

KREHL, Ludolf, is Professor of Arabic at Leipzig, and Chief Librarian of the University. For the past 45 years he has been Editor of the *Zeitschrift*, the organ of the German Oriental Society, and has contributed many important papers to its pages. His principal work is the edition of Bukhāry's "Corpus of Mohammedan Traditions." Other works by Professor Krehl are "The Religion of the Preislamic Arabs," 1863; "Essays on the Koranic Doctrine of Predestination and Faith," 1877; "The Life of Mohammed," 1884, &c.

KREMER, Alfred von, Professor of Arabic at the Polytechnic in Vienna, was born in 1828, and studied at the University of that city. His knowledge of Arabic and Coptic procured him the appointment of First Dragoman to the Austrian Consulate in Egypt in 1852; and, in 1859, he became Consul at Cairo; and subsequently at Galatz, in 1862; and at Beyrut in 1870. In 1872 he was made a Councillor of the Empire. His published works are "Contributions to the Geography of Northern Syria," 1852; "Mid-Syria and Damascus," 1853; "Topography of Damascus," 1855; "Egypt, the Country and People," 1863; "Leading Ideas of Islam," 1868; and "The History of Eastern Civilization under the Khalifs," 1877.

KROPOTKIN, Prince Petr Alexeievitch, a Russian revolutionist, was born at Moscow, Dec. 9, 1842. At the age of fifteen he entered the Corps of Pages at St. Petersburg, and was promoted Lieutenant in 1862. Attracted by the desire of travelling, he joined a regiment of Cossacks of the Amur, and spent five years in Eastern Siberia, first as Aide-de-Camp to the Military Governor of Transbaikalia, and, after 1863, as Attaché for Cossacks' Affairs to the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia. During these five years he thrice visited the Amur and Usuri, and made extensive journeys in Siberia and Mantchuria. In 1863 he crossed North Mantchuria from Transbaikalia to the Amur, viâ Merghen; in the same year he took part in the first steamer-expedition up the Sungari to Ghirin. Accounts of these journeys, and several others, are published in the Memoirs of the Russian and the Siberian Geographical Society, from the former of which he received the Gold Medal. Promoted Captain in 1865, he returned in 1867 to St. Petersburg, and studied four years at the Mathematical Faculty of that University, and acted as Secretary to the Physical Geography Section of the Geographical Society. He then published the reports of his chief expeditions to the Olekma and Vitim Highlands, as well as a general sketch of the Orography of Eastern Siberia. In 1871 he was sent by this society to explore the glacial deposits in Finland and Sweden, the account of which is embodied in a larger work on the Glacial Period, the first volume of which was published by his brother Alexander, in the Memoirs of the Geographical Society, while he was confined in prison. In 1872 he paid a visit to Switzerland and Belgium, and became acquainted with the International Working Men's Association, and joined the most advanced anarchist section of it. He returned to Russia and became a member of the widely-spread organization of the Tchaykovtzy; was arrested in March, 1874, and confined to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, where he continued to write on the Glacial Period. He was transferred to the prison of the Military Hospital, and escaped on July 12, 1876, and went to England. The next year he rejoined, in Switzerland, the Jura Federation of the International Working Men's Association, and in Feb., 1879, founded at Geneva the anarchist paper *La Révolte,* now published in Paris, under the name of *La Révolte*. Expelled from Switzerland in Sept., 1881, he stayed first for a few months at Thonon while his wife passed her examination of B.Sc., and then went to reside in England, where he roused an agitation against the Russian Government both in the press (*Newcastle Chronicle, Fortnightly Review,* and *Nineteenth Century*), and by a series of lectures at Newcastle and in Scotland. In Oct., 1882, he went again to stay at Thonon, where he was arrested, Dec. 20, 1882. On Jan. 19, 1883, he was condemned by the Police Correctionnelle Court at Lyons to five years' imprisonment for participation in the International Working Men's Association. He was liberated on Jan. 15, 1886, by decree of the President of the French Republic. His anarchist papers contributed to *La Révolte* have been collected by his friend Elisée Reclus, and were published in Oct., 1885, in a separate volume, under the title "Paroles d'un Révolté," parts of which have had a wide circulation in the shape of pamphlets, in English, German, &c. His review-articles on prisons were published in a book form, in 1887, under the title "In Russian and French Prisons."

KRÜGER, S. J. Paul, President of the Transvaal Republic, was born at Rastenburg in 1825. In 1872 he became a member of the Executive Council of the South African Republic under President Burgers; and in 1882 he became President for the first time. In 1883 he was re-elected President for five years; and in 1888 was, for the third time, elected President.

KUENEN, Abraham, D.D., LL.D., was born at Haarlem, Sept. 16, 1828; and was educated in the local Gymnasium. In 1846 he was entered as a student of theology in the University of Leyden, and in 1851 took with great distinction the doctor's degree in that faculty. In 1853 he qualified as Professor Extraordinary of the science of theology by a learned dissertation on the importance of an exact knowledge of Hebrew antiquity for its study. In the same year the Academical Senate honoured him with the doctorate in literature, and in Oct., 1855, he became Ordinary Professor of Theology. Dr. Kuenen published, in the years 1851-54, Abu Said's Arabic version of Genesis, Exodus, and Leviticus, from the Samaritan Pentateuch. Among the most noteworthy of his numerous later works are his three volumes, which appeared in the years 1861-5, under the title "Historico-Critical Investigation into the Origin and Collection of the Old Testament Books." A French translation of the first volume, by A. Pierson, appeared at Paris n 1866, and a second was published in 1879, with a preface by M. Renan. In this country Bishop Colenso published in 1865 a translation of the earliest chapters of the same work under the title "The Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua Critically Examined by Prof. A. K., with notes by J. W. C." Among later works by Professor Kuenen which have appeared in English may be mentioned "The Religion of Israel to the Fall of the Jewish State," 1874-5; and "The Prophets and Prophecy in Israel," 1877. The translator of the latter work was the Rev. Adam Milroy, M.A., and it was furnished with an introduction by Dr. J. Muir. Many papers by Dr. Kuenen will be found in the Transactions of the Amsterdam Royal Academy of Sciences, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1865, in the "Theologisch Tydschrift," 1867-90, of which he is one of the editors, and in other periodicals. The Hibbert Lectures for the year 1882 were delivered at Oxford and in London by Dr. Kuenen, the subject being "National Religions and Universal Religions." He is publishing now a new edition, entirely rewritten, of his "Historico - Critical Investigation into the Origin and Collection of the Old Testament Books," vol. I., 1885-7; vol. II., 1889; English translation of Chap. I. on the Hexateuch by Rev. Th. H. Wickstead, M.A., 1886; German translation of Vol. I. by Prof. Th. Weber, 1887-90. He presided over the sixth Congress of Orientalists held at Leyden in Sept., 1883.

KYLLACHY, Lord, William Mackintosh, M.A., LL.D., D.L., Edinburgh and Inverness-shire, was born in Inverness on April 9, 1840, and is the eldest son of the late William Mackintosh, of Inshes House, Inverness-shire. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, and the University of Edinburgh, and passed as Advocate in 1866; was Procurator of the Church of Scotland, 1880; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland, 1881; Dean of Faculty, 1886; and was appointed Judge of the Court of Session, 1889.

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LABOUCHERE, Henry, M.P., eldest son of the late John Labouchere, of Broome Park, Surrey, and nephew of the late Lord Taunton, was born in 1831, and educated at Eton. He entered the diplomatic service in 1854, and was successively Attaché at Washington, Munich, Stockholm, Frankfort, St. Petersburg, and Dresden; he was appointed Third Secretary in 1862, Second Secretary at Constantinople in 1863, and retired in 1864. In 1865 he entered Parliament as Liberal member for Windsor; but in April, 1866, he was unseated on petition, and from 1867 to 1868 sat for Middlesex. In February, 1874, he unsuccessfully contested Nottingham, but in 1880 was returned at the head of the poll for Northampton, and has since, with Mr. Bradlaugh, sat for that borough. Mr. Labouchere was returned at the last general election as a strong Gladstone Liberal, and is one of his most energetic supporters. He is proprietor and editor of *Truth*, and part proprietor of the *Daily News*.

LAING, Samuel, son of Mr. Samuel Laing, of Rapdale, county Orkney, and nephew of Mr. Malcolm Laing, author of a "History of Scotland," was born at Edinburgh in 1810, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1832, being second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. He was elected a Fellow of St. John's, resided in the university as a mathematical tutor, and entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the Bar in 1840, and soon after became private secretary to the late Mr. Labouchere, then President of the Board of Trade. Upon the formation of the Railway Department he was appointed secretary, and thenceforth distinguished himself in Railway legislation under successive presidencies of the Board of Trade. In 1844 he proved the results of his experience in "A Report on British and Foreign Railways," gave much valuable evidence before a committee of the Commons upon Railways, and to his suggestions the humbler classes are mainly indebted for the convenience of parliamentary trains at a minimum rate of payment of one penny per mile. In 1845 Mr. Laing was nominated a member of the Railway Commission, presided over by Lord Dalhousie, and drew up the chief reports on the railway schemes of that period. Had his recommendations been followed, much of the commercial crisis of 1845 would, as has since been proved, have been averted. The reports of the commission having been rejected by Parliament, the commission was dissolved, and Mr. Laing, who resigned his post at the Board of Trade, returned to practice at the Bar. In 1848 he accepted the post of Chairman and Managing Director of the Brighton Railway Company, and under his administration the passenger traffic of the line was in five years nearly doubled. In 1852 he became Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, from which he retired in 1855, as well as from the chairmanship of the Brighton Railway Company. In July, 1852, Mr. Laing was returned in the Liberal interest for the Wick district, which he represented till 1857, and having been re-elected in April, 1859, resigned in Oct. 1860, on proceeding to India as Finance Minister, and was once more elected in July, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Wick in Nov. 1868, but in Jan. 1873, he again obtained a seat in the House of Commons as member for Orkney and Shetland. Mr. Laing, who was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from June, 1859, till Oct. 1860, again accepted the chairmanship of the Brighton Railway in 1867; and still holds the appointment. Of late years he has written books, and his "Modern Science and Modern Thought," 1886, has been read with interest.

LAKE, The Very Rev. William Charles, D.D., Dean of Durham, son of Capt. Lake, Scotch Fusilier Guards, born in Jan. 1817, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, whence he was elected, in 1834, to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, and took first-class honours in classics. He obtained the prize for the Latin Essay, became Fellow and Tutor of his College, Proctor and University Preacher and Public Examiner in classics and in modern history. Lord Panmure named him member of a commission to inquire into the state of military education in France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, and conjointly with Col. Yolland, R.E., he submitted, in 1856, a report on the subject to both Houses of Parliament. He was again appointed, in 1858, member of the Royal Commission under the presidency of the late Duke of Newcastle, to report on the state of popular education in England; in 1858 was presented by his college to the living of Huntspill, Somerset; was appointed by the Bishop of London preacher at the Chapel Royal of Whitehall, and was made Prebendary of Wells. In 1868 he was again member of the Royal Commission on Military Education, and on Aug. 9, 1869, was appointed to the Deanery of Durham by Mr. Gladstone. He was member of the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission in 1881; and on June 2 of that year he married Miss Katharine Gladstone, niece of the Premier.

LAMAR, The Hon. Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, was born in Putnam county, Georgia, Sept. 17, 1825. He graduated at Emory College, 1845, studied law, and was admitted to the Georgia Bar, 1847. He moved to Mississippi in 1849, was elected a representative in Congress in 1856, and re-elected in 1858. When the State of Mississippi passed the ordinance of secession, in 1861, he resigned his seat, and became a colonel in the Confederate army, but was soon sent (1863) on a mission to Russia. After the close of the Civil War he was made Professor of Political Economy and Social Science in the University of Mississippi, 1866, and in the following year was transferred to the Professorship of Law. His civil disabilities having been removed, he was, in 1872, elected to Congress from Mississippi, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected U.S. Senator from Mississippi, and re-elected in 1882. He resigned his seat in 1885 to accept the position of Secretary of the Interior in President Cleveland's Cabinet. In 1888 he relinquished that position to accept a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

LAMB, Horace, M.A., F.R.S., was born on Nov. 27, 1849, at Stockport, and educated at Stockport Grammar School, Owens College, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman in 1872; Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity in 1872; Professor of Mathematics in the University of Adelaide (South Australia) in 1875; and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1884; and Professor of Mathematics in Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester, 1885. He is the author of a treatise on "Hydrodynamics," and of various papers on Applied Mathematics, principally on Hydrodynamics, Electricity and Electro-magnetism.

LAMBER, Juliette. *See* ADAM, MME. EDMOND.

LAMBERT, The Right Hon. Sir John, K.C.B., P.C., son of the late Mr. Daniel Lambert, of Milford Hall, Salisbury, and his second wife, Mary Muriel, daughter of Mr. C. Jinks, of Oundle, was born at Bridzor, Tisbury, Wilts, in 1815. He was educated at St. Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath, and afterwards, having entered the profession of the law, practised as a solicitor at Salisbury. In consequence of his exertions during the visitation of cholera and of his successful efforts to improve the sanitary condition of that city, he was elected Mayor in 1854. In 1857 he accepted from Mr. Bouverie an Inspectorship of Poor Laws, and in 1863, at the request of Mr. Villiers, then President of the Poor Law Board, he came to London to assist in devising measures to meet the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts. The Public Works Manufacturing Districts Act, which effectually allayed the alarming discontent among the operatives, was framed by him, and he afterwards superintended the administration of the measure. In 1865 and 1866 he prepared for the Cabinet of Earl Russell the voluminous statistics for the Reform Bill; and in 1867 he drew up the scheme for the Metropolitan Poor Act, introduced by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, now Lord Cranbrook, and on its passing was appointed by him Receiver of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund. In the same year he was consulted by Mr. Disraeli on various provisions of the Representation of the People Act, and assisted him throughout the progress of the Bill. He was attached to the Boundary Commission appointed under the Act, and subsequently selected as a member of the Royal Sanitary Commission. In 1869 he prepared the scheme of the Metropolis Valuation Act, which provided a uniform basis of assessment for both imperial and local taxation in the Metropolis, and established a uniform system of rating throughout the whole Metropolitan area. In 1869 and 1870 he went to Ireland at the request of Mr. Gladstone to obtain information on special points connected with the Irish Church and Land Bills; and when the Local Government Board was formed in 1871 he was appointed its permanent secretary, having previously, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, received the distinction of C.B. He was created a K.C.B. in 1879. He retired from his secretaryship in 1882, and in the following year he prepared for Mr. Gladstone proposals for the extension of the Franchise to the householders in counties, which formed the basis of the Franchise Act of 1884. In conjunction with Sir Charles Dilke he afterwards framed the elaborate scheme for the Redistribution of Seats Act, and was selected by the Government as Chairman for the three Boundary Commissions for England, Scotland, and Ireland. In consideration of his services in connection with these measures, "added to a list of services, remarkable for their number and value," he was by command of Her Majesty sworn in as a member of the Privy Council in May, 1885. Sir J. Lambert has published several lectures on various subjects, and contributed many articles to periodical literature. He is also the author of numerous works on the church music of the middle ages, in recognition of which he was elected a member of the Musical Academy of St. Cecilia in Rome, and presented with a gold medal by Pius IX. in 1851. Sir John Lambert married in 1838 Ellen Read, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Shorto, of Salisbury.

LANCASTER, Albert Benoit Marie, was born at Mons, Belgium, on May 24, 1849, and is Meteorological Inspector and Librarian of the Royal Observatory, Brussels; Director of the journal *Ciel et Terre;* and Associate of the Liverpool Astronomical Society. M. Lancaster has written many articles on meteorology, earthquakes, and astronomy, in various Belgian scientific publications, and many separate works, *e.g.*—"Instructions pour les Stations météorologiques belges" (two editions); "Discussion des Orages en Belgique;" "La Pluie en Belgique;" "Quatre Mois au Texas, de la Nouvelle Orléans à la Havane;" also, jointly with the late M. Houzeau, the "Traité élémentaire de Météorologie" (2 editions); "Catalogue des ouvrages d'Astronomie et de Météorologie qui se trouvent dans les principales bibliothèques de la Belgique," and the colossal "Bibliographie générale de l'Astronomie,' now happily nearly completed.

LANE-POOLE, Stanley, born in London, Dec. 18, 1854, eldest son of E. S. Poole, of the Science and Art Department, was educated at home under the direction of his great-uncle, E. W. Lane, the Orientalist, and proceeded to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, whence he took his B.A. degree in 1878. As early as 1870 his studies had been turned towards numismatics by his uncle, the Keeper of Coins in the British Museum, and in 1872 he published his first treatise on Arabic Coins in the Chronicle of the Numismatic Society. In 1874 he was appointed by the Trustees of the British Museum to write the official "Catalogue of the Oriental Coins" in the national collection; the work appeared in 8 volumes, 1875-83, and was *couronné* by the French Institute. Two volumes of a subsequent "Catalogue of Indian Coins" were published in 1885, and two volumes of "Additions to the Oriental Collection" in 1890. On the death of Mr. Lane, in 1876, the duty of completing his great Arabic Lexicon devolved on his grand-nephew, who brought out the sixth and seventh and most of the eighth volume between 1877 and 1889, and published a "Life of E. W. Lane" in the former year. In 1883 he was sent to Egypt by the Science and Art Department, for which he wrote a handbook of the "Art of the Saracens." With a view to collecting materials for a

Corpus of Mohammedan numismatics, he visited Russia in 1886, and examined the coin cabinets of Stockholm, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople. In 1888 he published in 2 vols. the "Life of Stratford Canning, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe," from the ambassador's private and official papers; of which a popular edition appeared in 1890; and in the latter year he edited the despatches of Sir G. F. Bowen, the colonial governor, and contributed to the *English Historical Review* a memoir of Sir Richard Church, the Generalissimo of the Greeks in the War of Independence. His chief works, besides those already mentioned, are "Essays in Oriental Numismatics" (2 series), 1872-77; "Coins of the Urtuki Turkomans" (Numismata Orientalia, part 2, 1875); new edition of Lane's "Selections from the Koran," 1879; "Egypt," 1881; "Speeches and Table-talk of the Prophet Mohammed" (Golden Treasury Series); and "Le Koran, sa Poésie et ses Lois" (Bibliothèque Elzévirienne), 1882; "Arabian Society in the Middle Ages," "Studies in a Mosque," "Picturesque Egypt" (edited by Sir C. Wilson), and "Social Life in Egypt," 1883; "Prose Writings of Jonathan Swift," 1884; "Swift's Letters and Journals," "Life of Gen. F. R. Chesney;" and "Coins and Medals: their place in History and Art," 1885; "The Art of the Saracens," and three volumes of the "Story of the Nations," viz., "The Moors in Spain," 1886; "Turkey," 1888; and "The Barbary Corsairs," 1890. He is also a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "Chambers' Encyclopædia," the "Dictionary of National Biography," and to the *Edinburgh Review* and other periodicals, and is a member of the Russian Archæological and other learned societies, and an honorary member of the Egyptian Commission for the preservation of the monuments of Arab art.

LANG, Andrew, M.A., hon. LL.D., was born at Selkirk, March 31, 1844, and educated at the Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews University, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he gained first classes in Classical Moderations and the Final Schools. In 1868 he was elected a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. In 1888 he was appointed Giffard Lecturer at St. Andrews University on Natural Religion. He has published, in verse, "Ballades in Blue China," 1881; and "Helen of Troy," 1882; "Rhymes à la Mode," 1884; and "Grass of Parnassus," 1888; and in prose, "Custom and Myth," 1884; "Myth, Ritual, and Religion," 1887. He has published also a prose translation of the "Odyssey" (with Prof. Butcher), and of the "Iliad" (with Messrs. E. Myers and Walter Leaf), and of "Theocritus," "Aucassin and Nicolette," "Perrault's Popular Tales," "The Gold of Fairnilee," 1888; "Lost Leaders," 1889; "Prince Prigio," "Blue Fairy Tale Book," "Red Fairy Tale Book;" and, in collaboration with Mr. Rider Haggard, in 1890, "The World's Desire;" also "The Life, Letters, and Diaries of Sir Stafford Northcote, the First Lord Iddesleigh." Mr. Lang writes for the *Daily News*, and is a frequent contributor to periodical literature. He is one of the most versatile, most voluminous, and most pleasing writers of the day.

LANGE, Fräulein Helene, was born at Oldenburg in 1848. She stands in the foremost ranks of those who represent the new ideas of women's education in Germany. After the death of her father, when she was sixteen, a wish began to make itself felt in her to lead a useful life, to test her strength and capabilities, to create for herself a world with which she could feel in sympathy, and this at last induced her to take up the life of a teacher, a choice which proved a happy one in every way. In 1870 she settled permanently at Berlin, and, after duly qualifying for the profession, she was called to the head of a training college for teachers, which, under her distinguished leadership, very soon established her reputation. Her position brought her into contact with colleagues of all shades of opinions, and she felt that something must be done to stop the mischief of a system which leaves girls' education in the hands of men. She consulted, and earnestly deliberated with, women whom she knew to be thoroughly of one mind with herself, and in 1887 a petition was laid before the Prussian House of Deputies, signed by Frl. Lange and others, praying for a reform of the obnoxious system, and for institutions where women might qualify for appointments as Oberlehrerinnen. The petition was accompanied by a pamphlet, written by Frl. Lange, in which she thoroughly exposed the hollowness and mischievous tendency of girls' education as then carried on, and at the same time warmly vindicated the right of women to educate their own sex. The plain truth had never been told so plainly before, and it was enough to set public opinion on fire even outside the profession. Two potent adversaries had to be overcome, viz., "the powers that be," and that subtle and tenacious thing called prejudice; and neither proved accessible to the clear, cogent reasoning with which

Frl. Lange had sought to convince. Although the petition was unsuccessful, the Government, in curious contrast to their previous uncompromising attitude, soon after sanctioned the opening of classes for history, German, and literature for women students at the Victoria Lyceum, which was to be equivalent to university study, and by which the capacities of women for serious study were to be tested. A further step towards a realisation of Frl. Lange's plans was the opening of an institution where women might receive instruction in those branches of science which are the indispensable basis for any profession. These classes, called Realkurse (comprising mathematics, chemistry, natural sciences, national economy, and languages), were opened in Oct. 1889, in the presence of the Empress Frederick, on which occasion Frl. Lange delivered a brilliant address on the necessity of training women's faculties, which is greater in our day than it has ever been before. The advancement of women's education and culture is Frl. Lange's one aim and object, to which she makes every other interest subservient. She is identified with every movement tending to strengthen the capacities of women and to widen their spheres of influence and usefulness. The small band of those who are working for a near solution of the Woman's Question is increasing rapidly, and their eyes are fixed with hope and confidence on Frl. Lange, who has shewn ability and courage to take the initiative where it is necessary.

LANGEVIN, The Hon. Sir Hector Louis, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., born in Quebec, Aug. 25, 1826, was educated at the Seminary in his native city, studied law at Montreal, and was called to the Bar in 1850. He was created Q.C. March 30, 1864. He was for some time chief editor of the *Mélanges Religieux*, Montreal; was afterwards one of the editors of *Le Courrier du Canada*, Quebec, and wrote "Droit Administratif des Paroisses, or Parochial Laws and Customs of Lower Canada," 1862. Mr. Langevin, elected Mayor of Quebec in Dec., 1857, was re-elected in 1858 and 1859, has filled the chair of the Institut Canadien, and has been President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec. He was elected, Jan. 2, 1858, member of the Provincial Parliament, by the county of Dorchester, and has always supported the Conservative party. In March, 1864, Mr. Langevin became Solicitor-General for Lower Canada, with a seat in the Cabinet in Sir E. P. Taché's administration, and exchanged the former post for the Postmaster-Generalship in Nov., 1866. He was one of the Canadian delegates to the conference at Prince Edward Island, on the question of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces in the summer of 1866, and afterwards to the Quebec Conference, and repaired to London with other commissioners towards the end of that year, in order to complete the arrangements. On the reorganisation of the Dominion Cabinet in 1867, Mr. Langevin was transferred to the position of Secretary of State of Canada, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and Registrar-General; and in Nov., 1869, exchanged that office for that of Minister of Public Works, which he retained until the fall of the Macdonald Government in 1873. At the general elections of 1878 he was returned for Three Rivers (which he still represents), and was sworn in as Postmaster-General in the Liberal-Conservative Government of that year. This portfolio he resigned, in May, 1879, for that of the Ministry of Public Works. He was made a C.B. after the arrangements for the organisation of the Dominion Government, and, in 1881, had the order of K.C.M.G. conferred upon him. He is also a Knight Commander of the Roman Order of St. Gregory the Great, and LL.D. of Laval University.

LANGFORD, John Alfred, LL.D., F.R.H.S., was born at Birmingham, Sept. 12, 1823, and was educated at the Mechanics' Institute; but, in 1851, took private lessons in classics and mathematics from Professor Lund, at Queen's College in that town. He was a member of the Birmingham Free Libraries Committee, 1864-74; teacher of English Literature in the Birmingham and Midland Institute, 1868-74; a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society from its foundation; was elected member of the Birmingham School Board in 1874, and re-elected in 1876, 1879, 1882, 1885, and 1888. He has been local editor of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, and the *Birmingham Morning News*. Dr. Langford is the author of "Religious Scepticism and Infidelity," 1850; "A Drama of Life and Aspiranda;" and "Religion and Education in Relation to the People," 1852; "English Democracy," 1855; "The Lamp of Life: a Poem," 1856; "Poems of the Fields and Town," 1859; "Shelley, and other Poems," 1860; "Prison Books, and their Authors," 1861; "Pleasant Spots and Famous Places," 1862; "A Century of Birmingham Life," 2 vols., 1868; "Modern Birmingham," 2 vols., 1874-7; "Staffordshire and Warwickshire, Past and Present," 2 vols., 1874; "Birmingham: a Handbook," 1879; "The Praise of Books," 1880; "Child-Life as learned from Children," 1884; "On Sea and Shore," 1887; "Heroes and Martyrs, and other Poems," 1890. He has contributed to the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" read a number of papers at the meetings of the Birmingham Archæological Society, published in its Transactions; and is the author of several pamphlets on current topics. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Greeneville and Tusculum College in 1869.

LANGLEY, John Newport, M.A., F.R.S., was born at Newbury, on Nov. 10, 1852. He is the second son of John Langley, by his wife, Mary Groom, eldest daughter of Richard Groom, formerly Assistant-Secretary in the Tax Department, Somerset House. Mr. Langley's earlier education was carried on partly at home and partly at the Exeter Grammar School. In Oct., 1871, he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge; was elected a Foundation Scholar in May, 1874; and obtained a First Class in the Natural Science Tripos in December of the same year. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity College in Oct., 1877, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in June, 1883. In 1884, he was appointed a Lecturer in Natural Sciences in Trinity College, and a Lecturer in Histology in the University. On the lapsing of his fellowship in 1885 he was re-elected. Mr. Langley's observations have been chiefly directed to determining the fundamental changes which take place in glands during secretion and the nature of these changes. His principal papers on this subject are: "On the Salivary Glands" (Proc. Roy. Soc., and Jour. Physiol., 1879; Proc. Roy. Soc., 1886; Jour. Physiol., 1889); "On Gastric Glands" (Trans. Roy. Soc., 1881; Jour. Physiol., 1882; and, with Dr. Sewall, Proc. Roy. Soc., and Jour. Physiol., 1879); "On the Liver" (Proc. Roy. Soc., 1882 and 1885), together with a series of six papers on the Physiology of the Salivary Secretion (Jour. Physiol., 1878, 1885, 1888 to 1890). He has written also in connection with this subject, "On the Destruction of Ferments in the Alimentary Canal" (Jour. Physiol., 1882); with Miss Eves "On the Amylolytic Action of Saliva" (Jour. Physiol., 1883); with Mr. Edkins, "On Pepsinogen and Pepsin" (Jour. Physiol., 1886); with Mr. Fletcher, "On the Secretion of Salts in Saliva" (Trans. Roy. Soc., 1888). Mr. Langley has also made investigation with regard to the physiological action of poisons, and the central nervous system. On the former subject may be mentioned: Pilocarpin (Jour. Anat. and Physiol., 1876); The Antagonism of Poisons (Jour. Physiol., 1880); Pituri and Nicotin (Jour. Physiol., 1890), in conjunction with Mr. Dickinson; on the latter subject, "The Structure of the Dog's Brain" (Jour. Physiol., 1883); "Secondary Degeneration" (Jour. Physiol., 1884), made in conjunction with Mr. Sherrington; and (Jour. Physiol., 1890), made in conjunction with Mr. Grünbaum. He has much interested himself in Hypnotism; and has recently, with the aid of Mr. Dickinson, made observations by a new method upon the connections of nerve-cells in peripheral ganglia (Proc. Roy. Soc., 1889 and 1890; Jour. Physiol., 1890). Mr. Langley is the joint author with Professor Foster of a "Practical Physiology and Histology," now in its sixth edition.

LANGTRY, Lillie, actress, is the daughter of the Rev. W. C. Le Breton, Dean of Jersey, and was born in 1852. In 1874 she was married to Mr. Langtry, a native of Belfast, and about 1881, after having been for some years known in London society, determined to go on the stage. Mrs. Langtry made her first public performance on Dec. 15, 1881, at the Haymarket Theatre, in "She Stoops to Conquer." In January of the following year Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft engaged Mrs. Langtry to play at the Haymarket Theatre, and she appeared in the character of Blanche Haye in Robertson's play of "Ours." She appeared as Rosalind in "As You Like It," at the Imperial Theatre, on Sept. 23, 1882, and subsequently went to America. Mrs. Langtry has twice leased the Prince's Theatre (now the Prince of Wales' Theatre). At the end of the summer season of 1885 she went once more to America.

LANKESTER, Professor Edwin Ray, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., eldest son of Edwin Lankester, M.D., F.R.S., coroner for Middlesex, was born May 15, 1847, at 22, Old Burlington-street, London, and educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was appointed Fellow and Lecturer of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1872, and Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in University College, London, in 1874. He is an honorary LL.D. of the University of St. Andrews (1885), Examiner in the Universities of Cambridge, London, and New Zealand, and one of the Honorary Fellows of Exeter

College, Oxford, his colleagues being the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Froude, Mr. Burne Jones, Mr. William Morris, and the Regius Professor of Divinity. In 1878 the professorship in London held by Mr. Lankester was selected by Mr. Jodrell for endowment, with the interest of £7,000, and subsequently large laboratories and a museum adapted both to class teaching and to the pursuit of original investigations in the field of natural history were placed at his disposal by the Council of the College. Professor Lankester was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1875. He has published more than a hundred scientific memoirs (dating from 1865), mostly on comparative anatomy and palæontology, the chief of which are "A Monograph of the Fossil Fishes of the Old Red Sandstone of Britain, Part I.," 1870; "Comparative Longevity," 1871; "Contributions to the Developmental History of the Mollusca" (Philos. Trans. Royal Society), 1875; "Degeneration, a chapter in Darwinism," 1880; "Limulus an Arachnid," 1881; "Rhabdopleura and Amphioxus," 1889; and the English editions of Haeckel's "History of Creation," and of Gegenbaur's "Comparative Anatomy." Besides these he has published numerous shorter memoirs, and has constantly contributed reviews and articles to the pages of the *Athenæum*, the *Academy*, and *Nature*, and is the author of the articles Hydrozoa, Mollusca, Polyzoa, Protozoa, Vertebrata and Zoology in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Since 1869, when he joined his father, the late Dr. Edwin Lankester, in that work, he has been chief editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science.* During the years 1870-74, he was one of the sectional secretaries of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and organised the annual museum which has become a feature of the meetings of that body. In 1883 he was President of the Biological Section of the Association when it met at Southport. In the Autumn of 1876 Professor Lankester prosecuted the spirit-medium Slade, and procured his conviction by Mr. Flowers at Bow Street, as "a common rogue and vagabond." He has also taken a prominent part in the defence of scientific experiment on live animals, and in the discussion of University Reform. In April, 1882, the Regius chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh was, on the death of Sir Wyville Thomson, offered by the Home Secretary to Professor Lankester, and accepted by him. This had been the most coveted post to which a naturalist could aspire on account both of its pecuniary value and of its educational importance. It was, however, intimated by the Government, at the moment of making the appointment, that the division of the chair and the alteration of the curriculum in such a way as greatly to reduce the professor's income from students' fees, were in contemplation. Finding that he would be unable in these circumstances to develop the museum and laboratories of the University in a satisfactory manner, on account of the general uncertainty as to the contemplated changes, Professor Lankester resigned the Regius Professorship a fortnight after his appointment, and was immediately re-elected to the Jodrell Professorship in London. In November of the same year he was elected by the Royal Society to be a member of the Council of that body, and for a second term of service in Nov. 1888. In 1884 Professor Lankester founded the Marine Biological Association, of which he is President. The Association has erected at Plymouth, on a site granted by the War Office, a large laboratory and aquarium for the study of marine fishes and shell-fish. The Association has obtained support from the Fishmongers' and other City Companies, and from the Government, so that it has been able to spend £12,000 on the laboratory, and has an income of £1,000 a year to maintain it. In 1885 the Council of the Royal Society awarded to Professor Lankester one of the Royal Medals in recognition of his discoveries in the field of Zoology and Palæontology. In 1890 Professor Lankester was appointed to the Linacre Professorship of Human and Comparative Anatomy at Oxford.

LANMAN, Charles, was born in Monroe, Michigan, June 14, 1819. He received an academical education at Plainfield, Connecticut, and became successively a clerk in a mercantile house in New York, a journalist, traveller, private secretary to Daniel Webster, and librarian of the House of Representatives. From 1871 to 1882 he was the American Secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington, and since then has devoted himself to landscape painting, and writing a large number of books, of which the most important was his "Dictionary of Congress," of which a number of editions were issued until it was superseded, in 1876, by "Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States." Several of his books have been republished in Great Britain.

LANSDELL, The Rev. Henry, D.D., is known as author, editor, traveller, and divine. He was born at Tenterden, Kent, received his early education from his father, and subsequently studied at St. John's College of Divinity, Highbury, whence he was ordained in 1867 to the Curacy of Greenwich. In 1869 he was appointed Metropolitan Association Secretary to the Society for Irish Church Missions, and during the following ten years, preached and spoke on its behalf in 12 Countries, 40 Counties, 300 Churches, &c. In 1873 he planned, and, as Honorary Secretary, was the principal worker in founding, the Church Homiletical Society, which had for its object the improvement in preaching and pastoral work of the younger clergy and candidates for Holy Orders, and which brought within its membership or influence about one fifth of the English Clergy. In connection with the foregoing society he originated, and for twelve years was editor of, the *Clergyman's Magazine,* of which about 300,000 copies were circulated among the English and American clergy throughout the world. He edited also about the same time a volume of "Homiletical and Pastoral Lectures," and "Three Lectures on Preaching, delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral." Dr. Lansdell is, however, better known as traveller and author than as editor. In 1869 he visited the West of Ireland; 1870, Normandy and Belgium; 1871, Holland and the Rhine; 1873, Berlin, Vienna, and Switzerland; thus far for purposes chiefly of recreation. It then occurred to him to make his holidays a means of philanthropic and religious usefulness, partly by the visitation of hospitals and prisons, in which he had recently become interested, and partly by the distribution therein, and elsewhere, of religious literature. Accordingly he visited, in 1874, prisons in Scandinavia, Finland, Russia, and Poland; in 1876, Norway, Sweden, and both shores of the Gulf of Bothnia; in 1877, during the Russo-Turkish War, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, and Sclavonia, and, in 1878, St. Petersburg, and Archangel. The foregoing were tours, each of a few weeks only, after which he was asked whether he could not do something for Siberia. This led, in 1879, to his traversing the Eastern Hemisphere in a tolerably straight line from Calais to the Pacific, crossing America, and in seven months finishing the circuit of the world. Another journey of five months took him, in 1882, through Russian Central Asia, including Kuldja, Bokhara, and Khiva; and this was followed by a tour of three months, in 1885, through eight of the kingdoms of Europe. Among the results of these journeys may be mentioned in gross the distribution in public institutions, and elsewhere, of about 150,000 publications, in twenty languages and in particular the providing at least one copy of some portion of Holy Scripture for each room of every hospital and prison throughont Siberia, Russian Central Asia, Finland, and, less completely, the Caucasus and certain parts of European Russia. Accounts of these travels have appeared in about 100 articles, reports, papers, &c., in periodical literature, the *Times,* and other newspapers; also in two vols., published 1882, entitled "Through Siberia" (now as one volume in its fifth edition), and translated into German, Swedish, and Danish; also, in 1885, "Russian Central Asia," in two vols., translated likewise into German, and abridged into one vol., published in 1887, and entitled "Through Central Asia; with an Appendix on the Russo-Afghan Frontier." As a parochial clergyman, in addition to his curacy at Greenwich, Dr. Lansdell served as Assistant Minister of St. Germans, Blackheath, in 1880-2; and in 1885-6 was in sole charge of St. Peter's, Eltham; after leaving which he was asked whether he would "come out and lead the way," by a Pioneer Mission through Mongolia towards Tibet. This led to the last and greatest of his honorary missionary journeys, namely of 950 days, through five of the kingdoms of Europe, four of Africa, and every kingdom of Asia, in the course of which he distributed Scriptures in eleven languages through five new countries, and also came in contact with about four hundred missionaries, residing at one hundred and seventy mission stations, in one hundred and ten localities, and working under fifty societies. He also collected some few thousands of specimens of the fauna of Russian and Chinese Turkistan. Dr. Lansdell was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1876, and in 1880 became a member of the General Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, before the annual meeting of which, at Swansea, he read a paper. In 1882 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Archbishop of Canterbury, confirmed by Her Majesty's letters patent. He is, by invitation of the Council, member of the Victoria Institute, member of the Royal Asiatic, and sundry other societies.

LANSDOWNE (Marquis of), The Right Hon. Henry Charles Keith Fitz-Maurice, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, eldest son of the fourth Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., by his second wife, the Hon. Emily Jane, eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne, was born in Jan., 1845. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. 1884; Hon. D.C.L. 1888; Hon. LL.D. McGill University, Canada, 1884), and was formerly a Captain in the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry. He succeeded his father in the Marquisate and other titles in 1866. Lord Lansdowne was a Lord of the Treasury from 1868 to 1872, and Under-Secretary for War from the latter date till 1874. He was appointed Under-Secretary for India when Mr. Gladstone took office again in 1880, but retired two months afterwards (July 8), owing to a disagreement with the Government on the subject of the Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill. In May, 1883, the Queen approved the appointment of Lord Lansdowne as Governor-General of Canada, in succession to the Marquis of Lorne, who retired in Oct. of that year, on the completion of the period for which he was appointed. Lord Lansdowne was created G.C.M.G. a few months later. At the expiration of his term of office as Governor-General of Canada (the chief events of which were the suppression of Riel's rebellion in the north-west, the execution of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the satisfactory settlement of the long-standing controversy concerning the North American Fisheries), Lord Lansdowne was appointed by Her Majesty Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His excellency took his seat at Calcutta on Dec. 10, 1888. His lordship is a magistrate for Wiltshire, and also for the county of Kerry. He married, in 1869, Lady Maud Evelyn Hamilton, C.I., youngest daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn.

LATHAM, Peter Wallwork, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.P., the eldest son of Mr. John Latham, a physician practising in Wigan, Lancashire, was born Oct. 21, 1832. He was educated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; and took the B.A. degree in 1858 as 19th Wrangler; and in 1859 was placed first, with distinction in five subjects, in the Natural Sciences Tripos. In 1860 he was elected into a Medical Fellowship at Downing College. He studied medicine at Cambridge, Glasgow, and at St. Bartholomew's, London; graduated as M.A. and M.B. in 1861, and as M.D. in 1864. In 1866 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, where he has held the offices of Councillor 1886-7, and Censor 1887-8-9; and in 1886 delivered the Croonian Lectures; and in 1888 the Harveian Oration. In 1868 he was appointed Deputy for the Downing Professor of Medicine in the University of Cambridge, and succeeded Dr. Fisher in the Professorship in 1874. He has twice been an Examiner for the Natural Sciences Tripos, and on several occasions for Medical Degrees at Cambridge. He is Senior Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital, and has published several works and papers relating to medicine: "On Nervous or Sick Headache," 1873; "On the Formation of Uric Acid in Animals," 1884; "On some Points in the Pathology of Rheumatism, Gout and Diabetes," Croonian Lectures, 1886; and articles in "Quain's Dictionary of Medicine," &c.

LAURIER, The Hon. Wilfrid, Canadian statesman, was born at St. Lin, Quebec, Nov. 20, 1841. He was educated at L'Assomption College, graduated in law at McGill University in 1864, and was admitted to the Bar in 1865. From 1871 to 1874 he was in the Quebec Assembly. He then entered the Dominion Parliament, and in 1877 was appointed Minister of Inland Revenue in the Mackenzie Government, a position which he held until the resignation of the ministry in 1878. Since that year he has held no office, though he has continued to sit in Parliament. M. Laurier at one time edited *Le Defricheur*. He is an earnest advocate of temperance, and was a delegate to the prohibitory convention held at Montreal in 1875. On the retirement of Mr. Blake from the Liberal leadership in 1887, M. Laurier, who had already been recognized as the head of the French-Canadian wing of that party, was unanimously chosen to succeed him.

LAVELEYE, Émile Louis Victor de, a Belgian writer, chiefly on topics connected with political economy, is a cousin of the well-known civil engineer, Auguste François Lamoral de Laveleye, who died in 1865. Born at Bruges, April 5, 1822, he studied first in the Athenæum of that city, next in the Collège Stanislas, in Paris, and finally went through the course of law at Ghent. In 1848 he devoted himself exclusively to politics and the study of economical questions, and in 1864 was appointed to the chair of Political Economy in the University of Liége. M. Laveleye is a warm partisan of the Liberals, whose policy he has supported in numberless articles, published in Belgian and French journals.

He is a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, and in 1869 he was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. In Aug., 1882, the University of Würzburg, upon the occasion of the celebration of its tercentenary, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor in Political Economy. M. de Laveleye is a constant contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes,* and has published a great number of separate works, of which the chief are: "Mémoire sur la Langue et la Littérature Provençales," 1844; "Histoire des Rois Francs," 1847; "L'Enseignement Obligatoire," 1859; "La Question d'Or," 1860; a translation of the "Nibelungen," 1861, second edition 1866; "Questions Contemporaines," 1863; "Études et Essais," 1869; "La Prusse et l'Autriche depuis Sadowa," 1870; "L'Instruction du Peuple," 1872; "Essai sur les Formes du Gouvernement dans les Sociétés Modernes," 1872; "Le Parti Clérical en Belgique," 1873; "Des Causes actuelles de la Guerre en Europe et de l'Arbitrage Internationale," 1873; "De la Propriété et de ses Formes Primitives," 1874; "Protestantism and Catholicism in their bearing upon the Liberty and Prosperity of Nations," 1875; "L'Afrique Centrale et la Conférence Géographique," 1877; "Lettres d'Italie," 1880; "Éléments d'Economie publique," a text-book of political economy, 1882; "Nouvelles Lettres d'Italie" (2 series), 1884; and "La Péninsule des Balkans," 2 vols., 1886.

LAWES, Sir John Bennet, Bart., F.R.S., LL.D., son of the late Mr. John Bennet Lawes, of Rothamsted, Hertfordshire, by Marianne, daughter of Mr. John Sherman of Drayton, Oxfordshire, and widow of the Rev. D. G. Knox, was born at Rothamsted Dec. 28, 1814; and succeeded to his estate there in 1822. He was educated at Eton and at Brasenose College, Oxford. On leaving the University he spent some time in London, for the purpose of studying in a practical manner the science of chemistry. In Oct., 1834, he started regular experiments in agricultral chemistry on taking possession of his property and home at Rothamsted, and from that date up to the present time he has unceasingly been applying his scientific knowledge to the solution of questions affecting practical agriculture. Among his earliest experiments, the effect of bones as a manure on land occupied his attention for some time. Mr. Lawes afterwards established large works in the neighbourhood of London for the manufacture of superphosphate of lime, by which name the manure is known which has produced quite a revolution in the science of agriculture. In 1843 Mr. Lawes engaged the assistance of Dr. Gilbert, the present director of Rothamsted farm, and undertook with him a systematic series of agricultural investigations in the field, the feeding-shed, and the laboratory. Mr. Lawes was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1854, and in 1867 the Royal Medal was awarded to him conjointly with Dr. Gilbert, by the council of the society. He also received a Gold Medal from the Imperial Agricultural Society of Russia. In June, 1881, the Emperor of Germany by Imperial decree awarded the Gold Medal of Merit for agriculture to Mr. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert jointly. The results of the Rothamsted investigations are to be found in the "Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," the "Reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science," the "Journal of the Chemical Society of London," the "Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of London," the "Journal of the Society of Arts," the "Journal of the Horticultural Society of London," the *Edinburgh Veterinary Review,* the "Reports of the Royal Dublin Society," the *Philosophical Magazine,* the *Agricultural Gazette,* the *Chemical News,* and in official reports and scattered pamphlets and newspaper letters. In 1870 he published his views on the valuation of unexhausted manures; and in 1873 wrote an interesting pamphlet on the same subject with reference to the Irish Land Act of 1870. He was created a baronet in May, 1882.

LAWRANCE, The Hon. Sir John Compton, M.P., one of the Justices of the High Court, is the only son of Mr. T. M. Lawrance, late of Dunsby Hall, Lincolnshire, and was born in 1832, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, was created a Queen's Counsel in 1887, and was elected a Bencher of his Inn in 1879. He has been for some years past the leader of the Midland Circuit. He has held the appointment of Recorder of Derby since 1879; represented South Lincolnshire in the Conservative interest from 1880 until 1885; and, since the latter year, has sat for the Stamford Division of the county, his return on the last election being unopposed. He was made one of the Justices of the High Court in Feb., 1890.

LAWSON, Sir Wilfrid, Bart., M.P., son of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Aspatria, Cumberland, was born Sept. 4, 1829, and succeeded to the title and estates on his father's death, in 1867. From an early age he has been an enthusiastic advocate of the temperance movement, and is now the leader of the United Kingdom Alliance, and is its spokesman in Parliament. At the general election of 1859 he stood, in conjunction with his uncle, the late Sir James Graham, as a candidate for the representation of Carlisle, and succeeded by a narrow majority over his opponent, Mr. Hodgson. In March, 1864, he first moved for leave to introduce the measure now so well known as the Permissive Bill, the main principle of which is the giving to two-thirds of the inhabitants of any parish or township an absolute veto upon all licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors granted within their districts. It was supported by forty members. In 1865 he was displaced at the general election by his former opponent, Mr. Hodgson; but, at the general election of 1868, on appealing to the enlarged constituency as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, he was returned at the head of the poll. Sir Wilfrid Lawson succeeded, on June 18, 1880, in carrying his "Local Option" resolution by a majority of 26. In 1885 he stood for the new Cockermouth division of Cumberland, but was defeated by a Conservative majority of 10. In 1886, as a Gladstonian Liberal, he gained the seat by a large majority. Sir Wilfrid is an advanced Radical, and is in favour of the Disestablishment of the Church, and of the abolition of the House of Lords and of Standing Armies.

LAYARD, The Right Hon. Sir Austen Henry, G.C.B., P.C., son of Henry P. J. Layard, Esq., and grandson of the late Dr. Layard, Dean of Bristol, was born in Paris, March 5, 1817. After studying law for a time, he, in 1839, set out with a friend on a course of travel, visited various points in northern Europe, and proceeded through Albania and Roumelia to Constantinople, where, at one period, he acted as correspondent to a London newspaper, and afterwards travelled through various parts of Asia, and learned the Arabic and Persian languages, and spent nearly two years among the wild tribes of the Bakhtiywsi. In his wanderings he made it a special point to explore those spots believed to have been the sites of ancient cities, and when at Mosul, near the mound of Nimroud, he was impelled with an irresistible desire to examine carefully the spot to which history and tradition point as the "birthplace of the wisdom of the West." On hearing that M. Botta, a Frenchman, had been carrying out excavations at the cost of his Government, and had found a great number of curious marbles, Mr. Layard longed for the opportunity of making similar discoveries. Returning to Constantinople, he laid his views before Sir Stratford Canning, who, in 1845, generously offered to share the cost of excavations at Nimroud, and in the autumn Mr. Layard set off for Mosul, and began his labours on a spot previously undisturbed. Here he ultimately succeeded in exhuming some of the numerous wonderful specimens of Assyrian art which enrich the British Museum. The Government, however, for a time failed to appreciate the value of Mr. Layard's researches. He was appointed Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople, April 5, 1849, and Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Russell's first administration for a few weeks in 1852. The late Lord Derby, on his accession to power in Feb. of that year, offered to retain him in that office until the return of Lord Stanley to England, and then to give him a diplomatic appointment. This offer Mr. Layard, after taking the advice of Lord John Russell, declined. In the Coalition Cabinet under Lord Aberdeen, he was offered various posts, which, as they were of a nature to remove him from the field of Eastern politics, he declined. In 1853 he was presented with the freedom of the City of London, in consideration of his discoveries amongst the ruins of Nineveh, and went to Constantinople with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as a friend; but, disagreeing with him on the Russian question, returned in the course of the year to England. In the House of Commons he became the advocate of a more decided course of action on the Eastern question, and delivered several energetic and impressive speeches on that important subject. In 1854 he again proceeded to the East, was a spectator of the important events then taking place in the Crimea, witnessed the battle of the Alma from the maintop of the *Agamemnon*, and remained in the Crimea till after the battle of Inkermann, making himself acquainted with the condition of the British army engaged in the siege of Sebastopol. He was one of the most urgent among the members of the House of Commons in demanding the committee of inquiry into its state; and he took a leading part in the investigation, to which he contributed his evidence. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's first administration, in 1855, he was again offered a post; but as it was unconnected with the foreign policy of the country, he declined it, became one of the leaders of the Administrative Reform Association, and brought before the House of Commons, in June, 1855, a motion embodying their views, which was rejected by a large majority. He spent some time in India during the rebellion of 1857-8, endeavouring to ascertain its cause. He was returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Aylesbury in July, 1852; was defeated at the general election in March, 1857; was an unsuccessful candidate at York in April, 1859, and was returned one of the members for Southwark in Dec., 1860. In 1848-9 he published "Nineveh and its Remains;" and, in 1853, a second part of the work. His "Monuments of Nineveh" appeared in 1849-53, and an abridged edition of "Nineveh and its Remains" in 1851. Mr. Layard, who had been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University in 1855 and re-elected in 1856, became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration, in July, 1861, and retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He was appointed a trustee of the National Gallery in Feb., 1866. He was Chief Commissioner of Works in Mr. Gladstone's administration from Dec., 1868, at which time he was added to the Privy Council, until Nov., 1869, when he retired from Parliament on being appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid. In April, 1877, he was sent as Ambassador to Constantinople in succession to Sir Henry Elliot. On the re-establishment of ordinary diplomatic relations with the Sublime Porte, Mr. Layard was chosen by Lord Beaconsfield to be our Ambassador. He arrived at Constantinople April 24, 1877. He negociated the treaty for the surrender of Cyprus to England. The Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath was conferred on him in June, 1878, just before the assembling of the Congress of the Great Powers at Berlin. In April, 1880, when Mr. Gladstone returned to power, Sir H. Layard received leave of absence from his post at Constantinople, and his place was soon afterwards taken by Mr. Goschen, the latter going out as special Ambassador. Sir H. Layard was elected a foreign member of the "Institut de France" in 1890, and honorary foreign secretary to the Royal Academy. He published his "Early Adventures," and an edition of Kugler's "History of Italian Painting," in 1887.

LEADER, Benjamin Williams, A.R.A., son of the late Mr. E. Leader Williams, C.E., was born at Worcester, March 12, 1831. He received his earliest instruction in art at the School of Design in his native city. In 1854 he was admitted a student in the Royal Academy, and in the same year exhibited his first picture, "Cottage Children Blowing Bubbles," which was bought for £50 by an American gentleman. Two years later Mr. Leader visited Scotland, having till then seen no hills higher than the Malverns. Since then he has become a popular delineator of mountain scenery, Wales and Switzerland being his favourite sketching-grounds. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, Jan. 16, 1883, and has exhibited pictures in the Royal Academy since 1856. His most important pictures since then are "A Moated Grange," 1868; "The Streams through the Birch Wood," 1871; "Mountain Solitude," 1873; "Wild Waters," 1875; "Barges passing a Lock on the Thames," "An English Hayfield," and "A November Evening after Rain," 1876; "The Valley of Clear Springs," and "Lucerne," 1877; "View of the Wetterhorn," 1878; "The Last Gleam," 1879; "A Gleam in the Storm," 1880; "February fill Dyke," 1881; "In the Evening there shall be Light," 1882; "Parting Day," "Green Pastures and Still Waters," and "An Autumn Evening," 1883. In 1886 he exhibited three pictures, one of them, "With Verdure Clad," being the largest he has yet painted. "An April Day," 1887; "Sands of Aberdovey," and "A Summer's Day," 1888; "Sabrina's Stream," "Cambria's Coast," and "The Dawn of an Autumn Day," 1889; "The Sandy Margin of the Sea," and "The Silent Evening Hour," 1890. Several of his pictures have been very successfully etched by Chauvel and Brunet-Debaines. He received the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889, and was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

LEATHES, Professor The Rev. Stanley, D.D., was born March 21, 1830, at Ellesborough, Bucks, being the son of the Rev. Chaloner Stanley Leathes, rector of that parish. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1852, Tyrwhitt University Scholar, 1853, M.A. 1855), was ordained in 1856, and became curate successively of St. Martin's, Salisbury, St. Luke's, Berwick Street, and St. James's, Westminster. Mr. Leathes succeeded Dr. M'Caul as Professor of Hebrew in King's College, London, in 1863. He was appointed Boyle Lecturer in 1867, and held this office from 1868 till 1870. He became minister of St.

Philip's, Regent Street, 1869. He was elected Hulsean Lecturer in the University of Cambridge for the year 1873, Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for the year 1874, and was appointed Warburtonian Lecturer at Lincoln's Inn in 1876. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D., March 2, 1878. He was appointed Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1876, rector of Cliffe at Hoo, 1880, and rector of Much Hadham, Herts, 1889. In 1885 he was elected Honorary Fellow of his College. Dr. Leathes, who was invited by Convocation to join in the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament, is the author of "The Witness of the Old Testament to Christ," being the Boyle Lectures for 1868; "The Witness of St. Paul to Christ;" "The Witness of St. John to Christ;" a "Hebrew Grammar;" "Structure of the Old Testament," a series of popular essays, 1873; "The Gospel its Own Witness," 1874, being the Hulsean Lecture delivered in the preceding year; "Religion of the Christ" (Bampton Lecture), 1874; and "The Christian Creed; its Theory and Practice: with a Preface on some present Dangers of the English Church," 1878, &c.

LECKY, William Edward Hartpole, LL.D., D.C.L., was born in the neighbourhood of Dublin, March 26, 1838, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1859, and M.A. in 1863. Devoting himself to literature, he soon gained distinction as an author. His acknowledged works are: "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," published anonymously in 1861, and republished in 1871-2; "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," 2 vols., 1865, 5th edit., 1872; "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne," 2 vols., 1869; and a still unfinished "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," vols. i. and ii., 1878, vols. iii. and iv., 1882, vols. v. and vi., 1887, vols. vii. and viii., completing the work, were published in 1890. All these works have been translated into German, and some of them into other languages. Mr. Lecky has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his own University of Dublin, and from the University of St. Andrews; and the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. He has contributed occasionally, but not frequently, to periodical literature; and since the division in the Liberal party, in 1886, he has both spoken and written in support of the "Unionist" cause.

LECOCQ, Charles, a celebrated French composer of popular operatic music, was born in 1832, and studied under Halévy. His first operetta was produced in 1857 at the Bouffes Parisiens, and was entitled "Le Docteur Miracle." This was followed by "Le Myosotis," 1866; "Fleur de Thé," 1868; "Fille de Madame Angot," 1873, which ran 500 nights; "Giroflé Girofla," 1874; "La Marjolaine," 1877; "Le Petit Duc," 1878; "Le Jour et la Nuit," 1882; "La Princesse des Canaries," 1883; "Plutus," 1886, &c.

LE CONTE, Joseph, M.D., born in Liberty County, Georgia, Feb. 26, 1823, graduated at Franklin College in 1841, and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1845, and practised his profession at Macon, Georgia. In 1850 he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he studied under Agassiz. He subsequently held several professorships, and since 1869 has been Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of California. He has published several essays on education and the fine arts, a work on "The Mutual Relations of Religion and Science," 1874; "Elements of Geology," 1878; "Sight," 1881; "A Compend of Geology," 1884; and "Evolution and its Relation to Religious Thought," 1888. Among his strictly scientific publications are papers on "The Agency of the Gulf Stream in the Formation of the Peninsula of Florida;" "On the Correlation of Vital Force with Chemical and Physical Forces;" "On the Phenomena of Binocular Vision;" "A Theory of the Formation of the Great Features of the Earth's Surface;" "On some of the Ancient Glaciers of the Sierras;" "On the Great Lava Flood of the Northwest;" "On the Structure and Age of the Cascade Mountains;" "Critical Periods in the History of the Earth and their Relation to Evolution;" "Genesis of Sex;" "Psychical Relation of Man to Animals;" "Structure and Origin of Mountains;" "Genesis of Metalliferous Veins;" and "Interior Condition of the Earth."

LECONTE DE LISLE, Charles Marie René, a French poet, was born Oct. 23, 1818, at St. Paul (Réunion Isle). After making several tours in France he established himself in Paris in 1847. He first came before the public in 1853, when his "Poèmes Antiques" were published. This work and "Poèmes et Poésies," 1885, gave him a leading position among the younger poets. In 1873 he was appointed sub-

Librarian at the Luxembourg, and in the same year he offered himself as a candidate at the Academy for the Chair of the Abbé Gratey. In 1877 he again presented himself in opposition to MM. Sardou and D'Audiffret-Pasquier, but was supported only by Victor Hugo and Aug. Barbier. His other works include "Poèmes barbares," 1862; "Catéchisme populaire républicain;" and "Histoire populaire du Christianisme," both published anonymously in 1871, and "Poèmes Tragiques," 1884. He has also published a series of translations. "Idylles de Théocrite," and "Odes Anacréontiques," 1861; "Iliade," 1866; "Odyssée," 1867; "Hésiode, Hymnes Orphiques," 1869; "Œuvres complètes d'Eschyle," 1872; "Œuvres d'Horace," 1873; "Œuvres de Sophocle," 1877; "Euripide," 1880. His tragedy "Erynnies" was produced at the Odéon in January, 1873, and he has contributed to the *Revue Européenne, Nain Jaune,* &c. In August, 1870, he was decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honour.

LEDOCHOWSKI, His Eminence Miecislas, Cardinal of the Roman Church, Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, and Primate of Poland, was born at Gork, of an illustrious Polish family, Oct. 29, 1822. He began his theological studies under the Lazarists in the College of St. John, Warsaw, and at the age of eighteen received the ecclesiastical tonsure and habit from the Bishop of Sandomir. After some studies at Vienna he proceeded to Rome, where he joined the "Academia Ecclesiastica," founded by Pius IX., to impart a special training to young ecclesiastics distinguished by their acquirements. His Holiness named Ledochowski Domestic Prelate and Protonotary Apostolic, and also sent him on a diplomatic mission to Madrid and as Auditor of the Nunciature to Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, and Santiago de Chili. He was nominated Archbishop of Thebes, *in partibus infidelium,* on his appointment, Sept. 30, 1861, to the Nunciature of Brussels, where he remained four years. In Jan., 1866, he was translated to the archbishopric of Gnesen and Posen, and as the occupant of that See he possesses the title of Primate of Poland. In consequence of his resistance to the laws enacted in Prussia against the Church, he was, in 1874, cast into prison, and he was actually incarcerated in the dungeons of Ostrowo when he was proclaimed a Cardinal by the Pope in a secret consistory held in Rome, March 15, 1875. He was released from captivity, Feb. 3, 1876. Being banished from his diocese he proceeded to Rome, where he took possession of his "title," the church of Santa Maria in Araceli (May 11).

LEE, The Rev. Frederick George, D.C.L., D.D., F.S.A., born Jan. 6, 1832, at Thame Vicarage, Oxfordshire, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Frederick Lee, M.A., rector of Easington, in that county. He was educated at the Grammar School, Thame, and at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he graduated S.C.L., and became both a university and a college prizeman in 1854. He was afterwards a student of Cuddesdon Theological College, and was ordained deacon in 1854, and priest in 1856, by the Bishop of Oxford. He has been curate of Sunningwell, Berks, assistant minister of Berkeley Chapel, and incumbent of St. Mary's, Aberdeen. He was created hon. D.C.L. Nov. 20, 1864, and hon. D.D. of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington in Virginia, in June, 1879. At present he is vicar of All Saints', Lambeth. Dr. Lee founded and edited the *Union Review* from 1863 to 1869, and was hon. secretary of the Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom, from 1857 to 1869. He is likewise one of the originators and officers of the Order of Corporate Reunion, which was established in 1877. He is the author of "Poems," 2nd edit., 1855; "The Words from the Cross," 3rd edit., 1880; "The Gospel Message," 1860; "The King's Highway, and other Poems," 2nd edit., 1872; "The Martyrs of Vienne and Lyons, an Oxford Prize Poem," 3rd edit., 1866; "The Message of Reconciliation," 2nd edit., 1868; "Petronilla, and other Poems," 2nd edit., 1869; "The Beauty of Holiness," 4th edit., 1869; "Parochial and Occasional Sermons," 2nd edit., 1873; "Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell," 3rd edit., 1870; and "The Validity of the Holy Orders of the Church of England maintained and vindicated," 1870. As editor, Dr. Lee has issued two series of "Sermons," and one of "Essays on the Reunion of Christendom," and has published "Altar Service Book of the Church of England," "The Book of Epistles," "The Book of Gospels," "Directorium Anglicanum," 4th edit.; and other works.

LEE, Rev. Richard, M.A., born Sept. 2, 1846, at Odogh, near Kilkenny, is the son of the late Rev. Richard Lee, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, and Curate of Odogh (died May, 1850, aged 28). The son was educated (1853—1865) at Christ's Hospital; 1865—1869 at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which College he was a Foundation and Rustat Scholar. He took the degree of B.A. in 1869; First (bracketed) of Second Class of Classical Tripos, and M.A. in 1872; and M.A. *(ad eundem)* Trinity College, Dublin, 1882. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London in 1873, and Priest in 1874. In 1873 he became Curate of Holy Trinity, Finchley; Lecturer in 1875 of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf; and Curate of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in the Diocese of London. He was appointed Assistant Master in Christ's Hospital in 1871; and became Head Master in 1876.

LEE, Vernon. *See* PAGET, VIOLET.

LEFEBVRE, Jules Joseph, a French painter, born at Tournan in 1836, was a pupil of Léon Cogniet. He gained the Grand Prix de Rome in 1861 for "The Death of Priam," and in 1870 exhibited at the Salon "Truth" and a portrait. These were followed by "The Grasshopper," 1872; a portrait of the "Prince Imperial," 1874; "Mary Magdalene," 1876; "Pandora," 1877; a portrait of "M. Pelpel," 1880; "Fiammetta," and "Ondine," 1881; "La Fiancée," 1882; "Morning Glory," 1887. M. Lefebvre has obtained three Medals, in 1865, 1868, and 1870, and a first-class Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. He was decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honour in 1870, and made an officer in 1878. He is one of the leading painters of his school and style, an excellent example of which is the beautiful "Psyche," lately exhibited in London, and engraved by François.

LEFEVRE, The Right Hon. George John Shaw-. *See* SHAW-LEFEVRE.

LEGGE (Professor), James, LL.D., D.D., was born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, in 1815, and educated at Huntly, and the grammar schools of Aberdeen and Old Aberdeen. He entered King's College and University in 1831; graduated M.A. in 1835; studied subsequently at Highbury Theological College, London, and received from the University of Aberdeen the degree of LL.D. in 1870; and the same degree again at the Tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh in 1884. He was appointed a missionary to the Chinese in connection with the London Missionary Society, in 1839, and arrived at Malacca in that capacity in December of the same year. In 1840 he took charge of the Anglo-Chinese College, founded there by the Rev. Dr. R. Morrison in 1825. In 1842 he received the degree of D.D. from the University of New York. In 1843 he removed to Hong Kong, where he continued till 1873 in the discharge of missionary duties. In 1875 several gentlemen connected with the China trade formed themselves into a committee to promote the establishment of a Chair of the Chinese Language and Literature at Oxford, to be occupied in the first place by Dr. Legge. The University liberally responded to the proposal, and the Chair was constituted in March, 1876. Corpus Christi College was forward in aiding the foundation, and Dr. Legge is now a Fellow and M.A. of it. In certain philological discussions which arose in China in 1847 about the proper rendering in Chinese of the words "God" and "Spirit," Dr. Legge took a prominent part, his principal publication being a volume, in 1852, under the title of "The Notions of the Chinese concerning God and Spirits." His chief claim to literary distinction, however, rests on his edition of the Chinese Classics with the Chinese Text, a translation in English, with notes critical and exegetical, and copious prolegomena. He conceived the idea of this work in 1841. His plan was to embrace what are called "the four *Shu*," and "the five *King*." The *Shu* were published in two volumes in 1861. Three of the *King* have since been published in two volumes each, in 1865, 1871, and 1872, and with these volumes there were incorporated translations of various other important ancient Chinese works. Smaller editions of the *Shu* have been published without the Chinese part, and also a version of the second *King*, or Book of Ancient Chinese Poetry, rendered by the author in English verse, in 1875. For these works the Julien prize, on occasion of its first award, was given to Dr. Legge by the Académie des Belles Lettres et Inscriptions of the Institute of France in 1875. He attended the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in 1878; and is one of the workers on the series of "The Sacred Books of the East," edited by Professor F. Max Müller; and a translation of the fourth *King* was published in it in 1882. The remaining *King* has also been translated, and forms the 27th and 28th volumes of the series. Four lectures on the Religions of China, Confucianism, and Taoism, described and compared with Christianity, were published in 188), after being delivered in the English Presbyterian College, London.

LEGOUVÉ, Ernest Wilfrid, a French dramatist, the son of Gabriel Legouvé, author of "Mérite des Femmes," was born in Paris, Feb. 14, 1807. At an early age he wrote novels, plays, and poems, and his lectures on L'Histoire Morale des Femmes were published in 1848. In

1849, in conjunction with Scribe, he produced "Adrienne Lecouvreur," which gained great popularity through the personation of the heroine by Rachel. She, however, paid a fine of 5,000 francs rather than perform in his "Médée," a play which in Montanelli's Italian version was in 1856 very successful with Ristori. In 1856 he succeeded Ancelot as a member of the Academy. Among his works are "Beatrix," 1861; "La Croix d'Honneur et les Comédiens," 1863; "Miss Suzanne," 1867; "Messieurs les Enfants," 1868; "Bataille de Dames," 1873; "Études et Souvenirs de Théâtre," 1880; "Le Mérite des Femmes," 1882; "La Lecture en Action," 1883; "Une Éducation de Jeune Fille," 1884.

LEGROS, Alphonse, a French artist and etcher, born of poor parents at Dijon in 1837. While following his vocation as house painter, he spent his spare time in a Parisian School of Art studying drawing and etching; and in 1857 he sent to the Salon a portrait of his father which attracted some notice. In 1859 he sent an "Angelus;" in 1861, an "Ex-Voto;" in 1863, "A Mass for the Dead." After this he came to England; and, in 1876, was appointed Professor in the Slade School, in University College. Among his other works worthy of notice may be mentioned "Death and the Woodman," a very beautiful etching, exhibiting much feeling in its conception, and great delicacy in its execution. In 1877 was published "A Catalogue Raisonné of Legros' work in etching," containing 165 pieces.

LEHMANN, Rudolf, artist, was born Aug. 19, 1819, at Ottensen, near Hamburg, and educated at Hamburg. His art education he received in Paris, Munich, and Rome. He obtained three Gold Medals at three Paris Exhibitions, and was created a Knight of the Order of the Falcon by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. His portrait, painted by himself at the request of the Director of Public Galleries in Florence, is placed in the Galleria degli Uffizi of that city, in the room set apart for portraits of distinguished artists painted by themselves. M. Lehmann's chief pictures are—"Sixtus V. blessing the Pontine Marshes," bought by the French Government for the Museum at Lille; a "Madonna," and a "St. Sebastian," ordered by the French Government for two churches in France; "Grazielle," from Lamartine's "Confidences"; "Early Dawn in the Pontine Marshes"; numerous pictures of modern life and costume in Italy; numerous portraits of distinguished persons in England, amongst whom are Lord Houghton, Mr. Browning, Mr. James Payn, Sir Wm. Ferguson, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, &c.; and a collection of pencil sketches, portraits of distinguished contemporaries, with their autographs, 100 in number.

LEICESTER, Bishop of. *See* THICKNESSE, THE RIGHT REV. FRANCIS HENRY.

LEIDY (Professor), Joseph, M.D., LL.D., was born at Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1823, graduated M.D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, and devoted himself to scientific pursuits. From 1846 to 1852 he gave private courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology. In 1846 he was made Chairman of the Curators of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; in 1853 Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania; and in 1871 Professor of Natural History in Swarthmore College, all which positions he still holds. He is also President of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. In 1884 the University of Pennsylvania established a department of biology, of which he was made the Director. During the civil war he served as a contract surgeon in Satterlee Hospital, Philadelphia. He has furnished numerous contributions to scientific periodicals. Among his more important works are—"The Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska," with 30 plates, 1870; "Contributions to the Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western Territories," with 37 plates, 1873; "Freshwater Rhizopods of North America," with 48 plates, 1879; and "An Elementary Treatise on Human Anatomy," 1889.

LEIGHTON, Sir Frederick, Bart., P.R.A., LL.D., D.C.L., was born at Scarborough, Dec. 3, 1830, and from childhood evinced a strong passion for painting. This his parents encouraged, and gave him every opportunity for gratifying it. They opposed, however, for some years, his desire to study art with a view of making it a profession. His first systematic instructions in drawing were received in Rome in the winter of 1842-43 from a painter named Filippo Meli. In 1843-44 he entered, as a student, the Royal Academy of Berlin. Then followed a comparative withdrawal from art for a year, during which the embryo painter was receiving his general education at a school at Frankfort-on-Maine. The winter of 1845-46 was spent in Florence; and here it was that the father at last yielded to the son's desire to embrace painting as a profession. Some of the young student's drawings were submitted to the celebrated American sculptor, Hiram Powers, and the father promised that his decision should depend on the results of his interview with the sculptor. The estimate formed by Powers of the drawings being highly favourable, the youthful Leighton was permitted from that day forward to devote the whole of his time to painting. During part of the time, from 1846 to 1848, he studied in the Academy of Frankfort-on-Maine. The winter of 1848-49 he passed in Brussels, painting his first finished picture, which represented the story of Cimabue finding Giotto drawing in the fields. The succeeding year or so he spent in Paris, copying in the Louvre, and attending the life school. Thence he returned to Frankfort, where he became, and continued till the early part of 1853, a pupil of E. Steinle of Vienna (one of the followers of Overbeck), Professor of Historical Painting at the academy of that city. During this period several pictures were painted by Mr. Leighton, amongst others a large one of "The Death of Brunellesco." More or less of three winter seasons were next passed in Rome in diligent study and in painting a large picture of "Cimabue," representing the procession (consisting of the picture of Cimabue, his scholars, and principal Florentine contemporaries) which is said to have accompanied Cimabue's picture of the Madonna, with great honour and rejoicing, through the streets of Florence, to the church of Santa Maria Novella. The exhibition of this work by Mr. Leighton at the Royal Academy in 1855 was a great surprise to the London public, coming as it did from an artist unknown in England. It was at once purchased by the Queen, and it was re-exhibited at the Manchester Art-Treasures and the International Exhibitions. During four years after this early and great success, the artist resided in Paris, studying, however, under no master, though aided by the counsel of Ary Scheffer, Robert Fleury, and other French painters. Subsequently he resided in London, and in 1856 he contributed to the Academy Exhibition a picture entitled "The Triumph of Music," the subject being Orpheus, by the power of his art, redeeming his wife from Hades. The following is a list of Sir F. Leighton's later contributions to the Academy:—"The Fisherman and the Siren," and "Romeo and Juliet, act iv., scene v.," 1858; "Pavonia," "Sunny Hours," and "La Nanna," 1859; and "Capri—Sunrise," 1860; "Paolo and Francesca," "A Dream," "Lieder ohne Wörte," and "Capri—Paganos," 1861; "Odalisque," "The Star of Bethlehem," "Sisters," "Michael Angelo nursing his Dying Servant," "Duett," and "Sea Echoes," 1862; "Jezebel and Ahab," "A Girl with a Basket of Fruit," "A Girl Feeding Peacocks," and "An Italian Cross-bowman," 1863; "Dante in Exile," "Orpheus and Eurydice," and "Golden Hours," 1864; "David," "Mother and Child," "Widow's Prayer," "Helen of Troy," and "In St. Mark's," 1865; "Painter's Honeymoon," and "Syracusan Bride," 1866; "Pastoral," "Spanish Dancing Girl—Cadiz," "Knucklebone Player," "Roman Mother," and "Venus Unrobing," 1867; "Jonathan's Token to David," "Ariadne abandoned by Theseus," "Acme and Septimius," and "Actæ," 1868; "St. Jerome," "Dædalus and Icarus," "Electra at the Tomb of Agamemnon," and "Helios and Rhodos," 1869; "A Nile Woman," 1870; "Hercules wrestling with Death for the Body of Alcestis," "Greek Girls picking up Pebbles by the Sea," and "Cleoboulos instructing his Daughter Cleobouline," 1871; "After Vespers," "Summer Moon," and "A Condottiere," 1872; "Weaving the Wreath," "The Industrial Arts of Peace," 1873; "Moorish Garden: a Dream of Granada," "Old Damascus," "Antique Juggling Girl," and "Clytemnestra from the Battlements of Argos watching for the Beacon Fires which are to announce the Return of Agamemnon," 1874; "Portion of the Interior of the Grand Mosque of Damascus," "Little Fatima," "Venetian Girl," and "Eastern Slinger scaring Birds in the Harvest Time," 1875; "Portrait of Captain Burton," "The Daphnephoria," "Teresina," and "Paolo," 1876; "Music Lesson," and "Study," 1877; "Nausicaa," "Serafina," and "Winding the Skein," 1878; "Biondina," "Caterina," "Elijah in the Wilderness," "Amarilla," and "Neruccia," 1879; "Sister's Kiss," "Iostephane," "The Light of the Harem," "Psamathe," and "Crenaia," 1880; "Elisha raising the Son of the Shunamite," "Portrait of the Painter," painted by invitation for the collection of portraits of artists painted by themselves, in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence; "Idyll," "Whispers," "Viola," and "Bianca," 1881; "Day-dreams," "Wedded," "Phryne at Eleusis," "Antigone," and "Melittion," 1882; "The Dance," a decorative frieze for a drawing-room in a private house, "Vestal," "Kittens," and "Memories," 1883; "Letty," and "Cymon and Iphigenia," 1884; "Serenely wandering in a Trance of Sober Thought," "Phœbe," "Music" (a decorative frieze). In 1886 he exhibited a bronze statue "The Sluggard," and a design for a ceiling; "Hero watching for Leander," 1887; "Greek Girls playing at Ball," 1889; "Solitude," "The Tragic Poetess," and "The Bath of Psyche," 1890. In the *Portfolio* for 1870 is a photograph of the group of "The Five Foolish Virgins," reproduced from the reredos of St. Michael's Church, Lyndhurst, situate on the borders of the New Forest. In painting this wall-picture Sir F. Leighton made use of a new medium tried by Mr. Gambier Parry at Highnam, near Gloucester, and in the nave-vault of Ely Cathedral. Sir F. Leighton has executed many drawings for the wood-engravers, among which may be named the illustrations to George Eliot's Florentine tale of "Romola." Mr. Leighton was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1864, and an Academician in 1869. He was chosen President of the Royal Academy in succession to the late Sir Francis Grant, Nov. 13, 1878, and a few days later received the honour of knighthood. In the same year he was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour. In that year he completed a large fresco at the South Kensington Museum, "The Industrial Arts applied to War." In 1879 he was created an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge, an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh at the tercentenary celebration. In 1886 he was created a Baronet. Sir F. Leighton was for many years Colonel of the Artists' Corps of Volunteers; he resigned that command in July, 1883; and accepted, in Aug. of the same year, the presidency of an English Commission which was formed for the International Exhibition of the Graphic Arts in Vienna. Sir F. Leighton is a member of several foreign artistic societies, and at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 was nominated President of the International Jury of Painting. In 1888 Sir Frederick was elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

LEIGHTON, John, F.S.A., artist, descended from the Leightons of Ulysseshaven, Forfarshire, was born in London, Sept. 15, 1822, became a pupil of Mr. Howard, R.A., and was one of the pioneers of industrial and technical art education, aiding by example the formation of the Department of Science and Art. His first published work, a series of outlines, came out in 1844, but he had previously contributed to cartoon exhibitions. In 1848-50 he published several serio-comic *brochures*, satires on certain art principles, under the name of "Luke Limner." In 1851 he published a series of twenty-four outlines, entitled "Money," and at the same time a book on design, which was greatly enlarged in 1881, and was the first ever issued in all styles. He has lectured on "Libraries and Books," "Oriental Art," and "Binocular Perspective," and has also travelled in Russia, Caucasia, and Georgia, for the purpose of studying the Byzantine art of the Greek Church. He has illustrated "Moral Emblems," "Lyra Germanica," "The Life of Man Symbolised," and "Madre Natura." In 1871 he edited, with illustrations, "Paris under the Commune," Mr. Leighton served on the Commissions of the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, also in Paris, 1855, and 1867, and Philadelphia, 1867, and was a Juror in Paris in 1878. In June, 1885, he assisted at Victor Hugo's funeral in Paris.

LEITNER, Gottlieb William, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., D.O.L., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, born at Pesth, capital of Hungary, Oct. 14, 1840, is a naturalised British subject, and has several relatives living in England. He was educated at Constantinople, Brussa, Malta, and King's College, London; was appointed First-class Interpreter to the British Commissariat during the Russian War, in 1855, with the rank of full Colonel; was lecturer in Arabic, Turkish, and Modern Greek at King's College, London, in 1859; and Professor of Arabic with Muhammadan Law at the same Institution, in 1861, when he founded the Oriental section. The degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. were conferred upon him by the University of Freiburg, in 1862. He has founded over eighty institutions, including the Punjaub University College, a number of schools of various grades, literary societies and free public libraries in India and elsewhere; and has started six journals in English, Arabic, Urdu, &c. Dr. Leitner discovered the languages and races of Dardistan in 1866; and he has since incorporated in his researches, other languages between Kabul, Kashmir, and Badakhshan. He was the only British exhibitor at the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873, who, in competition with the Ministries of Education of all civilised countries, received a Grand Diploma of Honour that was awarded for "promotion of education." He brought over the first Yarkandi and the first Siah Posh Kafir to Europe, as well as the largest Central Asian collection of curiosities and antiquities. He excavated Græco-Buddhistic sculptures in 1870, and established a link between Greece at the time of Alexander the Great and Buddhist art and religion. Dr. Leitner originated and defended the title "Kaiser-i-Hind" in connection with Her Majesty's assumption of the Imperial dignity in India, long before its adoption by the Indian Government. Dr. Leitner also caused considerable excavations to be made by his retainers in Swat, which yielded numerous Græco-Buddhistic sculptures, and proved that Greek art had once influenced that now inhospitable region. In the course of his literary activity, Dr. Leitner has brought together one of the largest collections of curiosities in the possession of a private individual; and it is unique in many respects. Besides its ethnographical and numismatic interest, it chiefly illustrates the influence of Greek art when in contact with barbaric sculpture, whether Egyptian, Indian, Assyrian, or Persian. It is now deposited at the Oriental University Institute at Woking. Dr. Leitner was made a Knight of the Iron Crown by the Emperor of Austria in 1870; a Knight of the Crown of Prussia; and a G.C. of the Order of Francis Joseph of Austria. He was created a Doctor of Laws by the University of Heidelberg *honoris causâ*, for his knowledge of International and Oriental Laws, a distinction very rarely conferred by that University, which is the highest legal University in Europe, and is the consulting body of the German Government in matters of Law. Dr. Leitner was for many years Principal of the Lahore Government College (in which the Delhi College was incorporated); Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore; and Registrar of the Punjaub University. He was also the President of an important body which he founded in 1864, namely, the Punjaub Association, or Anjuman-i-Punjaub, an institution for social, political, and educational reforms. He is the President, Honorary Member, or Councillor, of several Corporations in Germany, France, England, Austria, and other countries. Count Liancourt dedicated his "Laws of Language" to him. Dr. Leitner, who is probably the greatest living linguist, in fact, a second Mezzofanti, speaks, reads, and writes 25 languages. He represented India at the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in Sept., 1878. His published works comprise:—"Theory and Practice of Education;" "Philosophical Grammar of Arabic;" the same translated into Urdu and Arabic; "The Sinîn-ul-Islam" (History and Literature of Muhammadanism in the relations to Universal History); "The Races of Turkey, with principal reference to Muhammadan Education;" "Comparative Vocabulary and Grammar of the Dardu Languages; with Dialogues in the same;" "Results of a Tour in Dardistan, Kashmir, Little Thibet, Ladak, Zanshar, &c.," Lond., 1868, *et seq.*; "History of Dardistan, Songs, Legends, &c.;" "Græco-Buddhistic Discoveries;" "A National University for the Punjaub;" "Adventures of a Siah Posh Kafir;" and "A Vocabularly of Technical Terms used in Elementary Vernacular School Books, Hindustani-English," 1879. Among other works published by Dr. Leitner are: "Report to the Government on the History of Indigenous Education in the Punjaub before annexation and in 1882," large 4to volume; "Self-Government in India;" "Fragments of Trade Dialects, including that connected with the manufacture of Shawls;" "Dialects of Criminal and Wandering Tribes;" "The Changars, Samés and Més;" "The Kalasha Kafirs;" and numerous other publications. Dr. Leitner acquired the Royal Dramatic College building at Woking near London in 1884, and adapted it to the foundation of an Oriental University and Nobility Institute in England for the training of Orientals in any of the learned professions, and for the linguistic preparation of Europeans proceeding to various parts of the East. He has recently published the first Part of an extensive Report on the Language and People of Hunza for the Foreign Department of the Government of India. Dr. Leitner is now engaged, as representative of the Founders and of 400 Orientalists in 30 countries, in organizing the ninth International Congress of Orientalists, to be held in London in Sept., 1891, on the basis of the original principles laid down in Paris in 1873.

LE JEUNE, The Hon. Henry, A.R.A., of Flemish extraction, was born in 1819. In early life he was sent to study at the British Museum, and in 1841 obtained the Gold Medal of the Royal Academy, for a picture of "Samson bursting his Bonds." He was Head Master of the Government School of Design from 1845 to 1848, when he became Curator of the Painting School at the Royal Academy; from which post he retired in 1864. He has been a frequent exhibitor since 1841, was chosen an A.R.A. in 1863, and retired in 1886.

LELAND, Charles Godfrey, American writer, was born at Philadelphia, Aug, 15, 1824. He graduated at Princeton College in 1846, and subsequently studied at the Universities of Heidelberg and Munich, and in Paris. He was admitted to the Bar in 1851, but soon relinquished law for literature, and contributed largely to periodicals. For several years he resided at New York, and edited the *Illustrated News*, but returned to Philadelphia in 1855, and for three years was connected with the *Evening Bulletin*. In the early part of the Civil War he established at Boston the *Continental Magazine*. On the conclusion of the war he travelled through a portion of the Southern States, in connection with coal and petroleum fields in which he was interested. Later he became editor of the *Philadelphia Press*. In 1869 he went abroad, and remained, chiefly in London, until 1880. On his return to America he introduced, and for a number of years supervised, a system of industrial-art education in the public schools of Philadelphia. His works, many of which are of a humorous or burlesque character, include, "The Poetry and Mystery of Dreams," and "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," 1855; "Pictures of Travel," a translation of Heine's "Reisebilder," 1856; "Sunshine in Thought," 1862; "Legends of Birds," 1864; "Hans Breitmann's Ballads," 1867-70; "The Music Lessons of Confucius, and other Poems," 1870; "Gaudeamus," a translation of the humorous poems of Scheffel, 1871; "Egyptian Sketch Book," and "The English Gipsies and their Language," 1873; "Fu-Sang, or the Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century," and "English Gipsy Songs," 1875; "Johnnykin and the Goblins," and "Pidgin-English Sing-Song," 1876; "Abraham Lincoln," 1879; "The Minor Arts," 1880; "The Gipsies," 1882; and "The Algonquin Legends of New England," 1884. He also edited a series of "Art Work Manuals," published in 1885. His latest work is "Gipsy Sorcery and Fortune-Telling."

LELLA, Vittorio, was born at Biella, in N. Italy, in August, 1859, and is distinguished as a mountaineer, geographer, and photographer. Between 1881 and 1890, he received many Medals and Diplomas for photography in London, Turin, Vienna and Florence; and, in the last year, he received the Murchison award in recognition of his recent journey in the Caucasus, and his series of panoramic photographs of the chain. He has written many memoirs, the last being "Nel Câucaso Centrale; Escursioni colla camera oscura," and he is well known as having obtained the largest, and probably the best, views of the Alps; also as having organized, in 1884, the first winter excursion to the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa.

LEMAIRE, Mme. Jeanne Madeline, *née* Coll, French artist, was born in 1850, at St. Rossoline, near Cannes, brought up by her aunt, Mme. Herbelin, she from her earliest years imbibed a love of art from that eminent miniaturist. There was never any doubt as to what the pursuit of her life would be. As soon as the little girl could move about, a pencil was her greatest joy, so that even at the age of five or six the childish mind dictated attempts in imitative art. It is unfortunately, but too seldom that the first efforts of those who afterwards become eminent in their profession are preserved, and we are not aware that any of Mme. Lemaire's juvenile artistic productions are in existence. Those, however, having charge of the child were, luckily, most careful not to neglect any evidence of unusual talent, so that at the age of nine the child was placed with a Mme. Cavá to learn drawing, this being followed by four years' instruction at M. Chaplin's school. In 1865, and when but fifteen years of age, the artist exhibited her first picture at the Salon—a portrait in oils of her grandmother—the talent in which was so fully recognised by the judges, that it was only the extreme youth of the artist that prevented a prize being adjudged for the work. Then followed a succession of pictures at the Salon—most of them being in oils—"A Columbine," an exceedingly clever work that was greatly admired, and one that at once foreshadowed the artist's future fame; "Diana Vernon," and another fancy figure in "Corinne," showed a sense of beauty of form and colour that fairly took the public by surprise. Rapidly developing into a facile and productive painter, the artist's works became as numerous as they were diversified in manner. Season after season her works were to be seen at the exhibitions of the Société d'Aquarellistes Français, of which she was a member, her subjects embracing flowers, *genre* and portraits. Mme. Lemaire also engaged somewhat extensively in book illustration, producing a series of forty water-colour drawings for the work "The Abbé Constantin," by Ludovic Halévy, and a large number for the novel, "Flirt," by Paul Hervieu. This year (1890) the artist has two oil paintings—"Ophelia," and "Sommeil,"—at the exhibition of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, in the Champ de Mars. In addition to all this, Mme. Lemaire has entered the field as a pastellist, in which branch of art, as all are aware, the artists of her country are specially successful. She is a member of the Société des Pastellistes Français, and recently delighted the metropolis with a series of her drawings on view at the Goupil Gallery. She is one of the most gifted lady artists of France.

LEMOINNE, John Émile, publicist, born in London, of French parents, Oct. 17, 1815, began his studies in England, and finished them in France. In 1840 the director of the *Journal des Débats* intrusted him with the supervision of the English correspondence of that journal, a position which, after fifty years, he still holds. He has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* numerous articles, for the most part relating to political history, England, and biography. Several of these articles were published in a separate form, under the title of "Études Critiques et Biographiques," in 1862. He was elected a member of the French Academy in succession to Jules Janin, May 13, 1875, and his reception was on March 2, 1876. His keen and often hostile criticism of English policy is always read with interest by the more serious portion of Frenchmen, and is not disregarded in England; and it may be said that it is chiefly by his exertions as a journalist that he obtained admission to the French Academy; but he is the author of a number of able articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes,* which have deservedly obtained a European reputation. M. Lemoinne has written no continuous book. "More than once," he said to his fellow Academicians, on the occasion of his reception, "when the ambition of sitting among you was suggested to me, I was told, 'Write a book.' My book, I have been writing it every day for thirty years, and I thank you for having discovered it." On Feb. 6, 1880, he was definitively chosen by the Left Centre for the Life Senatorship vacant by the death of M. de Lavergne; and in April of the same year he was appointed French Minister in Brussels, but he never took up the appointment.

LENBACH, Franz, a distinguished German portrait-painter, was born at Schrobenhausen in Bavaria, Dec. 13, 1836. He at first followed the trade of his father, a master mason, but on his father's death in 1856, he entered the Munich Academy to study painting, and afterwards was a pupil of Gräfle and Piloty. He first confined himself to genre-painting, and his "Peasant Family in a Storm," excited much interest. In 1858 he went with Piloty to Rome, and there painted a picture of the Forum, which by its realism and colour created a great sensation in Munich. He then turned to portrait-painting, taking the old masters, especially Rembrandt, as his models. In 1860 he received an appointment at the School of Art at Weimar, but left it soon in order to pursue further studies in Rome. In 1867 he exhibited a masterly portrait of the artist, Von Hagn, and after further travels in Italy and Spain, he returned to Munich, and soon became renowned for his portraits. Commissions came to him from all parts, and for two years he worked in Vienna, but in 1874 settled again in Munich, where he has since resided. Amongst his most celebrated pictures are portraits of Paul Heyse, Franz Lachner, Moltke, Bismarck, Dr. Döllinger, Wagner, Liszt, and the late King of Bavaria.

LEO THE THIRTEENTH, The Pope, is the son of Count Ludovico Pecci, by his wife Anna Prosperi. He was born at Carpineto, in the diocese of Anagni, in the State of the Church, March 2, 1810, and was baptised by the names of Vincenzo and Gioacchino. His mother always called him by his first name, which was also used by himself up to the termination of his studies, when he began to use the second name, Gioacchino. In 1818 his father sent him, along with his elder brother Giuseppe, to the Jesuit College of Viterbo. There he was taught grammar and humanities under Father Leonardo Giribaldi, a man of great learning, until the year 1824, when, on his mother's death, he was sent to Rome to the care of an uncle, and took up his residence in an apartment of the palace of the Marchese Muti. In Nov., 1824, he entered the schools of the Collegio Romano, then restored to the Jesuits, and had for his teachers Fathers Ferdinando Minini and Giuseppe Bonvicini, both distinguished for eloquence and virtue of no common order. Three years later he began to study mathematics. He had for instructors Father Giovanbattista Pianciani, nephew of Leo XII., and Father Andrea Carafa, a mathematician of renown. Young Pecci signalised himself by his assiduity and talent, and in 1828 got the first premium in Physico-Chemistry, and the first *accessit* in mathematics. Then he passed to the course of philosophy, and in the four years of that curriculum he attended the lectures of Fathers Giovanni Perrone, Francesco

Manera, Michele Zecchinelli, Cornelius Van Everbroeck, and Francesco Xaverio Patrizi, brother of the late Cardinal Patrizi. While studying philosophy Pecci was entrusted, despite his youth, to give repetitions in philosophy to the pupils of the German College. In his third year of philosophy he sustained a public disputation, and obtained the first premium (1830). The following year, being then but 21 years old, he obtained the *laurea* in philosophy. Even in Viterbo young Pecci was noticed for his ability and for his perfect propriety of conduct. In Rome he seemed entirely devoted to study, and took no part in entertainments, conversazioni, amusements, or plays. At the age of 12 or 13 he wrote Latin, prose or verse, with facility; and it may be mentioned that since he became Pope a volume of his verses, chiefly Latin, has been printed at Udine. Having entered the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, the Abbate Pecci frequented the schools of the Roman University to learn canon and civil law. Pecci and the Duke Sisto Riario Sforza (afterwards Cardinal Archbishop of Naples) were the two brilliant youths who eclipsed all the rest of their companions in study. Cardinal Antonio Sala took much interest in Pecci, and assisted him with advice and instruction. Becoming a doctor in laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI. a domestic prelate and Referendary of the Segnatura, March 16, 1837. Cardinal Carlo Odescalchi, famous for his humility in renouncing the purple to enter the Society of Jesus, gave Pecci holy orders in the chapel of St. Stanislas Kostka, in S. Andrea al Quirinale, and on Dec. 23, 1837, conferred the priesthood upon him in the chapel of the Vicariate. Gregory XVI. bestowed upon him the title of Prothonotary Apostolic, and appointed him Apostolic Delegate at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto in succession. In these important posts he ruled with firmness and prudence, and while at Benevento he, by his energy, put a stop to the brigandage which had before infested that district. In 1843 he was again promoted by Pope Gregory XVI., being sent as Nuncio to Belgium, and on Jan. 17 in that year he was created Archbishop of Damietta, *in partibus infidelium*, to qualify him for his office of Nuncio. He remained in Brussels for three years, and was then nominated Bishop of Perugia on Jan. 19, 1846, about four months previous to the death of Gregory XVI. He was created and proclaimed a Cardinal by Pius IX. in the Consistory of Dec. 19, 1853. He was a member of several of the Congregations of Cardinals—among them those of the Council, of Rites, and of Bishops and Regulars. In Sept., 1877, he was selected by Pope Pius IX. to fill the important office of Cardinal Camerlengo of the Roman Church, which post had become vacant by the death of Cardinal de Angelis. In that capacity, after the death of the late Pope (Feb. 7, 1878), he acted as Head of the Church in temporal matters, made the arrangements for the last solemn obsequies of the Pontiff, received the Catholic ambassadors, and superintended the preparations for the Conclave. Sixty-two Cardinals attended the Conclave, which was closed in the Vatican on Monday, Feb. 18, 1878, and the Cardinal Camerlengo was made Pope by the acclamation of all. The news was officially proclaimed to the outside world at a quarter past one o'clock from the gallery of St. Peter's, when it was announced that his Holiness had assumed the name of Leo XIII. On March 3, he was crowned in the Sistine Chapel, all the ancient ceremonies being observed, save the benediction *Urbi et Orbi*, from the *loggia* of St. Peter's. At the end of 1887 the Pope celebrated his Jubilee, commemorative of his having been fifty years in the Priesthood, on which occasion he received congratulations from all parts of the world. The Queen of England sent the Duke of Norfolk as her Special Envoy with valuable gifts and an address of congratulation.

LEOPOLD II. (**Leopold-Louis-Philippe-Marie-Victor**), King of the Belgians, son of the late King Leopold I., upon whose death, which occurred Dec. 10, 1865, he succeeded to the throne as Leopold II., was born in Brussels, April 9, 1835, and married, August 22, 1853, the Archduchess Marie of Austria, by whom he has had three children—two daughters and one son, the Duke of Brabant, who died in Jan. 1869, at the age of ten. In 1855, in company with the Duchess of Brabant, he made a lengthened tour through Europe, Egypt, and Asia Minor. As Duke of Brabant, he took a prominent part in several important discussions in the Senate, especially in that relating to the establishment of a maritime service between Antwerp and the Levant. His Majesty has visited this country very frequently. His "silver wedding" was celebrated with great rejoicing in Aug. 1878. His Majesty takes a great interest in the development of the Congo Free State. Having no son living, and daughters being excluded from the succession by the Belgian constitution, the elder son of his brother, the Comte de

Flanders, was heir presumptive to the throne; and he, unfortunately, died Jan. 23, 1891, aged 22. Now, Prince Albert, a youth of 16, the only brother of the late Prince Baldwin, is heir presumptive.

LESLIE, George Dunlop, R.A., the youngest son of the late Charles Robert Leslie, R.A., was born at 12, Pineapple Place, St. John's Wood, London, July 2, 1835, and educated at the Mercers' School in the city. From his father he received, of course, a great deal of instruction in art; and the pure and tender feeling, as well as the simplicity and method, which distinguish so many works of the father, seem to be reflected in the productions of the son. Young Leslie was, however, placed by his father at Mr. F. Cary's School of Art, Bloomsbury, whence he was admitted a student in the Life School of the Royal Academy in April, 1854. The first picture he exhibited, called "Hope," appeared at the British Institution in 1857, and was purchased by Lord Houghton. In the same year two small pictures by him were hung at the Royal Academy, where he has since regularly exhibited. In the spring of 1859 his father died, leaving the young artist entirely to his own resources. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1868, and a Royal Academician June 29, 1876. The principal pictures which he has exhibited are "The Defence of Lathom House," 1865; "Clarissa," 1866, which was also exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition; "Nausicaa and her Maids," 1871; "School Revisited" (his most celebrated picture), 1875; "Cowslips" and "The Lass of Richmond Hill" (his diploma picture), 1877; "Home, Sweet Home," 1878; "Naughty Kitty" and "Alice in Wonderland," containing portraits of the artist's wife and daughter, 1879; "All that Glitters is not Gold," 1880; "Hen and Chickens," 1881; "Molly," "Sally in our Alley," "Pique," and "A Daughter of Charity," 1882; "Daughters of Eve" and "Wayside Rest," 1883; "A Girl with a Silver Bowl full of Roses," and "A Thames Boat House," 1887; and "Sun and Moon Flowers," 1889. "My aim in art," he says, "has always been to paint pictures from the sunny side of English domestic life, and as much as possible to render them cheerful companions to their possessors. The times are so imbued with turmoil and misery, hard work and utilitarianism, that innocence, joy, and beauty seem to be the most fitting subjects to render such powers as I possess useful to my fellow-creatures."

LESLIE, Henry David, musical composer, son of John Leslie, born in London, June 18, 1822, and educated at the Palace School, Enfield, began his musical studies in 1838, under the direction of Charles Lucas. He was appointed Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Musical Society of London on its formation in 1847, and from 1855 until its dissolution in 1861 was its conductor. In 1856 he founded the choral society known by his name, and is Principal of the College of Music, an institution founded in 1864. He has composed "Te Deum" and "Jubilate in D," published in 1841; "Orchestral Symphony in F," in 1847; Festival Anthem, "Let God Arise," for soprano and tenor solo, double chorus and orchestra, in 1849; dramatic overture, "The Templar," in 1852; oratorio, "Immanuel," in 1853; operetta, "Romance, or Bold Dick Turpin," and oratorio, "Judith," in 1857; cantata, "Holyrood," in 1860; wedding cantata, "The Daughter of the Isles," in 1861; besides various compositions for stringed instruments, and some sixty or seventy single songs, duets, anthems, and pianoforte pieces. Mr. Leslie in 1864 composed a romantic opera in three acts.

LESSAR, Paul, was born in 1851, and comes of a Montenegrin family. He was educated at the École des Ingénieurs in St. Petersburg, and on account of his ability he was selected to accompany General Skobeleff into Asia to survey for railways. In 1880 he joined General Komaroff as an expert in surveying and exploring the Turcoman country between the Caspian and Afghanistan. He established himself at Askabad, and in Nov., 1881, he penetrated beyond Sarakhs, across the Afghan frontier, to within a few miles of Herat. In the course of two years he rode a distance of nearly 6,000 miles, exploring the whole of the ground of the Russo-Persian and Russo-Afghan frontier. He became Diplomatic Attaché to the Governor of the Transcaspian, and to him was committed the real direction of the matter of the Afghan frontier. In 1885 he was sent on a special mission to London as geographical expert to assist the Russian Ambassador in the negotiations which accompanied the despatch of the Afghan Boundary Commission.

LESSEPS, Vicomte Ferdinand de, G.C.S.I., diplomatist and engineer, born at Versailles, Nov. 19, 1805, was appointed, in 1828, Attaché to the French consulate in Lisbon, and after holding various consular offices in Europe and the East, was made Consul at Barcelona in 1842, during the bombardment of which town he zealously devoted himself to protect French life and property, besides affording an asylum to Spaniards and others on board French ships. His fame rests chiefly on his scheme to pierce the Isthmus of Suez by means of a canal, and in successfully carrying it out he showed much zeal and indefatigable energy. It was in 1854, when in Egypt on a visit to Mehemet Saïd, that he opened the project to Saïd Pacha, who, seeing the advantage that might be expected to accrue from its execution, invited him to draw up a memorial on the subject. This was done with full details, under the title of "Percement de l'Isthme de Suez exposé, et Documents officiels." M. de Lesseps received a firman sanctioning the enterprise in 1854, and a letter of concession was granted by the Viceroy of Egypt, Jan., 1856. Eminent English engineers (and among them the late G. Stephenson) questioned its practicability, which, however, has since been clearly demonstrated. The works were begun soon after the company was constituted, in 1859; large sums were subsequently expended, and the late Pacha of Egypt was induced to take a large number of shares in the undertaking, besides permitting M. de Lesseps to employ native labourers. This ingenious scheme was at first favoured by a portion of the commercial body in this country; but a belief soon gained ground that the project was virtually a political one, and in this point of view it received no encouragement from the British Government. On the death of the late Pacha of Egypt in 1863, the question of the sanction of the Ottoman Porte was more actively discussed, and the right of the Sultan to grant it formally insisted upon. The result was the withdrawal of the permission to the company to hold any portion of Egyptian territory—the supposed covert design of the project; and after much dispute between M. de Lesseps and the Egyptian Government, the claim for compensation to the company he represented was left to the arbitration of the Emperor of the French, who imposed certain conditions on both parties, and allowed the works to be continued. A canal, with sufficient water to admit of the passage of steamboats, was opened Aug. 15, 1865. By degrees, owing to the employment of gigantic dredges and a novel system of machines for raising and carrying away the sand, the bed of the canal was enlarged, so that small ships and schooners were enabled to pass through in March, 1867. At last the waters of the Mediterranean mingled with those of the Red Sea in the Bitter Lakes, Aug. 15, 1869, an event which was commemorated by grand fêtes at Suez: and on Nov. 17, the canal was formally opened at Port Saïd amid a series of festivities participated in by the Empress of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince William of Orange, the English and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople, and a large number of English and Continental merchants and journalists. A grand processional fleet, composed of forty vessels, then set out from Port Saïd in the direction of Ismaïlia. A few days after the inauguration, M. de Lesseps married Mdlle. Autard de Bragard, a very young Creole of English extraction. In Feb., 1870, the Paris Société de Géographie awarded the Empress's new prize of 10,000 francs to M. de Lesseps, who gave the money as a contribution to the Society's projected expedition to Equatorial Africa. He was appointed to the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Nov. 19, 1869; received the cordon of the Italian Order of St. Maurice in Dec., 1869; and was nominated by Queen Victoria an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, Aug. 19, 1870. The honorary freedom of the City of London was publicly presented to him, July 30, 1870. In July, 1873, the Paris Academy of Sciences chose M. de Lesseps a free member in the place of M. de Verneuil deceased. In 1875 he published "Lettres, journal et documents pour servir à l'histoire du Canal de Suez." For this work the French Academy awarded to him the Marcelin Guérin prize of 5,000 francs, May, 1876. On June 21, 1881, he was elected President of the French Geographical Society in the place of Admiral de la Roncière-le-Noury. During the Egyptian expedition of 1882, M. de Lesseps violently opposed the policy pursued by Great Britain, and regarded Arabi Pacha as a noble patriot. In the following year M. de Lesseps entered into a preliminary agreement with Her Majesty's Government for the cutting of a second Suez Canal; but as the arrangement did not receive the sanction of the House of Commons, the negotiations were abandoned. The broad ribbon of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun was presented to M. de Lesseps, July 25, 1883. He was long engaged in the great work of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Panama; but after an expenditure of over 600,000,000 francs, he was not successful in raising the additional capital necessary for the completion of the work; and the affair went into liquidation.

LETHBRIDGE, Sir Roper, K.C.I.E., M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. E. Lethbridge, was born in 1840, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in double honours (classical and mathematical). He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1880. In 1868 he was appointed Professor in the Bengal Educational Department. He was subsequently elected a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and acted as an Examiner of that University (and also of the University of Lahore), at various times from 1868 to 1876, in Political Economy, History, English Language and Literature, Mathematics, and Mental and Moral Philosophy. In 1877 he was appointed Secretary to the Simla Educational Commission, and placed on special duty to write the articles on the Feudatory States for the Imperial Gazetteer of India. In the following year he was transferred to the Indian Political Department as Political Agent and Press Commissioner under Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty. He was for many years Editor of the only Indian quarterly, the *Calcutta Review;* and is the author of a "History of India," also a "History of Bengal," and many other works. In 1885 he was elected Conservative member for North Kensington, and was again returned in 1886. He was created a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1877, a Knight Bachelor in 1885, and a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1890.

LEWIS, Professor Bunnell, is descended from Philip Henry, the celebrated Nonconformist, father of Matthew Henry the Commentator, and from a Huguenot family which seems to have migrated into England at the time of the Reformation. He was born in London in 1824; educated at the Islington Proprietary School, under the late Dr. Jackson, afterwards Bishop of London, and at University College, London; he also read privately with the late Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy. He took the degree of B.A. at the University of London, in 1843, with the University Scholarship in Classics; and was elected a Fellow of University College in 1847. He graduated M.A., Branch I. (Classics), in 1849, with the Gold Medal, then awarded for the first time; and was appointed Professor of Latin in Queen's College, Cork, in 1849. At the foundation of the Queen's University in Ireland he took an active part in its administration, and held the office of Examiner in Latin for four years. He was elected F.S.A. in 1865; and Foreign Corresponding Associate of the National Society of Antiquaries of France in 1883. He is a Member of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, and the Huguenot Society of London. At the request of the Council of University College, London, he delivered courses of lectures on Classical Archæology in 1873, 1874, in connexion with the Slade School of Art. Professor Lewis has visited, for purposes of archæological research, Ravenna, Brittany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the south-west of France, Tarragona, Palermo, Constantinople, Autun, Reims, Switzerland, Langres and Besançon, the Middle Rhine and the Upper Danube. The results of these investigations have appeared in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, 1875-1889. Many facts have been mentioned with which the English public was not previously acquainted, and ancient monuments have been specially considered as illustrating the Greek and Latin authors. With the view of making classical instruction more realistic and interesting, Professor Lewis has collected objects of art and antiquity for the museum of his College; and has laboured in various ways to introduce the study of antiquities as an integral part of University education. He has contributed to the second revised edition of Dr. William Smith's Latin Dictionary. A great part of his paper on Autun was translated into French and published by the Société Éduenne, of which M. Bulliot, the explorer of Mont Beuvray, is the President.

LEWIS, George, a celebrated solicitor, was born in 1833. He made his first mark in conducting the prosecution of the directors of Overend & Gurney's bank. He was engaged also in the prosecution of Madame Rachel, and of Slade, the medium; and recently in the preparation of the case for Mr. Parnell and the Irish party against the *Times.* He has by far the largest practice, in criminal cases, of any solicitor in London.

LEWIS, The Right Rev. John Travers, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Ontario, born in 1825, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as senior moderator in ethics and logic, and was Gold Medallist. He was ordained in 1848 and held the curacy of Newtown Butler, went to Canada in 1849, and was appointed by the bishop of Toronto to the pastoral charge of the parish of Hawkesbury, which he exchanged in 1854 for the rectory of Brookville. He was consecrated first Bishop of Ontario, in Upper Canada, March 25, 1862.

LEWIS, The Right Rev. Richard, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff, born in 1821, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford (B.A., 1843; M.A., 1846). He was instituted to the rectory of Lampeter-Velfry, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, in 1851, and was appointed Archdeacon of St. David's in 1875. In 1883 he was appointed Bishop of Llandaff in succession to Dr. Ollivant, and was consecrated to that See by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), in St. Paul's Cathedral, on April 25 of that year.

LEWIS, Thomas Hayter, F.S.A., was born in London, July 9, 1818, and articled pupil to Joseph Parkinson, architect, of Sackville Street, Piccadilly. In 1837 he was admitted as a student of the Royal Academy, and in 1839 obtained the Silver Medal for Architectural Drawing. He subsequently entered the office of Sir W. Tite. In 1841-42 he travelled through France, Germany, Italy, Sicily and Greece, his principal sketches being published in the Dictionary of the Architectural Publication Society. He then entered into partnership with Mr. Finden, brother of the well-known engraver. In 1854 he designed the Alhambra as a scientific institution — the Panopticon. In 1860 he succeeded Sir M. D. Wyatt as Honorary Secretary to the Royal Institute of Architects. In 1864 he was Examiner, in conjunction with Sir G. G. Scott and A. Ashpitel, in the Voluntary Examination at the Royal Institute. In 1865 he was elected Professor of Architecture at University College, and afterwards designed the extensive additions to the College buildings, and in 1871 was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts. In subsequent years he travelled in Germany, Italy, Greece, Algeria, Egypt, Palestine, &c., papers by him relating to the architecture and antiquities of those countries being published in the Transactions of various societies. He designed and carried out numerous works, public and private, both in London and in the provinces, but in 1869, owing to a severe illness, he retired, to a considerable extent, from general practice; and in 1881, for the same reason, resigned the professorship, being then elected Emeritus Professor by the College. He is the author (in addition to various detached essays) of the articles on "Ancient and Modern Architecture" in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (the mediæval portion being by Mr. G. E. Street, R.A.), also of the "Annual Review of Architecture" in the Companion to the Almanac for 1885, 1886 and 1887, and, with Colonel Sir C. W. Wilson, he annotated Mr. Aubrey Stewart's translation of Procopius' work on "Justinian's Buildings." In 1888 he wrote and published, after two visits to the Holy Land, "The Holy Places of Jerusalem."

LEWIS, William James, M.A., born near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Jan. 16, 1847, was elected a scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, in Oct. 1865, and obtained a first class in the University examinations in mathematics and natural science. He was elected a Fellow of Oriel College in April, 1869. For some time he was assistant-master at Cheltenham College. He was a member of the total eclipse expeditions (English) of 1870 and 1871, and his observations on the polarisation of the corona have been published in the volume of "Solar Eclipses" issued under the auspices of the Royal Astronomical Society. In 1874 he began to study mineralogy, and for that purpose went to Cambridge, where he received the valuable assistance of Professor William Hallows Miller. He held an appointment in the Mineral Department of the British Museum from 1875 to 1877, in which latter year he resigned, owing to ill-health. He has contributed several papers on Crystallography to the *Philosophical Magazine*. In Feb., 1881, he was elected Professor of Mineralogy at Cambridge, in succession to the late Dr. William Hallows Miller. In 1884 he organized, and has since conducted as Honorary Secretary, the Cambridge University Scholastic Agency.

LEYDE, Otto Theodor, R.S.A., R.S.W., was born in 1835, at Wehlau, East Prussia (where his father, Ernest Leyde, was rector), and studied at the Royal Academy of the Fine Arts at Kœnigsberg under Professor Rosenfelder, and continued his studies in Edinburgh, in 1858, where he settled. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1870, and a full member in 1880. He was one of the original members of the Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Water-colours, also of the Liverpool Water-colour Society, and the Painter-Etchers Society, London. His works are principally portraits and domestic *genre*.

LICHFIELD, Bishop of. *See* MACLAGAN, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM D.

LIDDELL, The Very Rev. Henry George, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of the late Rev. H. G. Liddell (formerly rector of Easington, Durham, and uncle of the late Lord Ravensworth), was born in 1811. Having been educated at the Charterhouse, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a double first-class in 1833, he became successively Tutor and Censor of Christ Church, Public Examiner in Classics, Select Preacher, and Proctor of the University, Head Master of Westminster School, a member of the Oxford University Commission (1850), Domestic Chaplain to the late Prince Albert, and Chaplain Extraordinary to the Queen. He succeeded Dr. Gaisford as Dean of Christ Church in 1855, and became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1870. He has written "A History of Rome," published in 1855, which has gone through many editions, and he is joint author of "Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon," which first appeared in 1843, and of which the seventh edition, greatly augmented, was published in 1883.

LI HUNG CHANG, General, the Prime Minister of China, was born in the Anu-Huei province, Feb. 16, 1823. In 1860 he co-operated with General (then Colonel) Gordon in suppressing the Taeping rebellion, being then Governor of the Thiang-Sin province. The other Thiang province being added to his rule, he was created Viceroy of the United Countries, May, 1865. The following year he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, and in 1867 Viceroy of Hong-Kuang, and a Grand Chancellor in 1868. After the Tien-Tsin massacre in 1870, he was despoiled of his titles, and otherwise punished on the charge of not assisting the General in command, but in 1872 the then Emperor restored him to favour and the office of Grand Chancellor. He was the mediator for fixing the indemnity for the murder of Mr. Margary, who was killed, in 1876, while endeavouring to explore South-Western China. Now, Li Hung Chang is the Viceroy of the Metropolitan provinces of Pe-Chih-Li, and as such is the actual ruler or chief administrator of the Chinese Empire. He is a man of liberal views, permits coal-mining and coast-steamer traffic to be carried on by English companies, and is thought to be favourable even to railways.

LILLEY, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., Chief-Justice of Queensland, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1830, and was educated at University College, London. He went out to New South Wales in 1856; was articled to a solicitor in Moreton Bay; and became editor of the *Moreton Bay Courier*. He was admitted to the Bar in 1861; and, after becoming Q.C., was made in succession Attorney-General, Colonial Secretary, Premier, Puisne Judge, and Chief-Justice of Queensland.

LILLY, William Samuel, was born at Fifehead, Dorsetshire, in 1840, and educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where in 1858 he obtained the senior scholarship and the Classical Prize. He graduated in 1861 in the Law Tripos, and in the same year obtained an appointment, by open competition, in the Civil Service of India. He was sent to the Presidency of Madras, where, after filling various public offices, he was appointed, in 1869, Under-Secretary to the Government. He left India on account of ill-health in 1870. He was called to the English Bar in 1873, and in 1874 was appointed Secretary to the Catholic Union of Great Britain, which office he still holds. He published in 1884 "Ancient Religion and Modern Thought," in 1886 "Chapters in European History" (2 vols.), in 1889 "A Century of Revolution," and in 1890 "On Right and Wrong;" and is well known as a contributor to the *Quarterly*, *Contemporary*, and *Fortnightly Reviews*, and to the *Nineteenth Century*, upon philosophical and historical subjects. He is a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Middlesex and London.

LIMERICK, Bishop of. *See* GRAVES, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES.

LINCOLN, Bishop of. *See* KING, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD.

LINCOLN, The Hon. Robert Todd, United States Minister at the Court of Saint James, is the son of the sixteenth President of the United States, and was born at Springfield, Illinois, Aug. 1, 1843. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy (Exeter, N.H.), and graduated at Harvard in 1864. After a short stay at the Harvard Law School he was commissioned a Captain in the Union Army, and served through the final campaign of the Civil War. He then resumed the study of law, was admitted to the Bar, and began the practice of his profession at Chicago. All offers to enter public life were steadily refused by him until President Garfield, in 1881, tendered him the portfolio of Secretary of War in the cabinet, and this he accepted. On the assassination of Mr. Garfield, Mr. Lincoln was the only cabinet officer requested by President Arthur to retain his seat, which he did until the accession to the presidency of Mr. Cleveland in 1885. In the latter year he returned to Chicago, where he remained until sent by President Harrison, in 1889, as the American Minister to England.

LINDLEY, The Right Hon. Sir Nathaniel, P.C., one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, is the eldest son of the late Dr. John Lindley, F.R.S. (Professor of Botany at University College, London, and author of numerous well-known botanical works), by Sarah, daughter of Mr. George Anthony Freestone, of St. Margaret's, Suffolk. He was born at Acton Green, Middlesex, in 1828, and educated at University College, London. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, in Michaelmas term, 1850, and practised in the Chancery Courts. In 1872 he obtained a silk gown. He was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in May, 1875, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He became one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in Nov. 1881, and a member of the Privy Council in the following month. He is the author of an "Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence," and of a "Treatise on the Law of Partnership and Companies."

LINDSAY, Sir Coutts, of Balcarres, born in 1824, late Lieut.-Colonel Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Colonel commanding the Fife Rifle Volunteers; and late Major commanding the first regiment of the Italian Legion, has, since his retirement from active military life, devoted himself to artistic pursuits. During his residence in Rome he became an intimate friend of the late Mr. Gibson, and embracing art as a serious study enjoyed the advantage of the instruction of Ary Scheffer. Sir Coutts Lindsay, whom professional artists decline to consider as an amateur, has exhibited many pictures at the Royal Academy, notably the "Good Shepherd," and a portrait of Lord Somers. His most important work is, perhaps, to be found in Dorchester House, the central hall of which is decorated entirely from his designs, and mainly by his own hand. Strongly imbued with the Early Italian idea of painting, for decorative purposes, upon a golden ground, he has left in Mr. Holford's mansion a substantial record of his skill. He is a trustee of the National Gallery, and was on the English Commission, and a member of the Fine Arts Committee, of the Paris Exhibition. He is the owner of the Grosvenor Gallery. In building this receptacle of art he was not actuated by any spirit of opposition to the Royal Academy, but rather by the idea of affording an increased area to artists for the exhibition of their works.

LINDSAY, David, F.R.G.S., Australian explorer, was born at Goolwa, on the Lower Murray, South Australia, June 20, 1856, and is the younger son of John Scott Lindsay, master mariner of Dundee, Scotland. He was educated at the Goolwa Public School, and at the Rev. John Hotham's Private School at Port Elliot; was appointed Cadet in the South Australian Survey Department in June, 1873; Surveyor in March, 1874; Junior Surveyor for the Northern Territory in 1878; resigned his post in the Government service, in June, 1882; was appointed, by the South Australian Government, as Leader of the Arnheims Land Exploring Expedition in 1883, during which journey much new country was discovered and mapped down, much hardship endured through shortness of rations, they having, for the last three weeks, to subsist on horseflesh dried in the sun. The expedition lost sixteen horses through accidents and starvation, and four horses were speared by natives at one camp. Mr. Lindsay carried out a private exploration at his own risk and expense right across Australia from South to North, occupying twelve months, from Nov. 1885 to Dec. 1886 (during which time only three showers of rain fell). He surveyed and marked on the ground 550 miles of Run boundary lines, connecting the Queensland border-line with the Adelaide and Port Darwin telegraph line; and discovered the "Rubies" in MacDonnell Ranges, Central Australia. The journals of these two explorations have been published in the South Australian parliamentary papers, and by the Royal Geographical Society of England. Mr. Lindsay is a Member of the Council of the South Australian Institute of Surveyors, Member of the Board of Examiners for Licensed Surveyors, Honorary Member of the South Australian branch, and Honorary Corresponding Member of the Victorian branch of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

LINGEN (Lord), Ralph Robert Wheeler, K.C.B., D.C.L., Baron Lingen, of Lingen, in the county of Hereford, only son of Mr. Thomas Lingen, and of Ann, daughter of Mr. Robert Wheeler, of Birmingham, born in that town on Feb. 19, 1819, was educated at Bridgnorth Grammar School, whence he was elected, in 1837, to a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford. He obtained the Ireland Scholarship in 1838, the Hertford Scholarship in 1839, graduated B.A. as a first-class in classics in 1840, was afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Balliol College, and obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin Essay in 1843, and the Eldon Law

Scholarship in 1846. He was created an honorary D.C.L. in 1881. He studied in the chambers of the late Mr. Peter Brodie and the late Mr. Heathfield, and was called to the Bar in 1847, but shortly afterwards entered the Educational Department of the Privy Council, and in 1849 succeeded Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., as Secretary. In Jan. 1870 he was appointed to succeed the Right Hon. G. A. Hamilton as Permanent Secretary of the Treasury. He was nominated C.B. in 1869, and K.C.B. in 1879. He was created a Peer, July 3, 1885, and elected an Alderman of the first London County Council in 1889. He married, in 1852, Emma, second daughter of Mr. Robert Hutton, of Putney Park, Surrey, formerly M.P. for the city of Dublin.

LINTON, Mrs. Elizabeth, better known as Mrs. Lynn Lynton, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Lynn, vicar of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, was born at Keswick in 1822. Her first work of fiction, entitled "Azeth, the Egyptian," appeared in 1846; "Amymone: a Romance of the Days of Pericles," in 1848; and "Realities," a story of modern life, in 1851; since which time this authoress has been connected with the press. Her "Witch Stories" appeared in 1861; "The Lake Country," illustrated by her husband, in 1864; "Grasp your Nettle," 1865; "Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg," and "Sowing the Wind," 1866; "The True History of Joshua Davidson, Christian and Communist," 1872; "Patricia Kemball," 1874; "The Mad Willoughbys, and other Tales," 1876; "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," and "The World Well Lost," 1877; "The Rebel of the Family," 1880; "My Love," 1881; "Ione," 1883; "The Autobiography of Christopher Kirkland," a mixture of truth and fiction, like Goethe's "Dichtung und Wahrheit," 1885; "Paston Carew, Millionaire and Miser," and "Stabbed in the Dark," 1886; "Through the Long Night," 1888. Mrs. Linton, long credited with the authorship of the "Girl of the Period" in the *Saturday Review* (and most of the papers that have appeared in that journal on the woman question), at last acknowledged the authorship; and of several other essays of the same kind, published in two volumes by Messrs. Bentley, 1883. "Ourselves," a book of essays on the same subject, by Mrs. Linton, appeared in 1867. In 1858 she was married to Mr. William James Linton, the engraver and author.

LINTON, Sir James Drumgole, President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, was born in London, Dec. 26, 1840. He soon showed talent for drawing, and was sent to the Newman Street School of Art, then conducted by Leigh, a pupil of Etty. He continued his studies there till the age of twenty-one, and then began to exhibit water colours at the Dudley Gallery and the Institute of Water-Colour Painters; of the latter he was, in 1867, elected a member, and his pictures soon became a special feature of the exhibitions. At the same time he became a member of the staff of artists on the *Graphic.* Among his pictures exhibited at the Institute may be mentioned "Maunday Thursday," "1793," "Love the Conqueror," "Off Guard," "The Cardinal Minister," "The Earl of Leicester," and "Priscilla." Mr. Linton worked hard to obtain for the art of water-colour painting a recognised position. In 1863 he, together with other artists, opened the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, a development of the New Society which had been formed in 1832 by painters dissatisfied with the manner in which their art was treated by the Royal Academy. The exhibition was for many years confined to the works of members, but in 1883, having moved to large new quarters in Piccadilly, it was thrown open to all comers, and Mr. Linton was elected President. The Queen granted the title "Royal," and in 1885 conferred on the President the honour of knighthood. Sir James has also produced a number of pictures in oil; in 1878 he exhibited a small picture "Biron," at the Academy, and in 1879 five oil paintings at the Grosvenor Gallery. In the same year he received a commission for a series of pictures representing the conflict between Islam and Christianity in the sixteenth century. In 1885 he exhibited at the Academy "The Marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany," painted by command of the Queen. Sir J. Linton is also President of the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours, which holds its exhibitions in the winter at the rooms of the Water-Colour Institute.

LINTON, William James, engraver and writer, was born in London in 1812. He was apprenticed to Mr. G. W. Bonner in 1828, became the partner in 1842 of the late Mr. Orrin Smith, and was engaged with him on the first works of importance published in the *Illustrated London News.* As an engraver on wood he ranks in the first class. In his younger days, as a zealous chartist, he became intimately associated with the chief political refugees; in 1844 he was concerned with Mazzini in calling the attention of the House of Commons to the fact that the exiles' letters had been opened by Sir James Graham; and in 1848 was deputed to carry to the French Provisional Government the first congratulatory address of English workmen. In 1851 he was one of the founders of the *Leader* newspaper; in 1855 he became the manager and editor of *Pen and Pencil;* and was for several years a regular poetical contributor to the *Nation,* during the editorship of Mr. Duffy. In 1867 he went to America, and after remaining for a while in New York, finally settled in New Haven, Conn. He is a Member of the American Society of Painters in Water Colours, and an Associate of the National Academy of Design. He has contributed to the *Westminster Review, Examiner* and *Spectator,* and has published: "A History of Wood Engraving," 1846-47; a series of "The Works of Deceased British Artists," 1860; "Claribel, and other Poems," 1865; "The Flower and the Star," 1878; "Practical Hints on Wood Engraving," 1879; "A Manual of Wood Engraving," 1884; and several volumes of "The English Republic." In 1882 he edited "Rare Poems of the 16th and 17th Centuries;" in 1883, in conjunction with R. H. Stoddard, 5 vols. of "English Verse;" and in 1889 2 vols. of "Poems and Translations."

LIPPINCOTT, Sara Jane (Clarke), known by her pseudonym of "Grace Greenwood," was born at Pompey, New York, Sept. 28, 1823. She was educated at Rochester, New York. She removed with her father's family to New Brighton, Pennsylvania, in 1843, and soon began writing for magazines and other periodicals. In 1853 she was married to Mr. Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. In 1854 she established the *Little Pilgrim,* a paper for children, which for some years had a wide circulation. She has appeared on the stage as a dramatic reader and as a lecturer. Besides frequent contributions to periodicals she has published "Greenwood Leaves," 1850-52; "History of my Pets," 1850; "Poems," and "Recollections of my Childhood," 1851; "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe," 1854; "Merrie England," 1855; "Forest Tragedy, and other Tales," 1856; "Stories and Legends of Ireland," and "History for Children," 1858; "Stories from Famous Ballads," 1859; "Bonnie Scotland," 1860; "Stories of Many Lands," 1866; "Stories of France and Italy," and "Records of Five Years," 1867; "New Life in New Lands," 1873; "Heads and Tails," 1875; "Queen Victoria," 1883; and "Stories for Home-Folks," 1885. She has been perhaps best known as a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* and New York *Times,* writing from Washington and from Europe, where she spent a number of years.

LISTER, Sir Joseph, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen, Professor of Clinical Surgery in King's College, London, is the son of the late Joseph Jackson Lister, Esq., of Upton, Essex, and was born in 1827. He is an M.B. of the University of London, 1852; a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, 1852; and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 1855. He was for some time Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow, and afterwards Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. In 1876 he was one of the members appointed to the General Medical Council for Scotland by the Privy Council. In 1880 he received the Medal of the Royal Society, and in the following year the prize of the Academy of Paris was awarded to him for his observations and discoveries in the application of the antiseptic treatment in surgery, which has often been referred to as "Listerism." He received the degree of LL.D. at Glasgow University in 1879; D.C.L. at Oxford in 1880; LL.D. at Cambridge in 1880; and in 1883 was made a Baronet on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation. He has also been the recipient of various other honorary degrees and distinctions. He is the author of papers "On the Early Stages of Inflammation," &c., in the "Philosophical Transactions;" "On the Minute Structure of Involuntary Muscular Fibre," in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh;" and of various other papers on "Surgical Pathology," &c.

LITHGOW, Robert Alexander Douglas, M.D., LL.D., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S.I., &c., is the eldest son of Robert Thomas Lithgow, Esq., Downpatrick, Ireland, the descendant of a good old Scottish family, a branch of which settled in the North of Ireland during the plantation of Ulster in 1607. Dr. Douglas Lithgow was born at Belfast, on June 13, 1846. He was educated at the Diocesan School of Down, Connor, and Dromore (Downpatrick), and subsequently at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast. Having chosen the medical profession, he entered as a student at

Queen's College, Belfast, and afterwards studied in Dublin, Liverpool, London, and Edinburgh. He became L.S.A. London in 1871, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Ed., and L.M. in 1872, M.R.C.P. in 1880, and M.D. St. Andrews in 1890. Dr. Douglas Lithgow began the study of English Literature at a very early age, and has contributed much to the magazines, and also to the Transactions of many of the scientific and other learned societies. In 1877 he published a volume of poems entitled "Pet Moments," which was dedicated, by permission, to Lord Tennyson, and was well received. In 1880 he edited the works of the Lancashire Poet John Critchley Prince, and also wrote his biography, which appeared together in three large uniform volumes. In 1889 was published his original work entitled "Heredity: a study; with special reference to Disease;" and he has also contributed many important papers to the medical journals. Dr. Douglas Lithgow is also a Fellow, and Member of the Council, of the Royal Society of Literature, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, of the Obstetrical Society of London, and an Honorary Fellow of the Society of Literature and Science; Member, and Member of Council, of the British Archæological Society; Member, and Member of Council, of the Irish Medical Schools and Graduates' Association, the General Council of the University of St. Andrews, the British Medical Association, the Medical Society of London, the British and Foreign Association (Hon.), &c. In 1875 Dr. Douglas Lithgow married the only daughter of Sir Robert Murray, Bart., of Clermont, and of the late Lady Murray of Ardeleybury, Herts, soon after which he settled at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, where he held several Government appointments, and practised for several years. In 1881 he removed to London, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

LITTLE, The Rev. William John Knox, M.A., Canon of Worcester, is a son of Mr. John Little, of Stewartstown, co. Tyrone, and was born about 1839. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1862 as a third-class in the Classical Tripos, and proceeded M.A. in due course. He was successively assistant master in Lancaster and Sherborne Grammar Schools; curate of Christ Church, Lancaster; curate in charge of Turweston, Bucks; and curate of St. Thomas's, Regent Street. He was collated to the rectory of St. Alban's, Cheetwood, in 1875. In Sept., 1881, he was nominated by Mr. Gladstone to the canonry in Worcester Cathedral that had been vacated by the promotion of Canon Bradley to the Deanery of Westminster. Canon Knox Little is well known as a popular preacher of the High Church School. He is the author of "Characteristics of the Christain Life," "Meditations on the Three Hours' Agony of our Blessed Redeemer," "Motives of the Christian Life," and a volume of "Sermons," and some novels, one of which is "The Child of Stafferton," 1889. He married, in 1866, Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Gregson, of Moorlands, Lancashire.

LIVEING, George Downing, M.A., F.R.S., eldest son of Edward Liveing, of Nayland, Suffolk, surgeon, was born in 1827, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1850; M.A. 1853; and became in the same year Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College. He was one of the Cambridge Essayists, 1855. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1860; Professor of Chemistry in the University of Cambridge, 1861; and was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, 1879; and is J.P. for Cambridgeshire. Professor Liveing is joint author with Professor Dewar of "Ultra-Violet Spectra of the Elements," in the "Transactions" of the Royal Society, 1883; and of many papers on spectroscopic subjects in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society, the "Proceedings" of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and *Philosophical Magazine*; and of "Chemical Equilibrium the Result of the Dissipation of Energy," 1885.

LIVERPOOL, Bishop of. *See* RYLE, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN CHARLES.

LIVERSIDGE, Professor Archibald, M.A., F.R.S., President Royal Society of New South Wales, was educated at a private school, and by private tutors in science in London. He entered the Royal College of Chemistry and Royal School of Mines, London, 1866, and obtained a Royal Exhibition at these places in 1867; this privilege was tenable for three years with £50 per year and remission of all fees, equal to about £100 per annum in addition. At the same examination he obtained Medals in chemistry, mineralogy, and metallurgy. During his first year as student at the Royal College of Chemistry he was given charge of the Chemical Laboratory at the Royal School of Naval Architecture for one term, during the illness of the lecturer, and published his first paper on Supersaturated Saline Solutions. He was trained in Chemistry at the College of Chemistry under Professor Frankland, F.R.S., D.C.L., &c. He took the Associateship of the School of Mines, in Metallurgy and Mining, 1870, after having studied and passed in Physics under Professors Tyndall, Geology under Sir Andrew Ramsay, Mineralogy and Mining under Sir W. Warrington Smyth, Mechanics under Professors Willis and Goodeve, and Metallurgy under Dr. Percy. He also spent some time in Dr. Frankland's private chemical laboratory, as a senior student upon research work. In 1870 he obtained an open scholarship in science at Christ's College, Cambridge. During his first year at Cambridge he held the post of Demonstrator of Chemistry in the University Laboratory for two terms in the absence of Dr. Hicks. He was one of the first two students in the new Physiological Laboratory at Cambridge, just started by Professor Michael Foster, Secretary to the Royal Society. In 1872 he was offered the appointment of Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Sydney, and went out in September of that year. He was a representative Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, and a juror in chemistry and metallurgy. He has been a trustee of the Australian Museum, Sydney, since 1874, and during visits to Europe, America, &c., purchased most of the non-Australian mineral and geological collections which it possesses. Professor Liversidge has also been a member of the Sydney University Senate since 1878, and Dean of the Faculty of Science since the formation of that faculty in 1883. He made the chemical investigations upon the Sydney water supply for the Government in 1876; was one of the original members of the Board of Technical Education, and Hon. Secretary of the Royal Society of N.S.W. from 1874 to 1889, except when he was President in 1883-84. He was the President for 1889-90 (this being an annual office). He was elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Society, England, in 1882. He published a work on the minerals of N.S.W. in 1888, to show the progress made in the knowledge of the mineralogy of N.S.W during the first 100 years of its history. He originated the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, as a centennial record of the progress of the colonies. He has visited Tasmania and New Zealand three times, Fiji, Java, China, Japan, and the United States in 1887. Professor Archibald Liversidge is an Associate of the Royal School of Mines, London; Fellow of the Chemical Society, London; Fellow Inst. Chemistry of Gt. Brit. and Irel.; F.G.S.; F.L.S.; F.R.G.S.; Mem. Phy. Soc. London; Mem. Mineralogical Soc. Gt. Brit. and Irel.; Cor. Mem. Roy. Soc. Tas.; Cor. Mem. Senckenberg Institute, Frankfort; Cor. Mem. Soc. d'Acclimat. Mauritius; Hon. Fel. Roy. Hist. Soc. Lond.; Mem. Min. Soc. of France; Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Sydney; Editor of the Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales; and is the author of sixty-six scientific papers and reports on chemistry, mineralogy, &c.

LLANDAFF, Bishop of. *See* LEWIS, THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD.

LLOYD, The Right Rev. Daniel Lewis, M.A., Bishop of Bangor.

LLOYD, Edward, the famous tenor vocalist, was born in London in 1845. When seven years of age he entered Westminster Abbey choir. Afterwards he became solo tenor at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Mr. Lloyd sang in Novello's Concerts in 1867, and at the Gloucester Festival in 1871, where he attracted much attention by his part in Bach's "Passion." In 1888 he went on a tour in America, and sang in the Cincinnati Festival. In the same year he sang also in the Handel Festival; and was principal tenor in the Leeds Musical Festival in 1889.

LOCH, Sir Henry Brougham, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Chief Commissioner at the Cape. In his diplomatic career he was taken prisoner during the war with China; and, with Mr. Boulby, the *Times* correspondent, was carried about in a cage by his captors, and exhibited to the natives. After his liberation he returned to England, and was appointed Governor of the Isle of Man, and subsequently Governor of Victoria; and, in 1889, was appointed to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson as Chief Commissioner at the Cape.

LOCKER, Arthur, the youngest son of the late Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, was born in Greenwich Hospital, July 2, 1828. He was educated at Charterhouse and at Pembroke College, Oxford (B.A. 1851). He entered a merchant's office in Liverpool, and afterwards led a life of varied experience in Australia and India. Returning home in

1861, he resolved to devote himself to literature, and since that time has written the following works of fiction: "Sir Goodwin's Folly," 1864; "Sweet Seventeen," 1866; "Stephen Scudamore," 1868, containing some of his Australian experiences; "On a Coral Reef," 1869; and "The Village Surgeon," 1874. Mr. Arthur Locker has also been a frequent contributor to magazine literature, and between 1865 and 1870 wrote a large number of literary reviews for the *Times*. In 1870 he became editor of the *Graphic* (a post which he still retains), and to this journal he has contributed several highly popular poems and Christmas stories. Mr. Locker married first, in 1856, Mary Jane (who died 1889), youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant J. W. Rouse, R.N., of Greenwich Hospital, by whom he has two sons surviving; and secondly, in 1890, Catharine Sarah, daughter of the late J. H. Chilcott, and widow of J. H. Carpenter. His younger son, William Algernon, educated at Charterhouse and Merton College, Oxford (B.A. 1886), was from 1886 to 1889 on the literary staff of the *Globe*, and in the latter year was appointed assistant-editor of the *Graphic*.

LOCKER-LAMPSON, Frederick, was born in 1821. His father, Mr. E. H. Locker, F.R.S., was a Civil Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and founded the Naval Gallery there. Mr. Locker's grandfather was Captain William Locker, R.N., Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Mr. Locker was for some years in the Admiralty, as Précis Writer. He has contributed reviews to the *Times*, and is the author of "London Lyrics" and "Patchwork." In 1867 he edited the "Lyra Elegantiarum," with an essay prefixed. Mr. Locker is also known for his collection of drawings by the Old Masters, and for his library of rare Elizabethan literature, of which he has printed a *Catalogue raisonné*. He married first a sister of the late Earl of Elgin, and secondly the daughter of the late Sir Curtis Lampson, Bart., of Rowfant, after whose death Mr. Locker added the name of Lampson to his own.

LOCKHART, William Ewart, R.S.A., was born in Dumfriesshire on Feb. 14, 1846. He exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy at the early age of fourteen, and a few years later in the Royal Academy. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1870. Eight years later, in 1878, Mr. Lockhart was made a full Academician. He is the representative of the Scottish Academy among the Trustees of the British Institution, and is a Member of the Royal Water-Colour Society. In June, 1887, Mr. Lockhart was commissioned by Her Majesty the Queen to paint, for the royal galleries at Windsor, a picture of the "Jubilee Celebration in Westminster Abbey," which large work engrossed his whole attention for almost three years. His principal works exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy are: "Priscilla," 1870; "Don Quixote," 1875; "Gil Blas," 1878; "Alnaschar," 1879; "Cardinal Beaton," 1881; "The Cid," 1882; "Swineherd," 1885; "Church Lottery," 1886; "Glaucus," 1887; and "The Jubilee Celebration in Westminster Abbey," 1887.

LOCKROY, Edward Simon, a French journalist and politician, born in Paris, July 18, 1840, studied painting under Eugène Giraud, and at the École des Beaux Arts. He accompanied M. Renan as Secretary on his archæological tour through Judea and Palestine, 1860–64, and took part, under Garibaldi, in the expedition of Sicily. On his return to France he made his *début* in journalism and wrote for the *Figaro*, the *Diable à Quatre*, and the *Rappel*. For these articles he was condemned to four months' imprisonment, and fined 3,000 francs. During the siege of Paris he was chief of a battalion of the National Guard, and on Feb. 8, 1871, was elected to represent the Seine in the National Assembly, and voted against the preliminaries of peace. After the insurrection of the 18th March, he was arrested in the environs of Paris, taken first to Versailles, and then to Chartres, but was liberated in June, without a trial. On July 23 following he was elected a Member of the Municipal Council of Paris. He then became editor of the *Peuple Souverain*, a popular political journal, and for an article entitled "Mort aux traîtres," he was tried and acquitted; but a few days afterwards, owing to a noisy duel with M. Paul de Cassagnac, he and his adversary were condemned to eight days' imprisonment. On March 27, 1873, he was again condemned to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs for an article "La Libération du Territoire." During his imprisonment M. Lockroy was elected representative for the department of Bouches du Rhône by 55,830 votes. At the general election in Feb., 1876, he was returned simultaneously for the 17th arrondissement of Paris and for Aix, and was one of the 363 deputies who refused a vote of confidence in the Broglie cabinet. In 1883 he acted with M. Floquet in carrying through his Exile Bill. M. Lockroy was Minister of

Commerce under the M. de Freycinet in 1886, and of Public Instruction in 1888 under M. Floquet; and in 1886 was charged with the organization of the International Exhibition of 1889. M. Lockroy has published several volumes, composed mainly of articles contributed to various journals: "Les Aigles du Capitole," 1869; "La Commune et l'Assemblée," 1871; "L'Isle Révoltée," 1877; "Ahmed-le-Boucher," 1887.

LOCKWOOD, Frank, Q.C., M.P., was born in 1846, and was educated at Cambridge; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1872; Q.C., 1882; Bencher, 1886. He was appointed one of the Commissioners to inquire into corrupt practices at Chester, 1880; made Recorder of Sheffield, 1884; and elected Liberal Member for York, 1885. He appeared, in company with other eminent counsel, on behalf of the Irish Party before the Parnell Commission. He is an accomplished caricaturist, and, in 1889, he illustrated Mr. C. J. Darling's facetious legal work, "Scintillæ Juris."

LOCKYER, Joseph Norman, F.R.S., born at Rugby, May 17, 1836, was educated in various private schools in England, and on the continent. He was appointed to the War Office in 1857, and from Lord de Grey received the appointment of editor of *Army Regulations* in 1865, and, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., placed the legislation of the War Office on an improved basis. In 1870 he was appointed Secretary of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science, and on the termination of the labours of that commission was transferred to the Science and Art Department. Mr. Lockyer is known as a worker in astronomy and physics, a large contributor to scientific literature, and a lecturer on scientific subjects. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1860, and he contributed an important paper on "The Planet Mars" to the Memoirs of that Society. About that time he began telescopic observations of the sun, and in 1866 proposed a method for observing the red flames without an eclipse, which method he and M. Janssen independently applied in 1868. To commemorate this discovery a Medal was struck by the French Government in 1872. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1869, and independently, and in conjunction with Dr. Frankland, announced many important solar and physical discoveries to the Society in that and the following years. He was chief of the English Government Eclipse Expedition to Sicily in 1870, and to India in 1871, and was elected Rede Lecturer to the University of Cambridge in 1871, and Bakerian Lecturer to the Royal Society for the year 1874, in which year he also received the Rumford Medal from that body. On Jan. 29, 1875, the Paris Academy of Sciences elected him a corresponding member in the Section of Astronomy. Mr. Lockyer has published "Elementary Lessons in Astronomy," "Contributions to Solar Physics," 1873; "The Spectroscope and its Applications," 1873; "Primer of Astronomy," 1874; "Studies in Spectrum Analysis," 1878; and "Star Gazing, Past and Present," 1878; "The History of a Star," appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*, for Nov., 1889. He was Bakerian Lecturer in 1888, and inaugurated the series of Saturday afternoon lectures at South Kensington in 1889. He is a foreign member of several academies and scientific bodies, and is a Knight of the Brazilian Order of the Rose.

LODGE, Professor Oliver Joseph, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., was born on June 12, 1851, at Penkhull, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, and is the son of Oliver and Grace Lodge, and grandson of Rev. Oliver Lodge, of Barking, Essex, and of the Rev. Joseph Heath, of Lucton, Herefordshire. At the age of eight he went to Newport Grammar School, in the house of Rev. John Heawood; with whom also, when rector of Combs, Suffolk, he was under private tuition, between the ages of twelve and fourteen. At fourteen he was taken into business to help his father, who was in failing health, and he continued in business till the age of twenty-one; matriculating at the London University and taking honours in Physics at the intermediate B.Sc., by evening work. He also obtained a winter's work at the Chemical Laboratory, South Kensington. In 1872 he was *proxime accessit* to a scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in the same winter went to University College, London, to study mathematics. He took the D.Sc. degree in 1877, lectured on Physics at the Bedford College (for ladies), became Assistant Professor of Physics at University College, London, and, during Professor Clifford's illness, took charge of most of his classes. In 1880 he was appointed Professor of Physics at the University College, then just established in Liverpool. This office he continues to hold. In 1887 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1888 the honorary LL.D. of St. Andrews University was conferred upon him. His writings are a text-book of "Elementary Mechanics," 1877; and "Modern Views of Electricity," 1889. His scientific papers have appeared mostly in the *Philosophical Magazine.* Recently he has written considerably in *Nature* and the *Electrician;* occasionally also in the *Engineer.* He has lectured at the London Institution on "Electricity and Light," and on "The Ether and its Functions;" also at the British Association at Montreal on "Dust;" and at the Royal Institution on the "Deposition of Dust Fume and Fog by Electricity," and on "The Leyden Jar." His recent work has been connected with the alternating character of Lightning and other discharges, and with the propagation of electro-magnetic waves.

LOEWE, The Rev. Dr. Louis, was born at Zülz, in Prussian Silesia, in 1809, and educated at Rosenberg, in Silesia, subsequently at the theological colleges, of Lissa, Nicholsburg, and Presburg, and the University of Berlin. He was appointed in 1839 Hebrew Lecturer and Oriental linguist to the late Duke of Sussex; in 1856, Head Master of the Jews' College, Finsbury Square; in 1858, Examiner for Oriental Languages to the Royal College of Preceptors; and in 1868, Principal and Director of Sir Moses Montefiore's Theological College at Ramsgate. Dr. Loewe travelled under the auspices of the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Northumberland (then Lord Prudhoe), the Earl of Munster, and the late Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, in the years 1836, 1837, 1838, in Egypt, Nubia, part of Ethiopia, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Asia Minor, and Greece, for the cultivation of the study of the Arabic, Coptic, Nubian Turkish, and Circassian languages and literature, and accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., on nine of his philanthropic missions to the East, and on four to Russia, Poland, Roumania, and Rome. He has published "The Origin of the Egyptian Language proved by the Analysis of that and the Hebrew," in the *Asiatic Journal,* 1837; "Briefe aus dem Orient" (Letters from the East), in Dr. Philippson's *Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums,* No. 18-79 in 18 numbers, Leipzig, 1839; a translation of J. B. Levinsohn's "Éfés Dámmîm," a series of conversations at Jerusalem between a patriarch of the Greek Church and a chief Rabbi of the Jews, London, 1841; a translation of the Rev. David Nieto's "Máttéh Dán," being a supplement to the book "Kuzári," 1842; "Observations on a Unique Cufic Gold Coin," issued by Al-Aamir Beákhcám Allah, Abû Ali Manzour Ben Mustali, tenth caliph of the Fatimite dynasty, London, 1849; "A Dictionary of the Circassian Language," in two parts, English-Circassian-Turkish and Circassian-English-Turkish, 1854; "Memoir on the Lemlein Medal," 1857; besides numerous "Discourses" and papers in the Transactions of learned societies.

LOFTIE, Rev. William John, F.S.A., was born at Tandragee, in the county Armagh, 1839, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1864. Subsequently he turned to literature, writing first on antiquarian subjects in the *People's Magazine* (S.P.C.K.), of which he became editor in 1872. Elected F.S.A. in 1872, he published a "Century of Bibles," and in 1873 "The Latin Year," a collection of hymns. After holding temporary Church appointments he became Assistant Minister of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, 1871, and in 1879 published "Memorials of the Savoy;" meanwhile, having spent some winters on the Nile, he wrote "A Ride in Egypt," and has since published "An Essay of Scarabs," and written papers in the *Archæological Journal* on "Egyptology." Being also a student of old prints, he published, in 1877, a catalogue of the works of Hans Sebald Beham. He became connected with the *Guardian* in 1870, and was a weekly contributor for six years. In 1874 he joined the staff of the *Saturday Review,* and has written on art and archæology in the *Portfolio,* the *Magazine of Art,* and many other periodicals. The "Art at Home Series," begun in 1877, resulted in the issue of twelve volumes, by various writers, including Mrs. Loftie Mr. Andrew Lang, Mrs. Oliphant, and Mr. Walter Pollock. He then turned his attention to municipal antiquities, and besides a short guide entitled "Through London," and other books, has published two editions of "A History of London;" "Windsor," "Kensington, Picturesque and Historical," "Westminster Abbey," and has written a volume on the "City" for Mr. E. A. Freeman's series of "Historic Towns," and the authorised "Guide to the Tower," for the Government, of which 10,000 copies were sold in the first three weeks. Besides these literary labours, he was one of the founders of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

LOFTUS, The Right Hon. Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer, G.C.B., P.C., commonly called **Lord Augustus Loftus,** the fourth son of the second Marquis of Ely, by the daughter of Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart., was born in 1817, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. Entering the Diplomatic Service, he was appointed Attaché at Berlin in 1837, and paid Attaché at Stuttgart in 1844. He accompanied Sir Stratford Canning (afterwards Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe) on his special mission to the Courts of Berlin, Vienna, Munich and Athens, in March, 1848. He was appointed Secretary of the Legation, at Stuttgart in 1852; and in Berlin in 1853; and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Vienna in March, 1858. He was appointed by the Queen to represent Her Majesty at the marriage of His Serene Highness Prince Leiningen with the Princess Mary of Baden, at Carlsruhe, in Aug., 1858. In Dec., 1860, he was transferred to Berlin. On the elevation of the Mission in Berlin to the rank of an Embassy, he was transferred, Oct. 28, 1862, to Munich, which was on that occasion raised to the rank of a First-class Mission. He was created a K.C.B., Dec. 12, 1862; was promoted to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, Jan. 19, 1866; and was made a G.C.B., July 6, 1866. He was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the North German Confederation, Feb. 24, 1868; was sworn a Privy Councillor, Nov. 11, 1868; and was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia, Oct. 16, 1871. The latter post he held till Feb., 1879, when he was appointed Governor of New South Wales; a post which is now held by The Right Hon. The Earl of Jersey.

LOISINGER, Fräulein Amalia, lately a singer at the Darmstadt Court Theatre, now the wife of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, whom she married in Feb., 1889, was born at Pressburg, April 18, 1865, and is of humble origin. Her father, who died a short time ago, was valet to the Austrian Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Martin Signorini, and her mother, who is still alive, is a native of Bruneck, in the Tyrol. Fräulein Loisinger received her musical training at Pressburg, and made her first appearance in public at a concert in Vienna in 1880. In 1883 she took up her residence at Prague, where she and her mother occupied a modest apartment in the Carolinenthal suburb. There she lived for two years, continuing her studies and occasionally singing at concerts. Her rich and captivating voice, her beautiful face, and her blameless life soon made her a general favourite, and, although disinclined to enter on a theatrica career, she yielded to her mother's wishes, and early in 1885, accepted an engagement for the town theatre of Troppau, in Silesia. From April 16 to May 17 in the same year, she played at Linz, where she appeared, with great success, as Eva in the "Meistersinger," and Zerlina in "Don Juan;" and in several other parts. From Linz she went to Leipzic, and then to Darmstadt where she obtained an engagement at a salary of 4000m. (equal to £200) for the first year, 5000m. for the second year, and 6000m. for the third year. Her next engagement was to Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

LONDON, Bishop of. Temple, The Right Rev. Frederick.

LONDONDERRY, Marquis of, The Right Hon. Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest Stewart, son of the fifth Marquis, was born in 1852, and educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. As Viscount Castlereagh, he unsuccessfully contested South Kensington in 1874, and Montgomery District in 1877, and sat for County Down from 1878 to 1884. On the death of his father in 1884 he succeeded to the title, and on the formation of Lord Salisbury's second administration in 1886, was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He married the eldest daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and is the owner of extensive collieries in Durham.

LONG, Edwin, R.A., artist, born in 1839, is noted principally for his imaginative conceptions of scenes from Oriental antiquity. The following are some of his best known paintings:—"The Babylonian Slave Market," 1875; "The Pool of Bethesda," 1876; "An Egyptian Feast," 1877; "Gods and their Makers," 1878; "Esther and Vashti," 1879; "An Assyrian Captive," 1880; "Diana or Christ," 1881; "Why Tarry the Wheels of his Chariots?" 1882; "Merab and Michal," and "Anno Domini," 1883; "Judith and Thisbe," 1884; "Pharaoh's Daughter," 1886; and "La Pia de'Tolomei," 1890.

LONGLEY, Sir Henry, K.C.B., son of the late Archbishop Longley, was educated at Rugby and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1856, M.A. in 1859, and B.C.L. in 1863. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1860, and after going the Northern Circuit for a short time, ultimately practised at the equity Bar and as a conveyancer. He was appointed a Poor Law Inspector in 1868, and was in charge of the Metropolitan

Poor Law District from 1872-74. In the latter year, he was appointed third Charity Commissioner upon the transfer of the duties of the Endowed Schools Commissioner to the Charity Commission. He was appointed Second Charity Commissioner in 1879, and Chief Charity Commissioner in July, 1885, upon the death of Sir W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I. Sir H. Longley was created C.B. in 1887, and K.C.B. in 1889; he is the author of a report on the Local Government Board made in 1873, on "Poor Law Administration in London, with special reference to the disposal by Boards of Guardians of Applications for Relief."

LONGSTREET, Gen. James, was born in South Carolina in 1821; graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1842; and was on duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and on the Mexican frontier till 1846; took part in the Mexican war, 1846-48, where he was wounded; attained the rank of Captain and a Major's brevet; served subsequently in Texas, and as Paymaster in the U. S. army, being promoted Major on the staff in 1858. He resigned his commission to take part with the South in the civil war, June 1, 1861; was appointed to the command of the 4th Brigade of Gen. Beauregard's first corps, near Centreville. He was in command in the affair at Blackburn's ford, July 18, 1861; and engaged in the battle of Bull Run, July 21. He commanded the Confederate troops engaged in the battle of Williamsburg, May 6, 1862; and commanded the left wing of the Confederate army in the battle of Chilpamanga, Sept. 20, 1863. In the latter part of 1861 he was made Major-General, and won reputation under Gen. Lee, in the campaigns against McClellan, Pope, Burnside, and Meade. After the battle of Sharpsburg, 1862, Longstreet was promoted to the command of a corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. He took an active part in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3. He was also conspicuous in the campaign of the Wilderness, May 1-6, 1864, where he was severely wounded; but recovered in time to lead his corps during the siege of Petersburg. He surrendered with Gen. Lee, in April, 1865. After the war, Gen. Longstreet acted zealously for the restoration of harmony between the two sections. Having been amnestied by President Johnson, he was so cordial towards the Administration that President Grant appointed him surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. In 1875 he took up his residence in Georgia, and in 1880 was sent as Minister to Turkey, where he remained until 1881. He was subsequently U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Georgia, but at present holds no official position. He resides at Gainsville, Georgia.

LOPES, The Right Hon. Sir Henry Charles, P.C., Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, third son of the late Ralph Lopes, the second baronet of Maristow, Devon, by Susan Gibbs, eldest daughter of the late A. Ludlow, Esq., of Heywood House, Wiltshire, was born at Devonport, Oct. 3, 1828, and received his education at Winchester School, and at Balliol College, Oxford (B.A., 1850). He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, June 7, 1852, and for some time he practised as an equity draughtsman and a conveyancer. In 1857 he joined the Western circuit, of which he became, in course of time, the leading "stuff gown." Mr. Lopes was made Recorder of Exeter in 1867, obtained his silk gown in 1869, and was elected a Bencher of his Inn shortly afterwards. In April, 1868, he was returned to the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, as member for Launceston. He was re-elected in Dec., 1868, and he continued to sit for that borough till Jan., 1874. The Warrington Park property having in the meantime changed hands, it then became necessary for Mr. Lopes either to oppose the new owner or to seek for another seat. Choosing the latter alternative, he determined to stand for Frome, near which borough he had a residence and property. After a severe contest he was returned by 642 votes, against 557 recorded in favour of Mr. Willans, the Liberal candidate. He continued to represent Frome until his elevation to the judicial bench. Mr. Lopes was a frequent speaker in the House of Commons, and he succeeded in carrying through that House a Jury Bill containing more than a hundred sections, but there was not sufficient time to get it passed by the House of Peers. On Nov. 3, 1876, Mr. Lopes accepted the vacant judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Archibald, and very shortly afterwards he received the honour of knighthood. In Nov., 1876, on the death of his maternal uncle, Sir Henry Lopes became the owner of Heywood, near Westbury, Wiltshire, a place which had been for many years in his mother's family, and where he now resides. On Dec. 1, 1885, he was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, and subsequently sworn of the Privy Council. In 1854 he married Cordelia Lucy, daughter of Erving

Clarke, Esq., of Efford Manor, near Plymouth, and thus became connected with the old Cornish families of Molesworth and Trelawny. Sir Henry was Treasurer of the Inner Temple for the year 1890; and is a Member of the Council of Legal Education.

LORNE, Sir John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, G.C.M.G., called by courtesy the MARQUIS OF, is the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, and was born at Stafford House, London, in 1845. He was elected M.P. for Argyllshire, in the Liberal interest, in Feb., 1868, and in Dec. of the same year he became private secretary to his father at the India Office. He married the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, on March 21, 1871. The marriage ceremony was performed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Oxford, and Worcester. He was created a knight of the Thistle in 1872. A trifling work, by the Marquis of Lorne, entitled "A Trip to the Tropics, and Home through America," was published in 1867. It was followed by "Guido and Lita: a Tale of the Riviera," a poem, 1875; and "The Psalms literally rendered in Verse," 1877. In July, 1878, he accepted the post of Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, in succession to Lord Dufferin. He was soon afterwards created a Knight Grand Cross of the order of SS. Michael and George. Accompanied by the Princess Louise, he proceeded to Canada (Nov. 1878), where he had an enthusiastic reception. His term of office (during which he had travelled very extensively throughout the Dominion) expired in 1883, when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Lansdowne. He has since written on Imperial Federation and on many public topics. At the General Election in 1885, Lord Lorne contested Hampstead as a Liberal, against Sir Henry Holland, but was defeated by a large majority.

LOSSING, Benson John, LL.D., born at Beekman, New York, Feb. 12, 1813. After working some years at watchmaking, he became, in 1835, joint owner and editor of the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph*. He soon added to this a semi-monthly literary journal called the *Poughkeepsie Casket*, and studied wood engraving and drawing, to be able to illustrate it. Later on he settled in New York as a wood-engraver, and for two years (1838-40) edited the *Family Magazine*, the first fully illustrated periodical in America. In 1841 his "Outline History of the Fine Arts" was published. In 1847 he wrote "Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-six," and in 1848, "Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence." His "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution" followed in 1851, and a large number of other popular historical and biographical works by him have since appeared. Besides these, he has contributed to *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals, a number of papers, and is a very industrious collector of documents relating to American history. He is the author of a fully illustrated "History of the Civil War;" a "Cyclopædia of United States History;" and is now (1890) engaged on a three-volume work entitled "A History of the City of New York, Political, Social, Commercial, and Industrial." He has also in preparation, a "Cyclopædia of Universal History." In 1873 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan.

LOUIS IV. (Frederick William Louis Charles), K.G., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, eldest son of Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, by a cousin of the King of Prussia, was born Sept. 12, 1837, is a captain of the 1st regiment of the Prussian Guard, and colonel of a regiment of hussars. He married the Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, July 1, 1862, when an allowance of £6,000 a year was settled on the bride-elect, together with £30,000 as a dowry. The Queen granted him the prefix of "His Royal Highness," and created him a Knight of the Garter. This is not the first matrimonial connection contracted between the present reigning family of England and the House of Hesse, an aunt of Queen Victoria, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III., having married the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. His Royal Highness succeeded to the Grand-Dukedom on the death of his uncle, Louis III., June 13, 1877, and was left a widower on Dec. 14, 1878. Some years later he morganatically married Madame de Kolomine, but after a short time divorced her. The Grand Duke has had seven children:—(1) Victoria Elizabeth Mathilde Alberte Marie, born at Windsor, April 5, 1863 (married April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis, of Battenberg); (2) Elizabeth Alexandra Louise Alice, born at Bessungen, Nov. 1, 1864 (married June 15, 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge-Alexandrovitch of Russia); (3) Irène Marie Louise Anna, born at Darmstadt, July 11, 1866 (married May 24, 1888, to Prince Henry of Prussia); (4) Ernest Louis Charles Albert, born Nov. 25, 1868; (5) Friedrich Wilhelm August Victoria

Leopold Ludwig, born Oct. 7, 1870, accidentally killed, May 29, 1873; (6) Alice Victoria Helena Louise Beatrix, born June 5, 1872; and (7) Marie Victoria Feodore Leopoldine, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

LOVÉN, Sven, Ph.D., Foreign Member of the Royal Society, and Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and G.C. Pole Star, is a Swedish naturalist, who was born at Stockholm, Jan. 6, 1809, graduated D. Phil. at the University of Lund in 1829, and after a year in Berlin, 1830-31, devoted himself to the study of zoology. He made several voyages on the coasts of Scandinavia, in 1837, extended to Spitzbergen, and in 1841 was appointed Keeper of the Department of Lower Evertebrates in the Swedish State Museum of Natural History at Stockholm. He is the author of several memoirs, all published by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, as: On "Evadne," 1835; on "Campanularia and Syncoryne," 1836; on the "Progress of Zoology, Evertebrate Animals," three vols., 1840-1849; on the "Marine Mollusca of Scandinavia," 1846; on the "Development of the Lamellibranchiates," 1848; on "Glacial marine Crustacea surviving in the lakes of Sweden," 1862; on "Echinoidea," 1874; on "Pourtalesia," 1873; on "The Species of Echinoidea described by Linnæus," 1887; on "Echinoconidæ," 1888.

LOW, The Hon. Seth, LL.D., was born at Brooklyn, New York, Jan. 18, 1850. He graduated at Columbia College (New York City) in 1870, and immediately entered the mercantile house of his father, in which in 1875 he became a partner. In 1881 he was nominated as an independent (reform) candidate for the mayoralty of his native city and was elected. He served for two terms (1882-1885), and during his administration accomplished much in purifying municipal politics. On leaving that office he again became engaged in active business until his election in 1889 as the successor of the late Dr. F. A. P. Barnard to the Presidency of Columbia College, of which he was already a trustee. Mr. Low has been for a number of years a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; is President of the Archæological Institute of America; a Vice-President of the New York Academy of Sciences; was the founder and first President of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities; and one of the organizers and the first President of the Young Men's Republican Club of Brooklyn. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of the State of New York in 1889, and by Harvard University in 1890.

LOWE, Major-General Sir Drury Curzon Drury, K.C.B., son of the late Mr. William Drury Lowe, by the Hon. Caroline Esther Curzon, daughter of the second Lord Scarsdale, was born in 1830. He entered the army in 1854, became Captain in 1856, Major in 1862, Lieut.-Colonel in 1866, Colonel in 1871, and Major-General in 1881. He served with the 17th Lancers in the Crimea, from June 18, 1855, including the battle of the Tchernaya, the siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal with Clasp, and Turkish Medal); also in the Indian campaign of 1858-59, including the pursuit of the rebel forces under Tantia Topee, and the action of Zeerapore (Medal with Clasp for Central India). He commanded the 17th Lancers and the Cavalry of the 2nd Division in the Zulu war of 1879, and led the charge at the conclusion of the battle of Ulundi, in which he was wounded (C.B., Medal with Clasp). He served in the Boer war of 1881, under Sir Evelyn Wood in command of the Cavalry Brigade; served in the Egyptian War of 1882 in command of the Cavalry Division, and was present at the engagements of El Magfar, Mahsama, the two actions at Kassasin, and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, immediately after which he commenced a forced march with the Cavalry by which he obtained possession of Cairo, the surrender of its citadel, and of the rebel chief Arabi (six times mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, K.C.B., Medal with Clasp, 2nd Class of the Osmanieh, and Khedive's Star).

LOWE, The Rev. Edward Clarke, D.D., born at Everton, near Liverpool, Dec. 15, 1823, youngest son of S. Lowe, Esq., solicitor, formerly of Whitchurch, Salop, and subsequently of Liverpool, was educated at Liverpool at a private school, and afterwards at Oxford, where he entered under Rev. W. Jacobson (who became Bishop of Chester), at Magdalene Hall in 1842, whence he was elected to the Bible Clerkship at Lincoln College in June, 1844, where he was a pupil of the late Mark Pattison. He graduated B.A. in 1846, in the third class, and the following year became Second Master of the King's School, Ottery St. Mary, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Philpotts in September of the same year, and priest in September of the year following. In 1849 he joined, at Shoreham, the Rev. N. Woodard, who had just begun his effort to found, by public boarding schools, a system of Church of England education for the middle classes. In Jan., 1850, he opened, as Head Master at Hurstpierpoint, the first middle school of the system, and remained in that office till the end of 1872, when he was appointed Provost of the Midland district of St. Nicholas' College, an office which he still retains, being head of the Society of SS. Mary and John of Lichfield, in union with St. Nicholas' College, and directing the large schools at Denstone and Ellesmere for boys, and two for girls at Abbots Bromley, as well as a boys' day-school at Dewsbury. In Sept., 1873, he was preferred to a Canonry in Ely Cathedral, upon a vacancy falling to the Crown, *sede vacante;* and since 1880 up to the present time has represented the Chapter as Proctor in Convocation. He has published several small educational works; among others, "Porta Latina," Erasmus College Series, "An English Primer," and an annotated edition of G. Herbert's "Church Porch."

LOWE, Edward Joseph, F.R.S., elder surviving son of the late Alfred Lowe, Esq., J.P., of Highfield, near Nottingham, was born at Highfield, Nov. 11, 1825; and in 1840 began that valuable series of daily meteorological observations which were continued to April, 1882. In 1846 he published "A Treatise on Atmospheric Phenomena." About 1848 he assisted the late Professor Baden Powell in the meteor observations for the British Association, and was the first to point out the convergence of meteors to a point in the heavens. "Prognostications of the Weather," a small work by him, appeared in 1849. In 1850 he became a member of the Royal Meteorological Society, of which he was one of the founders. In 1853 he wrote two valuable local works, entitled "The Climate of Nottinghamshire," and "The Conchology of Nottinghamshire." In the same year he likewise assisted the late Professor Edward Forbes in the compilation of his work on "British Mollusca," and issued the first parts of the well-known "Natural History of British and Exotic Ferns." His next work, on "British Grasses," appeared in 1858, and he subsequently wrote two other botanical works on "Beautiful-leaved Plants," and "New and Rare Ferns," in 1861 and 1862; and "Our Native Ferns," in 1865. His last work, entitled the "Chronology of the Seasons," is yet in progress, the first part only having been issued. In 1860 he was one of those who accompanied the Government expedition to Spain for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse, and was placed in charge of the meteorological departments in the Santander district. In 1866 he was local secretary to the British Association. In 1868 he was president of the Nottingham Literary and Philosophical Society. Besides being the author of the works enumerated, Mr. Lowe has contributed many papers on scientific subjects to various learned societies, and to the British Association; and he sends daily meteorological telegrams to the Board of Trade, and synchronous meteorological observations to the United States Government. He was the inventor of the dry powder tests for the ozone observations used in the scientific balloon ascents. He was also the discoverer of an entirely new and distinct species of British worm, the Megascolex rigida (*Baird*); has been the raiser of many abnormal British ferns; and has succeeded in producing hybrids between *Polystichum aculeatum* and *P. angulare.* Since 1886 he has devoted his time to discoveries in hybridization of ferns, and flowering-plants, and has just published a "Handbook on the Varieties of British Ferns." For some years past Mr. Lowe has been a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Nottinghamshire, and a Commissioner of Income Tax. In 1882 he went to reside at Shirenewton Hall, near Chepstow, which estate he purchased from Lord Kintour. He is now a Justice of the Peace, Deputy-Lieutenant, and Income Tax Commissioner for Monmouthshire. He is a Fellow of the Royal, the Royal Astronomical, the Geological, the Linnæan, the Royal Meteorological, and the Royal Horticultural Societies.

LOWELL, The Hon. James Russell, LL.D., D.C.L., was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Feb. 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838, and studied law, but soon abandoned law for literature. Before leaving college he published a class poem. A volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled "A Year's Life," appeared in 1841; a new collection containing a "Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," and others, in 1844; "Conversations on some of the Old Poets," containing a series of well-studied criticisms, both in prose and verse, giving indications of Mr. Lowell's interest in the various political and philanthropic questions of the day, and of his attachment to those principles of which he has since been the champion, in 1845; a third collection of poems, and "The Vision of Sir Launfal," founded on a legend of the search for the San Graal, in 1848; "A Fable for Critics," in which he satirically passes in review the literati of the United States; and his most remarkable work, "The Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written by "Hosea Biglow" in the Yankee dialect, in 1848. "Fireside Travels," including graphic papers on Cambridge in old times, and the second series of the "Biglow Papers," appeared in 1864. In 1869 he published "Under the Willows, and other Poems;" and near the close of the same year, "The Cathedral," an epic poem; in 1870, a collected volume of essays, entitled "Among my Books;" and in 1871, "My Study Windows." "Three Memorial Poems" appeared in 1876; and in 1881, a new edition of his complete works in 5 vols. was issued. In 1855 he succeeded Longfellow as Professor of Modern Languages and Belles-Lettres in Harvard College. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him in 1873, by the English University of Oxford, and that of LL.D. by Cambridge in 1874. The latter degree he has received also from St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Harvard, and Bologna. From 1857 to 1862 he was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and he had previously been connected editorially or otherwise with *The Pioneer*, a magazine of high character, the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, *Putnam's Monthly;* and from 1864 to 1866 was editor of the *North American Review*. He has also been a lecturer before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on the British poets. Towards the close of 1874 he was offered the post of Minister to Russia, which he declined; but in 1877 accepted that of Minister to Spain; from which he was transferred in Jan., 1880, to that of Minister to Great Britain. On the change of administration in 1885 he resigned this position and returned to the United States. The speeches which he delivered in this country were republished in 1887 under the title of "Democracy and other Addresses." A new edition of his works in 10 vols. has just been published. Though a life-long Republican, Mr. Lowell supported the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland for re-election to the Presidency in 1888. During the Slavery agitation, prior to the Civil War, he was a prominent advocate for its abolition, and has been equally outspoken in more recent years in urging the reform of the Civil Service.

LOWELL, Percival, son of Augustus Lowell and Katharine Bigelow (Lawrence) Lowell, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, March 13, 1855; and took his degree at Harvard University in 1876. He has travelled considerably, especially in the Far East. While in Japan, in 1883, he was appointed Foreign Secretary and Counsellor to the Korean Special Mission to the United States, the first to go from Korea to a Western Power. He returned to Korea with the mission the same year, and spent the winter of 1883-4 in Söul, its capital. He published, in 1885, "Chosön, a Sketch of Korea;" in 1888, "The Soul of the Far East," and poems in *Scribner's Magazine*, and lectured before the Q.B.K. Society at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Japan.

LOWTHER, The Right Hon. James, M.P., younger son of Sir Charles Hugh Lowther, Bart., by Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D., Rector of Easington-cum-Liverton, Yorkshire, was born at Swillington-House, Leeds, in 1840, and educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1862; M.A., 1866). He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1864. The next year he was elected M.P. for York in the Conservative interest, and continued to sit for that city until 1880. He unsuccessfully contested East Cumberland in February, 1881, and in September of the same year was elected Member for North Lincolnshire, which constituency he represented until Nov., 1885. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board from Aug. to Dec., 1868, and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Feb., 1874, till Feb., 1878, when he was appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland, which office he held until the resignation of Lord Beaconsfield's Government in May, 1880. He unsuccessfully contested the East Lindsey Division of Lincolnshire, Nov., 1885, also North Cumberland at the General Election of 1886; but was returned for the Isle of Thanet Division of Kent in June, 1888. Mr. Lowther is a magistrate, deputy-lieutenant, and county alderman for the North Riding of York.

LOYSON, Charles, known as PÈRE HYACINTHE, was born at Orleans in 1827, was educated at Pau, by private professors, where his father was Rector of the University. His mother was of the noble family Burnier-Fontonel, of the Chateau de Reiquier, Savoy. In 1845 he entered Saint-Sulpice, was ordained priest after five years of theological study, taught philosophy at the great Seminary at Avignon, and theology at that of Nantes, and officiated in his ecclesiastical capacity at St. Sulpice, in Paris. He afterwards spent two years in the convent of the Carmelites at Lyons, entered that Order, and attracted much attention by his preaching at the Lycée of that city. In June, 1869, Père Hyacinthe delivered before the International League of Peace an address, in which he spoke of the Jewish religion, the Catholic religion, and the Protestant religion, as being "the three great religions of civilized peoples." This expression elicited severe censures from the Catholic press. On Sept. 20 of the same year Père Hyacinthe published his famous Manifesto, addressed to the General of the Bare-footed Carmelites at Rome, but evidently intended for the governing powers of the Church, in which he protested against the "sacrilegious perversion of the Gospel," and went on to say:—"It is my profound conviction that if France in particular, and the Latin races in general, are given up to social, moral, and religious anarchy, the principal cause is not Catholicism itself, but the manner in which Catholicism has for a long time been understood and practised." This manifesto against the alleged abuses in the Church created intense excitement, not only in France, but throughout the civilized world, and the young monk was hailed as a powerful ally by all the open opponents of the Papacy. Soon after this he left France for America, landing in New York, Oct. 18, 1869. He was warmly welcomed by the leading members of the various Protestant sects in the United States, but, though he fraternized with them to a certain extent, he constantly declared that he had no intention of quitting the Catholic Faith. On Sept. 3, 1872, he was married in London, at the Marylebone Registry Office, to Emilie Jane, daughter of Mr. Amory Butterfield, and widow of Captain Edwin Ruthven Meriman, of the United States. The late Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, and Lady Augusta Stanley, his wife, were present at the marriage. Soon after his marriage, Père Hyacinthe was called to Geneva, and after giving a series of conferences in the Salle de la Reformation, which found echo throughout Europe, he was invited by the Swiss Government to take charge of the Catholic Church in Geneva, and thus he became the founder of the Old Catholic State Church, or as it is officially styled, the Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland.

LUARD, The Rev. Henry Richards, D.D., son of the late Henry Luard, Esq., born in 1825, was educated at Cheam and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, M.A. in 1850, B.D. in 1875, and D.D. in 1878, and became Fellow and Assistant Tutor of his College, 1855-65, Registrar of the University in 1862, Vicar of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge, 1860-87, and Honorary Canon of Ely in 1883. He has written "The Life of Porson," in the "Cambridge Essays" for 1857; "Catalogue of the MSS. in the Cambridge University Library"—the theological portion, and the general index; "Remarks on the Cambridge University Commissioners' New Statutes for Trinity College," 1858; various articles, especially on Italian matters, in the *Church Quarterly Review;* and edited "Lives of Edward the Confessor," 1858; "Bartholomæi de Cotton Historia Anglicana," 1859; "Roberti Grosseteste Epistolæ," 1861; "Annales Monastici," in 1864-9; "Matthew Paris," 1872-83; and the "Flora Historiarum," formerly attributed to "Matthew of Westminster," 1890. In the Government series of Mediæval Chronicles; "Diary of Edward Rud," 1860; "Correspondence of Porson," 1867; "Graduati Cantabrigienses," 1873, 1884; "On the Relations between England and Rome during the earlier portion of the Reign of Henry III.," 1877.

LUBBOCK, The Right Hon. Sir John, Bart., M.P., D.C.L., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., was born at 29, Eaton Place, London, April 30, 1834, being the son and heir of Sir John William Lubbock, of Mitcham Grove, Surrey, and High Elms, Down, Kent, a gentleman eminent as an astronomer and a mathematician, by his wife Harriet, daughter of Lieut.-Col. George Hotham, of York. The baronetcy was created in 1806, in favour of the great-great-uncle of the present baronet, who succeeded to it in 1865, and who resides at High Elms, Down, in Kent. From a private school he was transferred to Eton. His father, owing to the sudden illness of several of his partners, took him when but fourteen years of age, into his bank in Lombard Street, a business with which the family has been connected for several generations. He became a partner in that establishment in 1856. Among the improvements which he introduced in banking affairs were the "Country Clearing" and the publication of the Clearing-House returns. So high was his professional reputation that he was chosen Honorary Secretary to the Association of London Bankers, the first President of the Institute of Bankers, an association numbering over 2000 members, and he was nominated by the Crown to serve on the International Coinage Commission. He was also a member of the Public School Commission, the Advancement of Science Commission, the Education Commission, and the Gold and Silver Commission. It is, however, by his works on the ancient vestiges and remains of man that Sir John Lubbock has most distinguished himself. He has written "Prehistoric Times, as illustrated by Ancient Remains and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages," 1865, 5th edit., 1889; "The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man," 1870, which also has passed through five editions, and which, like the preceding work, has been translated into all the principal languages; "The Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects," 1874; "On British Wild Flowers, considered in relation to Insects," 1875; "Monograph of the Thysanura and Collembola;" two volumes of Lectures and Addresses; a work on Ants, Bees, and Wasps, which in less than a year ran through five editions; "The Pleasures of Life;" this is the most popular of Sir John Lubbock's works, and has run through 22 editions; "The Senses of Animals;" "Fifty Years of Science;" "Flowers, Fruits, and Leaves;" "Representation;" "Chapters in Popular Natural History;" and over a hundred separate memoirs on zoological, physiological, and archæological subjects in the transactions of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Linnean, Ethnological, Geological, and Entomological Societies, and the British Association. He was chosen as President of the British Association for the "Jubilee" year (1881), and presided over the meeting held at York. He is now President of the Linnean Society. He has been President of the Ethnological and Entomological Societies, and of the Anthropological Institute, Vice-President of the British Association, and of the Royal Society. Sir John Lubbock has been twice chosen to represent Maidstone in Parliament. In Feb., 1870, after he had been defeated as a Liberal candidate for West Kent by only fifty votes, he was returned for the county town, an honour which was renewed at the general election of 1874; in 1880, however, he lost his seat, but was immediately returned by the University of London, for which he now sits. In the House of Commons he has spoken principally on financial and educational subjects. He has been so fortunate as to succeed in carrying no fewer than nineteen important public measures, including the Bank Holidays Act (1871), by which four new statute holidays were added to the two previously in existence. Amongst the other measures were: the Absconding Debtors Bill, the Apothecaries' Company Medical Act Amendment Bill, the University of London Medical Act Amendment Bill, the Falsification of Accounts Bill (by which, for the first time, it became an offence to falsify accounts for the purpose of fraud), the Bankers' Books Evidence Bill, the College of Surgeons Medical Act Bill, the Factor's Acts Amendment Bill, Shop Hours Regulation Act, and the Bills of Exchange Act, which consolidates and codifies the whole law relating to bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes; the Public Libraries Amendment Act, the Open Spaces Act, and the Metropolis Management Act. More recently his name has been associated with the "Ancient Monuments Bill," which has received the sanction of the legislature. In 1877 he moved the "previous question" to Mr. Gladstone's famous resolutions on the Eastern Question. Sir John was a member of the Public School Commission and of the Advancement of Science Commission. In March, 1878, he was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum, in the place of the late Sir William Stirling Maxwell. In the same year the University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is also a D.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D. of Cambridge and of Edinburgh, and M.D. of Würzburg. He was Vice-Chancellor of the University of London for eight years, but resigned the office on his election to represent the University in Parliament. This seat he held without a contest till 1886, but on the dissolution, Mr. Frederic Harrison was brought forward as a Home-Rule candidate, Sir J. Lubbock standing as a Unionist. The latter easily won the seat, polling 1314 votes against Mr. Harrison's 516. On the formation of County Councils he stood for the City on a requisition signed by the leaders of all parties, and out of 10,000 votes recorded, received 8,900, the largest number of votes recorded for any candidate in the whole country. He was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman of the London County Council, and re-elected 1889; and in 1890 was elected Chairman, on the resignation of the Earl of Rosebery.

LUCAS, John Seymour, A.R.A., was born in London on December 21, 1849. Leaving school at the age of fifteen, he spent three months in the studio of a sculptor, and a further term of nine months with Gerard Robinson, the wood-carver, from whom he received his first notions of composition. His uncle, John Lucas, the painter, then articled him to his son, John Templeton Lucas, who was to teach him the art of painting. During the term of his apprenticeship Mr. Lucas attended the evening classes of the St. Martin's School of Art, in connection with South Kensington; and in 1871 he became a student of the Royal Academy, exhibiting his first picture there in 1872. It was not until 1875, however, that Mr. Lucas contributed to the annual exhibition at Burlington House a work of any mark; this was entitled "By Hook or Crook." The following year he sent two pictures, "Fleeced," and "For the King and the Cause;" and in 1877, "Intercepted Despatches." "An Ambuscade, Edge Hill," appeared in 1878. The technical excellence of all this artist's work is of a high order, and is especially noticeable in "The Gordon Riots," which was exhibited in 1879. In 1877 he was elected full member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and in 1886 was elected A.R.A. His recent works are "The Armada in Sight," 1880; "Charles before Gloucester," 1881; "The Favourite," 1882; "A Whip for Van Trompe," 1883; "After Culloden," 1884; "From the Field of Sedgmoor," 1885; "Peter the Great at Deptford," 1886; and "The Latest Scandal," 1887.

LUCCA, Pauline. *See* WALLHOFEN, MADAME.

LUCY, Henry W., born at Crosby, near Liverpool, Dec. 5, 1845; was apprenticed to a Liverpool merchant; joined the staff of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* as chief reporter in 1864; in 1869 went to Paris to attend lectures at the Sorbonne; in Jan. 1870, returned to London to join the staff of the morning edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; and in Oct., 1873, joined the *Daily News*, as special correspondent, chief of the Gallery Staff and writer of the Parliamentary Summary. Mr. Lucy is the author of "A Handbook of Parliamentary Procedure;" and "Men and Manner in Parliament." He is a frequent contributor to London and American periodical literature. In 1882 his first novel, "Gideon Fleyce," was published. In the autumn of 1883 he made a journey round the world, visiting the United States, Japan, and India. He wrote an account of the journey in a series of Letters which first appeared in *Daily News* and the *New York Tribune*, and were subsequently published in book form under the title "East by West." In 1885 the first volume of his "Diary of Two Parliaments" was published simultaneously in this country, the United States, and Australia. The second and concluding volume appeared in 1886. On the death of Mr. Tom Taylor, who, in succession to Mr. Shirley Brooks, had written the "Essence of Parliament," for *Punch*, Mr. Lucy was invited to continue the work. This he did in a new style, now familiar as "The Diary of Toby, M.P." In 1878 his letters to the *Daily News*, describing the condition of the people in South Wales owing to the strike, resulted in a public subscription, which in the course of three weeks amounted to over £10,000 in cash, in addition to many gifts in kind. With a portion of the money the rector of Merthyr was enabled to feed daily for seventeen weeks 5,000 children. In January, 1886, Mr. Lucy accepted the editorship of the *Daily News*, resigning the post in July, 1887, preferring his earlier work in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons.

LUDLOW, Sir Henry, Knt., Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, was born in 1834, and is the son of Mr. George Ludlow, late of Hertford, who was first cousin to Mr. Sergeant Ludlow, sometime Recorder of Bristol. Sir Henry was educated at Christ's Hospital and St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated as B.A., 8th Wrangler, in 1857, and subsequently M.A. and Fellow of St. John's. He obtained, in 1861, the studentship granted by the Inns of Court to the student who passed the best examination previous to his call to the Bar; and was called to the Bar in 1862, appointed Attorney-General of Trinidad in 1874, and Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands in 1886. In conjunction with E. Chisholm Batten, Esq., he published "Batten and Ludlow on the Jurisdiction of the County Courts in Equity," and in conjunction with H. Jenkyns, Esq., published "Ludlow and Jenkyns on Trade-Marks."

LUGARD, General The Right Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B., P.C., son of Capt. John Lugard, born at Chelsea in 1810, was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst, and having entered the army in 1828, proceeded to India, where he served with distinction for many years. During the Afghan war of 1842, he was Brigade-Major to the fourth Brigade; and during the Sikh war of 1845-6, Assistant Adjutant-General of the first division. Throughout the Punjaub campaigns of 1848-9, he was Adjutant-General to the Queen's forces, for which services he was made a C.B. and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He was made K.C.B. for his services as chief of the staff in the Persian expedition of 1856-7, and was appointed Adjutant-General in India at the close of 1857. At the capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent operations against the rebels, he commanded, as Brigadier-General, the second division of infantry, and for his distinguished services on these occasions was specially promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1858. He received the colonelcy of the 31st Foot, June 1, 1862, was made Lieutenant-General Jan. 12, 1865, and G.C.B. in 1867; was appointed Secretary for Military Correspondence in the War Department in Feb., 1859, and permanent Under-Secretary of War in May, 1861. He resigned the latter office in Nov. 1871, on being appointed President of the Army Purchase Commission. This latter office he resigned in April, 1880. He was sworn of the Privy Council Nov. 3, 1871. He attained the rank of General in Oct., 1872.

LUITPOLD, Prince Charles Joseph William Louis, Regent of Bavaria, was born at Würzburg, March 12, 1821. He is General, and Inspector-General of the Bavarian Army, Chief of the Regiment of Bavarian Artillery, and proprietor of the first regiment of Austrian Artillery. He married April 15, 1844, the Princess Augusta, Archduchess of Austria, and has four children. On the death of Louis II., King of Bavaria, on June 10, 1886, he was appointed Regent on account of the mental derangement of Prince Otto, the succeeding titular king.

LUKIS, The Rev. William Collings, M.A., F.S.A., born in 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1840; he has been successively incumbent of East Grafton, Vicar of Great Bedwin, and Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, in Wilts, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Marlborough, and is rector of Wath-juxta-Ripon, Yorkshire, and late Rural Dean of the Deanery of Catterick East. Mr. Lukis is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, Hon. Member of the Société Archéologique de Nantes, and of the Société Polymathique du Morbihan, Brittany, Hon. Member of the Société de Climatologie, Algeria, one of the Secretaries of the York Architectural Society, and was for some time one of the general secretaries of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society. He is the author of "Specimens of Ancient Church Plate," 1845; "An Account of Church Bells and Bell Foundries," 1857; "A few words to Rural Deans respecting the condition of Church Towers and Bells;" "A few words to Churchwardens about Bells;" "Danish Cromlechs and Burial Customs compared with those of Brittany, Great Britain, &c.;" "On Flint Implements and Tumuli in the neighbourhood of Wath;" "Notes on Barrow-digging in Wilts;" "Sur la Dénomination des Dolmens ou Cromlechs;" "Rapport sur un Tumulus de l'Age de Bronze au Rocher, Plougoumelen;" "The Stone Avenues of Carnac," "A pocket guide to the principal rude stone monuments of Brittany," 1875; "Brittany Sepulchral Chambers;" "Rude Stone Monuments, and the errors commonly entertained respecting their construction," 1875. He is also editor of the Stukeley Diaries, Letters, &c., vols. i., ii., and iii., for the Surtees Society, 1882.

LUMBY, The Rev. Joseph Rawson, D.D., born at Stanningley, in Yorkshire, was educated at the Leeds Grammar School, entered as a scholar at Magdalene College, Cambridge, in 1854; and took his degree in the 1st Class of the Classical Tripos in 1858. He was elected a Fellow of Magdalene College in 1858, obtained the Crosse Divinity Scholarship and the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship, and was also for some time Classical Lecturer at Magdalene College and at Queen's College. He had been subsequently elected Fellow of the St. Catherine's College. Dr. Lumby was one of the founders of the Early English Text Society, for which he has edited several works: "King Horn," "Ratis Raving," and "Floriz and Blauncheflour." He is one of the editors of the historic documents published by Government under the superintendence of the Master of the Rolls. The 9th volume of Higden's Polychronicon has recently appeared under his editorship, and still more recently the first volume of Knighton's Chronicle. He has published several works for the Pitt Press, as "Bacon's Life of Henry VII.," "More's Utopia," "More's Life of Richard III.," and, in conjunction with Professor Mayor, he has published Books III. and IV. of "Beda's Ecclesiastical History." He has also written a "History of the Creeds," and a small work on "Greek Learning in the Western Church during the Seventh and Eighth Centuries." Dr. Lumby was for some time Vicar of St. Edward's Church in Cambridge, but on his election in 1879 to the Norrisian Professorship of Divinity he resigned that charge. He is one of the editors of the Cambridge Bible for Schools; also a contributor to the "International Commentary on the New Testament." He has likewise taken part in the work of the "Speaker's Commentary." He is a writer in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" and has published many articles in the *Expositor* and other journals. He was a member of the Old Testament Company for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Bible. Dr. Lumby has also been on many occasions Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge, and is Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, and Canon of Wetwang in York Minster.

LUMLEY, Sir John Saville. *See* SAVILLE, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN.

LUMSDEN, Lieut.-General Sir Peter Stark, G.C.B., C.S.I., son of the late Colonel Thomas Lumsden, C.B., was born in 1829. He entered the Indian Army in 1847, and has risen to his present rank by constant and active service, principally on the North-West and other frontiers of India. In 1857 he was employed in a difficult mission to Afghanistan, at the crisis of the Indian Mutiny, and creditably discharged his arduous and perilous duties. He served in Central India in 1858, under Major-General Sir R. Napier. He accompanied the expedition to China in 1860, and was present in all the actions there, including the assault and capture of the Taku Forts. He was Quartermaster-General of the Army in India from 1868 to 1873, and Adjutant-General from 1874 to 1879, and Chief of the Staff to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. P. Haines, during the last Afghan War. He was appointed Commissioner for the demarcation of the North-Western Boundary of Afghanistan, July 16, 1884. After the Penjdeh "incident," Sir Peter Lumsden returned home to report on the state of things to the British Government, and his place was taken by Colonel (now Sir West) Ridgway. Sir Peter Lumsden is a member of the Council of India, and was made a G.C.B., July 3, 1885.

LUXEMBURG-NASSAU, Adolphus-William-Charles-Augustus-Frederick, The Grand Duke of, was born at Biebrich, July 24, 1817, and married, at Dessau, April 23, 1851, his second wife, Princess Adelaide of Anhalt; his first wife, the Grand Duchess Elisabeth Michaïlovna of Russia, having died in 1845 without issue. His only daughter, Princess Hilda, was married to the Crown Prince Frederick of Baden in 1885, a grandson of the Emperor William I., with a settlement of a million sterling. The Hereditary Prince Alexander is likewise an only son, born in 1852, and serves as major-general in the Austrian army. Should his sister die without issue her dower will ultimately revert to him, and he will be one of the wealthiest princes in Europe, his father possessing, in addition to a fortune of at least three millions sterling, vast estates in Austria and Germany. The marriage of Prince Alexander is now the great object of his family, in order to secure the succession to the Luxemburg throne in the direct line, thus eventually avoiding complications with Prussia.

LYALL, Sir Alfred Comyns, K.C.B., son of the Rev. Alfred Lyall, was born at Coulston, Surrey, in 1835, and educated at Eton. He was appointed Home Secretary in India in 1873; Foreign Secretary in 1878; and Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces in 1882, having in the previous year been created a K.C.B. He was formerly Secretary to the Order of the Star of India, and the Order of the Indian Empire. Sir Alfred Lyall, who is no less distinguished in literature than in the public service, is the author of "Asiatic Studies, Religious and Social," 1882, and of a volume of poems. In Jan., 1888, he was appointed a Member of the Council of India.

LYALL, Edna. *See* BAYLY, MISS ADA ELLEN.

LYNE, The Rev. Joseph Leycester, called "Father Ignatius," was born Nov. 23, 1837, at Trinity Square, by the Tower of London, educated at St. Paul's School, then by Rev. G. N. Wright, at Ayscough Free Hall, Spalding, Lincoln, and Britannia House, Worcester; next at Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perth. He was ordained in 1860, to the curacy of St. Peter's, Plymouth; and was then Mission Curate to the late Mr. Lowder at St. George's in the East, but left him in 1862 to begin the attempt of restoring monasticism in the Church of England. He began at Claydon near Ipswich, and moved to Norwich, Jan. 30, 1863. Next he moved to the Isle of Wight, to a house of Dr. Pusey's, at Chale, then to Laleham, Chertsey, for three years, and finally he purchased land among the Black Mountains, and built Llanthony Abbey, five miles beyond old ruined Llanthony Priory. He is the author of many published sermons, poems, hymns; the "Tales of Llanthony;" "Brother Placidus;" "Leonard Morris;" and "Tales of the Monastery." He is the composer of many pieces of Sacred Music, 1860-82;

also editor of "Llanthony Monastery Tracts." There is a Priory of Nuns attached to the Church, as well as an Abbey for Monks, after the example of many of the old double Monasteries of the Saxon Church. The monks claim to follow the ancient rule of St. Benedict, and use the Benedictine Breviary for Choir Office and the Sarum Missal of the ante-Reformation Church of England. They wear the old English Benedictine dress. Mr. Lyne's monastic name is "Ignatius of Jesus."

LYNN, William Thynne, B.A., F.R.A.S., eldest son of the late William Bewicke Lynn, F.R.C.S., for many years one of the surgeons of Westminster Hospital, and descended from a family long resident in the county of Durham, was born at Chelsea Aug. 9, 1835, and educated privately in the neighbourhood of Esher, Surrey. His first appointment, after a short preliminary training at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was that of an assistant at the Cambridge Observatory, under the late Professor Challis, in the year 1855, whence, in the following year, he returned to Greenwich as a member of the staff of the Royal Observatory, where Professor (now Sir George) Airy was Astronomer Royal. For several years he superintended the greater part of the astronomical calculations, during which he found time to devote some of his evenings to attending lectures at King's College, London, of which he was elected an associate in 1862. In that year he also graduated as B.A. in the University of London, after passing the requisite examinations in 1860 and 1861. In Feb. 1862, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, to the Monthly Notices of which he afterwards made several contributions. In the following year he published a small educational work called "The First Principles of Natural Philosophy." A long and serious illness compelled him to desist from night exposure, in consequence of which he retired from the Observatory in the month of Jan., 1880. He continued, however, to give much of his time to astronomical literature, and numerous contributions from his pen appeared in the pages of *The Observatory*, *The Athenæum*, *The Companion to the British Almanac*, and other periodicals; besides his editing and revising various astronomical works. In 1884 he published a concise and popular summary of the most interesting facts known respecting the heavenly bodies (especially their movements) under the title "Celestial Motions: a Handy Book of Astronomy;" of this work a seventh edition appeared in 1891. In 1886 he was elected an Honorary Associate of the Liverpool Astronomical Society. In 1880 he had been admitted a Lay Reader in the Diocese of Rochester; in 1889 he published two small volumes, intended chiefly for Sunday-school teachers, on "Bible Chronology," and "Brief Lessons on the Parables and Miracles of Our Lord," and early in 1891 a third, entitled "Eminent Scripture Characters." The columns of *Notes and Queries* since 1882 contain a large number of contributions from his pen on literary, scientific, and biblical subjects.

LYSONS, General Sir Daniel, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London, son of the late Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A., F.R.S., of Hempsted Court, Gloucestershire (well known as an antiquary and a topographer), by his second wife Josepha Catherine Susanna, daughter of John Gilbert Cooper, Esq., of Thurgarton Priory, Nottinghamshire, was born at Rodmarton, Gloucestershire, in 1816, and educated at Shrewsbury School. Entering the army as ensign in the 1st Royals in 1834, he served through the Canadian rebellion (1838-39), including the actions of St. Denis (mentioned in despatches) and St. Eustache. He was Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General from 1838 to 1841. Afterwards he was promoted to a captaincy in the 3rd West India Regiment for distinguished conduct at the wreck of the transport *Premier*, and in 1844 he was transferred to the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He was Brigade Major at Barbadoes from 1844 to 1847. In 1849 he was appointed Town Major at Portsmouth. He served throughout the Crimean War (1854-5), was present at the battles of the Alma (mentioned in despatches), and Inkermann, at the affairs of Bulganac and McKenzie's Farm, the capture of Balaklava, and throughout the siege of Sebastopol; he led the main column of attack on the Redan by the Light Division on June 18, (mentioned in despatches), and commanded a brigade in the latter part of the action; he was engaged in the final assault on the Redan on Sept. 8, when he was severely wounded (mentioned in despatches), and he commanded the second Brigade, Light Division, from Oct. 1855, to the end of the war. In 1857 he exchanged to the 25th King's Own Borderers. In Nov. 1857, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the Inspector-General of Infantry. In Dec. 1861, he was sent out to organise the militia of Canada at the Trent affair. He was

Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada from 1862 to 1867; was appointed to the command of a brigade at Malta in 1868, and to a brigade at Aldershot in 1869. From 1872 to 1874 he was in command of the Northern district of England, and in 1876 he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the forces. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1877, and attained the rank of General in 1879. In July, 1880, he was appointed to the command of the troops at Aldershot. Sir D. Lysons has received the Crimean Medal with three Clasps; is an officer of the Legion of Honour, and has the third class of the Order of the Medjidieh, the Turkish and Sardinian Medals.

LYTE, Henry Churchill Maxwell, C.B., F.S.A., Royal Commissioner on Historical MSS., is the son of the late J. W. Maxwell Lyte, Esq., grandson of the well-known hymn-writer, and the representative of the families of Lyte of Lytescary, co. Somerset, and Maxwell of Falkland, co. Monaghan. He was born in London in 1848, and educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took honours in Law and History and became M.A. In 1875 he published a "History of Eton College," of which a new edition, revised and enlarged, was issued in 1889. In 1880 and 1881 he contributed to the *Archæological Journal* a series of papers on "Dunster and its Lords," which was afterwards reprinted with additions as a volume for private circulation. This was followed, in 1886, by a "History of the University of Oxford from the earliest times to the year 1530." In the meanwhile Mr. Maxwell Lyte had been acting for some years as an Inspector for the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Reports by him on the collections of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the Duke of Rutland, and upwards of twenty other owners, have at different times been presented to Parliament. In Jan. 1886, he was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Records, in succession to the late Sir William Hardy, and as such was entrusted with the direction of all official publications and arrangements connected with the national archives, upon which he presents an annual Report. In the following month he was nominated one of the Royal Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts. He was made a C.B. in Jan. 1889. He married, in 1871, Frances Fownes, daughter of the late J. C. Somerville, Esq., of Dinder, co. Somerset.

LYTTON (Earl of), The Right Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., poet and diplomatist, only son of the celebrated novelist, poet, dramatist, orator, and statesman, was born Nov. 18, 1831. He was educated first at Harrow, and under private tutors, and afterwards at Bonn, where he devoted himself specially to the study of modern languages. When nearly eighteen years of age he entered the diplomatic service of the Crown, being appointed Oct. 12, 1849, Attaché at Washington, where his uncle, Sir. Henry Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling and Bulwer, was minister. To Sir Henry he acted at the time as private secretary. On Feb. 5, 1852, he was transferred as Attaché to Florence, and on Aug. 12, 1854, was removed to the Embassy at Paris. He was thence promoted, shortly after the peace of 1856, to be paid Attaché at the Hague. Two years afterwards, on April 1, 1858, he was appointed first paid Attaché at St. Petersburg, and a little more than two months later, was gazetted first paid Attaché at Constantinople. From that Embassy he was, on Jan. 6, 1859, transferred to the one at Vienna. He was on Oct. 1, 1862, gazetted second secretary in Her Majesty's diplomatic service, being employed in that capacity at Vienna. Shortly afterwards he was promoted on Jan. 6, 1863, to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen. There, during two intervals, from Feb. 27 to March 18, 1863, and again from April 14 to May 24, 1864, he held the position of Chargé d'Affaires. A week before the date last mentioned (on May 18, 1864,) he was gazetted as Secretary of Legation at Athens, whence, on April 21, 1865, he was transferred to Lisbon. Upon three several occasions he there also discharged the office of Chargé d'Affaires, from May 30 to Oct. 1865, from April 29 to Nov. 18, 1866, and from Sept. 14, 1867, to March 19, 1868. In little more than a month from the last-named date, on Feb. 29, 1868, when he successfully concluded the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, he was transferred to Madrid. Six months later he was promoted to the Secretaryship of Embassy at Vienna. There he acted once more from Oct. 30 to Dec. 29, 1869, as Chargé d'Affaires, and was thence transferred on Oct. 5, 1872, as Secretary of Embassy to Paris. Three months afterwards (January 18, 1873), upon his father's death, he succeeded to the title as the second Baron Lytton. Twice during that same year, from April 13 to May 17, and again from Sept. 14 to Oct. 22, he acted at Paris as Chargé d'Affaires, and to the close of his career in the French capital as Secretary of Embassy, he was always, during the absence of the ambassador, accredited there as Minister Plenipotentiary. His lordship, having previously declined the Governorship of Madras, was appointed Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Lisbon in the December of 1874; and, after occupying that post for a year, was suddenly informed by telegram, in the January of 1876, of his nomination by Mr. Disraeli as Viceroy of India. Hastening to London to complete his arrangements for assuming this high office, his Excellency, on the 1st of March, took his departure for Hindostan. Midway on the journey Lord Lytton met by pre-arrangement in Egypt H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, then on his way home from his tour through India. Immediately on his arrival at Calcutta, his Excellency was sworn in as Governor-General and Viceroy on the 12th April, 1876; and on the 1st Jan., 1877, surrounded by all the princes of Hindostan, presided at the gorgeous ceremonial which marked on the plains of Delhi the Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria as Empress of India. In Dec. 1877, the Queen conferred upon him the honour of the Grand Cross of the civil division of the Order of the Bath. On the 12th of December, 1879, an attempt was made to assassinate Lord Lytton, happily without any ill effect whatever. The principal event of Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty was the Afghan War. On the 28th of April, 1880, he was raised to the dignity of an earldom, being created Earl of Lytton, of Lytton, in the county of Derby, and Viscount Knebworth, of Knebworth, in the county of Herts. Lord Lytton had previously given in his resignation as Viceroy of India, the Earl of Beaconsfield placing it in the hands of Her Majesty simultaneously with his own resignation, in the April of 1880, of the Premiership. In 1887 he was appointed Ambassador in Paris. In the same year he was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow, and subsequently received from that University the honorary degree of LL.D. Lord Lytton has published (chiefly under the assumed name of Owen Meredith), a number of volumes in prose and verse, amongst which are "Clytemnestra and other Poems," 1855; "The Wanderers," 1859; "Lucile," 1860; and "The Ring of Amasis," 1863. In 1874 appeared in two vols. his "Fables in Song," and also in two vols., the "Speeches of Edward Lord Lytton, with some of his Political Writings, hitherto unpublished, and a Prefatory Memoir by his Son." In 1883, Lord Lytton published two volumes of "The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton," and in 1885 the poem of "Glenaveril," in 6 books and 2 vols., followed in 1877 by "After Paradise: or Legends of Exile," and, in 1890, "The Ring of Amasis." The Earl of Lytton married, Oct. 4, 1864, Edith, second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers, and niece of the late Earl of Clarendon.

M.

MACALISTER, Alexander, F.R.S., son of Robert Macalister, Esq., was born in Dublin, 1844, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He became L.R.C.S. in 1861, L.R.C.P. 1862, and M.A. and M.D. of the Universities of Dublin and Cambridge. In 1869 he was appointed Professor of Zoology in Dublin University, and of Anatomy in 1872. In 1883 he accepted the professorship of Anatomy at Cambridge, and he was elected Fellow of St. John's College. He is F.R.S. and member of the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland, and has published "Introduction to Animal Morphology," 1876; "Morphology of Vertebrate Animals," 1878.

MacALISTER, Donald, M.A., M.D. Cantab., B.Sc. London, F.R.C.P. London, was born May 17, 1854, at Perth, Scotland, and is the son of Donald MacAlister Esq., formerly of Tarbert, Lochfyne, representative of the ancient family who were hereditary keepers of Tarbert Castle. He was educated at Aberdeen and at Liverpool Institute, and his scholastic successes were probably unique. He took the highest place in successive years in Oxford Senior, Cambridge Senior, and London Matriculation; five Gold and Silver Medals in the Science and Art Examinations; Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society; and five scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 1873, gained all college honours open to him, including the Herschel prize for Astronomy. Graduated B.A. as senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman 1877, and B.Sc. London the same year. He was Master at Harrow in 1877, and subsequently examiner, and was elected Fellow of St. John's in the same year. He studied medicine at Cambridge and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, where he was Lecturer in Natural Philosophy, and graduated M.B. in 1881. He made researches in the physiology of heat-production under Professor Ludwig at Leipzig in 1881, and studied the mechanism of the heart, on which he has published papers. He graduated M.D. in 1884 and was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, 1886; appointed Gulstonian Lecturer 1887, and first Croonian Professor, 1888; Secretary and Recorder in the Section of Mathematics and Physics of the British Association for Advancement of Science, 1879-84, and Vice-President, 1886; is member of the Council and Medical Lecturer, St. John's College; Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital; Member and Secretary of the University Council of Senate 1886-91; Secretary of the Special Board for Medicine, Examiner and University Lecturer in Medicine; Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic; Representative of the University on General Medical Council (elected 1889), Thomson Lecturer at Aberdeen 1889, editor of the *Eagle* and of the *Practitioner*. and editorial referee of the *British Medical Journal*. He is editor of *Ziegler's Pathological Anatomy*, 1885-6 (3 vols., second edition, 1888,) and is the author of "The Nature of Fever," 1887; "Antipyretics," 1888; "Law of the Geometric Mean," 1879; and other literary, scientific, and professional memoirs. He is also Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Physical, Mathematical, and Physiological Societies of London.

McCARTHY, Justin, M.P., was born at Cork in Nov. 1830. After receiving a liberal education there, he became attached to the staff of a Liverpool paper, in 1853. He entered the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons in 1860, for the *Morning Star*, became foreign editor of that paper the following autumn, and chief editor in 1864; he resigned the latter post in 1868, and travelled through the United States for nearly three years, visiting thirty-five of the thirty-seven States. Mr. McCarthy has contributed to the *London Review*, the *Westminster Review*, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Contemporary Review*, to several English magazines, and to many American periodicals. He is the author of "The Waterdale Neighbours," 1867; "My Enemy's Daughter," 1869; "Lady Judith," 1871; "A Fair Saxon," 1873; "Linley Rochford," 1874; "Dear Lady Disdain," 1875; "Miss Misanthrope," 1877; "Donna Quixote," 1879; "The Comet of a Season," 1881; "Maid of Athens," 1883; "Camiola," 1885 (novels); of "Con Amore," a volume of critical essays; and "Prohibitory Legislation in the United States," an account of the working of the Liquor Laws in Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Iowa, and other States of the Union. In collaboration with Mrs. Campbell-Praed he has written three novels, "The Right Honourable," 1886; "The Rebel Rose," 1887; and "The Ladies' Gallery," 1888. Mr. McCarthy's most important work is "A History of Our Own Times," (1878-80), being an account of what happened in these countries, from the accession of Queen Victoria to the general election of 1880. He has published the first and second volumes of a "History of the Four Georges." He has also written a short history of "The Epoch of Reform," the period between 1830 and 1850, published in 1882. Mr. McCarthy is a political writer for one of the London daily papers. He was elected to Parliament as member for the county of Longford, Ireland, in March, 1879, and was re-elected when the dissolution took place in 1880, in both instances without a contest. At the general election, 1885, he contested Derry, and was defeated by a majority of 29, but was immediately elected for Longford, by an immense majority. In 1886 he contested Derry again and was defeated by a majority of 3, while at the same time he was returned unopposed for Longford. He claimed the Derry seat and obtained it on petition, and then elected to sit for Derry. He has since lectured in America. He is a Home-Ruler, and was Vice-President of the Irish Parliamentary party in the House of Commons before the rejection of Mr. Parnell by the majority, when Mr. McCarthy was by them elected President.

MACAULAY, James, M.A., M.D., was born at Edinburgh, May 22, 1817. His early education was received at the Edinburgh Academy. In 1830 he entered the University of Edinburgh, where he took degrees in arts and in medicine, attending also the classes in theology. After graduating in 1841, Dr. Macaulay studied in Paris, and travelled in Italy and Spain. In 1851 he became joint editor of the *Literary Gazette*, on the retirement of William Jerdan, and retained the appointment till 1857. In the following year he became editor of the *Leisure Hour*, and the *Sunday at Home*. From the *Leisure Hour* office was issued a few years ago, *The Boy's Own Paper*, which was started in order to take the place of the pernicious weekly literature which had previously been provided; and was followed by *The Girl's Own Paper*. Both were started by Dr. Macaulay as editor. In addition to editing and freely contributing to his magazines he has written "Stirring Stories of Peace and War," and "True

Tales of Travel and Adventure, Valour, and Virtue." Dr. Macaulay is the author of "The Truth about Ireland," containing the result of personal observations during repeated visits to the country. One of his best works is "Sea Pictures," furnishing an account of the poetry, history, and physical geography of the sea. He has also published books on Luther, Dr. Johnson, and General Gordon; and in 1887 "Victoria R.I., Her Life and Reign." Dr. Macaulay's latest work is an annotated collection of the "Speeches and Addresses of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, during twenty-five years, 1863-1888." Dr. Macaulay has been for thirty years the editor-in-chief of the Religious Tract Society's periodicals *The Leisure Hour*, and *Sunday at Home*, perhaps the most valuable property of that Society; and their success must be very gratifying to Dr. Macaulay, who has made them what they are.

McCLINTOCK, Admiral Sir Francis Leopold, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. &c., is a younger son of the late Henry McClintock, Esq., uncle to the first Lord Rathdonnell. He was born at Dundalk in 1819, and entered the navy in 1831. After some years of foreign service Lieutenant McClintock returned to England, about the time when great anxiety began to be felt for the safety of Sir John Franklin and his companions. He accompanied Sir James Clarke Ross as second lieutenant on board H.M.S. *Enterprise*, in the Arctic Expedition sent out by the Admiralty in 1848. Returning unsuccessful in November, 1849, McClintock joined a second expedition sent out early in 1850, under the command of Captain Horatio Austin, as senior lieutenant of H.M.S. *Assistance*, Captain (Sir) Erasmus Ommaney. It was his fortune in August, 1850, to see, at Cape Riley, the first traces of the missing expedition. In the following spring, whilst frozen up at Griffith's Island, he signalized himself by an unprecedented sledge journey of 80 days and 760 geographical miles, reaching the most westerly point which had then been attained from the east, in the Arctic regions. Upon the return of this expedition to England in October, 1851, Lieutenant McClintock was promoted to the rank of Commander. The following spring he again proceeded to the Arctic regions in command of H.M.S. *Intrepid*, one of five vessels composing the third searching expedition, under Sir Edward Belcher's command. In accordance with instructions from the Admiralty, the *Intrepid*, in company with the *Resolute*, Captain Kellett, wintered at Melville Island, in order to search for the heroic Captain McClure and his companions; and most fortunately, they were discovered and rescued, after their three years' imprisonment in the ice. McClintock again distinguished himself by his sledge journey of 105 days and 1,210 geographical miles, into the hitherto unexplored region northward of Melville Island. The comparative perfection to which Arctic sledge-travelling has been carried is almost entirely due to the improvements effected by him. Abandoning four out of the five ships imbedded in the ice, and also McClure's ship, the *Investigator*, the *personnel* of this expedition, with McClure and his companions, returned to England in October, 1854, in the dépôt ship *North Star*, and two relief ships, freshly arrived out, under Captain Inglefield. McClintock was now advanced to the rank of Captain. In 1857 he accepted the command of Lady Franklin's own search expedition—to be fitted out at her expense. He selected, and appropriately equipped, the steam-yacht *Fox*, of 177 tons, and with 24 companions, sailed on July 1, 1857. He returned on September 20, 1859, having discovered, upon the north-west shore of King William's Island, a record announcing the death of Sir John Franklin and the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. McClintock brought home intelligence of their great discoveries and the fate of their crews, and many relics of the bold expedition. He published a very interesting account of his most important and successful searching voyage. Captain McClintock was received with great distinction; Knighthood, the Freedom of the City of London, and the highest degrees of the chief Universities were conferred upon him. Her Majesty, by her order in council, sanctioned his time in the *Fox* to count as sea-time served in the navy, for having brought home the only authentic intelligence of the death of Franklin and the fate of his companions. During the next six years Sir Leopold commanded, in succession, H.M.S. *Bulldog*, *Doris*, and *Aurora*, fulfilling various important and delicate duties abroad. From 1865 to 1868 he served as Commodore of the Jamaica Station. From 1868, until promoted to Rear-Admiral in 1871, he was a naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; from 1872 to 1877 Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, when he was promoted to Vice-Admiral; and from 1879 to 1882 he served as Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian Stations. In 1884 he became a full Admiral and also an Elder

Brother of the Corporation of the Trinity House; and in 1887 he was selected for one of the few pensions open to Admirals, for "good and meritorious services." He is the author of "The Voyage of the *Fox* in the Arctic Seas," which has gone through five editions. In 1870 Sir Leopold McClintock married Annette Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Foster Dunlop, Esq., of Monasterboice House, co. Louth, by Anna Elizabeth, sister of tenth Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, and has issue. Residence,—8, Atherstone Terrace, S.W.; club,—United Service.

MacCOLL, The Rev. Malcolm, was born March 27, 1838, at Glenfinan, a sheep farm, occupied by his father, in Inverness-shire, and was educated at Edinburgh, at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and at the University of Naples. He was appointed assistant-curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, in 1861; chaplain to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, 1862-3; curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, 1864-7. He spent the period between 1867 and 1869 in Southern Italy; and was collated to the rectory of St. George, in the city of London, in 1871. He is the author of "Mr. Gladstone and Oxford," by "Scrutator," 2nd edit. 1865; "Science and Prayer," 4th edit. 1866; "Is there not a Cause? a Letter to Col. Greville Nugent, M.P. [now Lord Greville], on the Disestablishment of the Irish Church," 2nd edit. 1868; "The Reformation in England," 2nd edit. 1869; "The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play," 7th edit. 1870; "Is Liberal Policy a Failure?" by "Expertus," 1870; "Who is Responsible for the [Franco-German] War?" by "Scrutator," 2nd edit. 1871; "The Damnatory Clauses of the Athanasian Creed rationally explained," in a letter to Mr. Gladstone, 1872; "Lawlessness, Sacerdotalism, and Ritualism," 3rd edit. 1875; "The Eastern Question: its Facts and Fallacies," 1877; "Three Years of the Eastern Question," 3rd edit. 1878; "Christianity in Relation to Science and Morals," 4th edit. 1889; besides contributions to periodical literature, and, in 1886, a pamphlet on the Irish Question.

MAC CORMAC, Sir William, was born at Belfast, Jan. 17, 1836, being the eldest son of Henry Mac Cormac, M.D., and Mary Newsam. He was educated in the Belfast Institution, in Dublin, and in Paris; he became Bachelor and Master of Arts, also Master in Surgery, and Doctor of Science *honoris causâ* of the Queen's University, and received its gold medal. He was afterwards a member of the Senate, and Examiner in Surgery of the University. He was appointed Surgeon, and subsequently Consulting Surgeon, to the Belfast Royal Hospital. He saw service at Metz and Sedan, during the Franco-German war, 1870-1, as surgeon-in-chief of the Anglo-American ambulance, and during the Turco-Servian war, 1876. He is one of the Senior Surgeons, and Lecturer on Surgery, at St. Thomas's Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to the French Hospital, Italian Hospital, and Queen Charlotte's Hospital. He is a Fellow of the English and Irish Colleges of Surgeons, and lately Examiner in Surgery in the University of London. He is a member of the Council and of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Examiner in Surgery for Her Majesty's Naval Medical Service. In 1881 he acted as honorary Secretary-General of the International Medical Congress in London, and in consideration of his services in this capacity the Queen conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Orders of the Medjidieh, the Dannebrog, the Crown of Italy, and the Takovo; also possessor of the orders of the Crown of Prussia, North Star of Sweden, St. Iago of Portugal, Ritter Kreuz of Bavaria, and Merit of Spain. Sir William Mac Cormac is the author of "Work under the Red Cross," and treatises on "Antiseptic Surgery," and "Surgical Operations," besides numerous surgical papers contributed to medical journals and addressed to medical societies.

M'CORMICK, The Rev. Joseph, M.A., D.D., was born in the year 1834, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1857, M.A. 1860, D.D. Dublin *ad eundem*, 1884.) While at Cambridge he rowed in the University Eight, and was Captain of the University Eleven. He was ordained in 1858, and was for two years curate of St. Peter's, Regent Square, London; he was then appointed Rector of Dunmore East, Waterford, Ireland, where he remained until 1864, when he became Assistant Minister of St. Stephen's, Marylebone. In 1867 he was appointed Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Deptford, and in 1875 he accepted the important Vicarage of Hull. He was made Rural Dean of Hull in 1875, and Canon of York in 1884.

McCORMICK, Robert, F.R.C.S., R.N., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, and late Naturalist and Geologist of the Antarctic Expedition under the late Admiral Sir James Clark

Ross, R.N., (as attested by Sir Richard Owen, K.C.B., F.R.S.) is the only son of Robert McCormick, a naval surgeon (lost in the shipwreck of H.M.S. *Defence*, in 1811), and was born at Runham, Norfolk, July 22, 1800. He was a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dec. 6, 1822, and an honorary Fellow in 1844. He entered the navy in 1823, on board H.M.S. *Queen Charlotte*, the flagship of the late Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, at Portsmouth. He served three times on the West India Station, and accompanied Sir Edward Parry in H.M.S. *Hecla* in his attempt to reach the North Pole. Sir Edward gave him the charge of the ornithological collection and of a lieutenant's watch on board the ship. In 1836 Mr. McCormick joined H.M.S. *Terror*, commissioned for the relief of the ice-bound whale-ships; and in April, 1839, H.M.S. *Erebus*, employed with the *Terror* in the Antarctic Expedition, on a voyage for magnetic observation and discovery in the South Polar Regions; and, after a perilous voyage of four years, with the onerous duties of geologist and zoologist, in addition to his medical duties as chief medical officer of the Expedition, thereby saving the country the extra expense of a special naturalist, he was, on his return, the only officer (eligible for promotion) left unpromoted. From 1845 to 1848 he was Surgeon of H.M. yacht *William and Mary* at Woolwich, which was considered a life appointment when he joined her, and had hitherto been so held. But he was placed on half-pay, nevertheless, at the termination of the usual three years' service. He was one of the first, in 1847, to call the attention of the Admiralty to the fate of Sir John Franklin; and his long experience in Polar service enabled him to lay before the Board promising plans of search, at the time, for the missing ships, he himself volunteering to carry them out. But it was not till after repeated applications, and plan after plan ignored, that he was at last sent out in the *North Star* in 1852. He was given the command of an open boat, manned by six volunteers from the *North Star*, which he called the *Forlorn Hope*, the season being too far advanced; but after a three weeks' exploration, amid tempestuous weather, he set at rest the then mooted question that there was no opening between Baring Bay and Jones's Sound. On March 13, 1853, he was benighted in a dense fog, and had to bivouac in the snowdrift, with a temperature 32° below zero Fahr. Having in vain volunteered to explore Smith Sound into the Polar Ocean, if given the command of the *Mary* yacht of 12 tons, lying useless at Beechey Island, his former boat's crew volunteering to accompany him, he returned to England in H.M.S. *Phœnix*. On Jan. 6, 1857, he laid before the Royal Geographical Society and the Admiralty his last plan of search (by King William's Land, through Bellot's Strait), for records of the lost ships. This plan was subsequently successfully carried out by Sir Leopold McClintock, and the all-important "record" found, as he had anticipated, near Cape Felix. He was awarded the Arctic Medal in 1857, and the Greenwich Hospital pension in 1876. He was compulsorily placed on the retired list in 1865, deprived of the usual step in rank, from his not having served the time for the "Inspectorship." He is author of the "Boat Voyage up the Wellington Channel," "Plans of Search in the Arctic Ocean," and "Geology of Tasmania, New Zealand, Antarctic Continent, and Isles of the South," in the Appendix to Admiral Sir James Clark Ross's "Antarctic Expedition," "Voyages of Discovery in the Arctic and Antarctic Seas," and "Round the World, with an open boat Expedition in the *Forlorn Hope*, in Search of Franklin," in 2 vols., royal 8vo., with maps and numerous illustrations from the author's own sketches, dedicated to the Duke of Edinburgh and the officers of the Royal Navy.

McCOSH, James, D.D., LL.D., D.Lit., was born at Carskeoch, Ayrshire, Scotland, April 1, 1811. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, became a minister of the Church of Scotland in Arbroath, in 1835, removed to Brechin in 1839, where he took an active part in the organisation of the Free Church of Scotland in 1843, and was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, in 1851. In 1868 he went to America to become President of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and at once assumed a prominent place among American divines and educators. This position he resigned in 1887, and in 1888 was succeeded by Dr. Patton. He retained the Chair of Philosophy, however, which he had occupied in connection with the presidency, and continued to lecture before the College until 1890, when his advanced age caused him to relinquish all active work. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Aberdeen in 1850, and by Harvard in 1868. He also received the degree of D.Lit. from Queen's University, Belfast. Besides numerous contributions to British and American reviews, he has published "The Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," and, in conjunction with Dr. Dickie, "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation," 1856; "The Intuitions of the Mind inductively investigated," 1860; "The Supernatural in Relation to the Natural," 1862; "Examination of Mill's Philosophy," 1866; "Inaugural Address at Princeton," 1868; "Laws of Discursive Thought, being a Treatise on Formal Logic," 1869; "Christianity and Positivism," 1871; "The Scottish Philosophy," 1874; a reply to Tyndall's noted Belfast Address, 1875; "The Development Hypothesis," 1876; "The Emotions," 1880; "Criteria of Diverse Kinds of Truth as offered to Agnosticism," 1882; "Certitude, Providence and Prayer," 1883; "Development, what it can do and what it cannot do," 1883; "Energy: Efficient and Final Cause," 1883; "Agnosticism of Hume and Huxley," 1884; "Locke's Theory of Knowledge," 1884; "A Criticism of the Critical Philosophy," 1884; "The New Departure in College Education," 1885; "Herbert Spencer's Philosophy," 1885; "Psychology, the Cognitive Powers," 1886; "Religious Aspect of Evolution," 1888; "Gospel Sermons," 1888; "First and Fundamental Truths," 1889; "Tests of Various Kinds of Truth," 1889; and some occasional sermons and addresses. In 1887 he re-issued his philosophical series in three vols., under the titles of "Realistic Philosophy," 2 vols.; and "Psychology: the Motive Powers."

McCOY, Professor Frederick, C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc. (Cantab.), F.R.S., son of Dr. Simon McCoy, M.D., was born in Dublin, in 1823, and educated originally for the medical profession; attending lectures, hospital practice, &c., in Dublin and Cambridge; but while yet too young to be admitted to the profession, devoted himself entirely to the study of all the branches of Natural Science, classifying the collections of the Geological and Royal Societies of Dublin, with the object of applying recent Zoology to Palæontology as the basis of Stratigraphical Geology. He then accepted the offer of Sir Richard Griffith to make the palæontological investigations required for the Geological Map of Ireland for the Boundary Survey, publishing the results in a large quarto volume in 1844, with numerous plates of the several hundred new species, entitled "Synopsis of the Carboniferous Limestone Fossils of Ireland," and a smaller one in 1846, "Synopsis of the Silurian Fossils of Ireland." He was then invited by Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., and Sir Henry de la Bêche to join the Imperial Geological Survey of Ireland then commenced, and after completing the maps of the districts surveyed by him in the field, he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel's government as one of the first Professors of the Queen's University in Ireland, the Chair of Geology and Mineralogy in the Northern College being assigned to him, lecturing in the Queen's College, Belfast, and Examining in Dublin. About this time he undertook, in conjunction with Professor Sedgwick, the large work on British Palæozoic Rocks and Fossils, based on the materials in the Woodwardian Collection at Cambridge, and made the critical examination of the great series of Fossils of the older formations brought together by Professor Sedgwick; the results of these labours being deemed worthy of the compliment of publication by the Syndics of the University Press of Cambridge, in a large quarto volume, with numerous plates of new discoveries in the Carboniferous, Devonian, Silurian, and Cambrian Formations, issued in 1852, as the second volume of a proposed joint work (of which the 1st volume, to have been on the Rocks, by Professor Sedgwick, was never published), entitled "British Palæozoic Rocks and Fossils, by Professor Sedgwick and Professor McCoy. He was then appointed by Sir J. Herschel, and the Astronomer Royal, Sir G. B. Airy, as the first Professor of Natural Science in the University of Melbourne, where, having taken part in the formation of the University, he lectured on Chemistry and Mineralogy, Botany, Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, and Geology and Palæontology for upwards of thirty years. He also established the National Museum of Natural History and Geology at Melbourne, of which he is Director, raising it to a distinguished position by the extent of the collections and perfection of the classification. He was Chairman of the first Royal Commission on the Gold Fields of Victoria; Member from the first of the Royal Commission on Technological Instruction; Member of the Royal Commission on Education; Member of the various Royal Commissions for International and Intercolonial Exhibitions of Victoria. He was appointed Government Palæontologist at the early stage of the Geological Survey, determining the ages of the various tracts published on the maps. For over thirty years he has prepared, and continues to publish in decades at short intervals, two works for the Government of Victoria, one entitled "Prodromus of the Zoology of Victoria," with coloured figures from the life, and another, "Prodromus of the Palæontology of Victoria." He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1880, created one of the first Doctors of Science *honoris causâ*, by the University of Cambridge; and the Royal University of Ireland also conferred on him their highest degrees in Arts and Sciences. He was created a Knight or Chevalier of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy by King Victor Emanuel, and has been offered similar distinctions by other foreign sovereigns in recognition of his scientific work, and in 1886 received the decoration of C.M.G. from Her Majesty. He also received the Emperor of Austria's great gold medal for Arts and Sciences; the Murchison medal from the Geological Society of London, and other similar distinctions. He was elected one of the few (only 30 subjects of the Queen being eligible) Honorary Members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. Is honorary active Member of the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow, and Honorary Fellow and Member of many other British and Foreign scientific bodies. He has published about a hundred memoirs on every branch of Zoology and Palæontology in the *Annals of Natural History* and other periodicals.

MAC CUNN, Professor Hamish, composer, was born at Greenock, March 22, 1868, and is the son of James Mac Cunn, formerly shipowner in Greenock. He was educated at various schools in Greenock, and by private tutors, and commenced the study of music at the early age of six years. He pursued these studies until 1883, when he gained an Educational Scholarship for composition at the then newly established Royal College of Music, London. There he studied principally under Dr. C. H. Hubert Parry until 1886, when he resigned his scholarship. His first introduction to the public was at the Crystal Palace, in 1886, when at one of the Saturday concerts Mr. Manns produced his overture entitled "The Land of the Mountain and the Flood," which gained for its composer immediate fame. His principal works are: "Chior Mhor," overture for orchestra; "Bonnie Kilmeny," cantata for soli, chorus and orchestra; concert overture, "The Land of the Mountain and the Flood;" "Lord Ullin's Daughter," ballad for chorus and orchestra; "The Ship o' the Fiend," ballad for orchestra; "The Dowie Dens o' Yarrow," ballad—overture for orchestra; "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," dramatic cantata for soli, chorus and orchestra, Album of Ten Songs; Cycle of six Love-lyrics; "The Cameronian's Dream," a ballad for baritone solo, chorus and orchestra; "Three Songs from William Black's "Rhymes by a Deerstalker." Besides the above-mentioned, he is the author of many other songs, part-songs, &c. Mr. Mac Cunn worships, in his art, the spirit which inspired the old Bards of Scotland, and that that spirit breathes through all his music he considers to be his greatest distinction. He is a Professor of Composition at the Royal Academy of Music, London. In June, 1889, he married the only daughter of John Pettie, Esq., R.A.

MACDONALD, Frederic William, born in Leeds, Feb. 25, 1842, is the son of the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, a well-known Wesleyan Minister, and grandson of the Rev. James Macdonald. He was educated at St. Peter's Collegiate School, London, at Oxenford House, Jersey, and Owens' College, Manchester, where he was Senior Prizeman in Classics, Greek Testament, and English Literature, session 1861-62. He entered the Wesleyan Ministry in 1862. First stationed at Burslem, afterwards in Liverpool, Waterloo, Manchester, Southport, Kensington and Clifton. In 1880 he was the representative of the British Methodist Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States at Cincinnati. In 1881 was Fernley Lecturer on "The Dogmatic Principle in relation to Christian Belief," and was appointed Professor of Systematic Theology at the Birmingham branch of the Wesleyan Theological Institution. In 1885 he published "The Life of Fletcher of Madeley;" and in 1887, "The Life of William Morley Punshon, LL.D." He was Assistant-Editor of the *London Quarterly Review*, 1872-76, and was elected a member of the Birmingham School Board in 1888. He has since been appointed to a Theological Professorship, and has preached extensively throughout England, and lectured on religious and literary subjects.

MACDONALD, George, LL.D., poet and novelist, was born at Huntley, Aberdeenshire, in 1824, and was educated at the parish school there, and at King's College and University, Aberdeen. After taking his degree he became a student for the ministry at the Independent College, Highbury, London, and was for a short time an Independent minister, but soon retired, became a lay member of the Church of England, and settled in London to pursue a literary career. His first work was "Within and Without, a Dramatic Poem," 1856; followed by "Poems," 1857; "Phantastes, a Faërie Romance," 1858; "David Elginbrod," 1862; "Adela Cathcart," 1864; "The Portent, a Story of Second Sight," 1864; "Alec Forbes of Howglen," 1865; "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood," 1866; "Guild Court," 1867; "The Disciple, and other Poems," 1868; "The Seaboard Parish," 1868; "Robert Falconer," 1868; "Wilfrid Cumbermede," 1871; "The Vicar's Daughter," and "Malcolm," 1874; "St. George and St. Michael," 1875; "Thomas Wingfield, Curate," 1876; "The Marquis of Lossie," 1877. Besides these Mr. Macdonald has written books for the young; "Dealings with the Fairies," 1867; "Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood," 1869; "The Princess and the Goblin," 1871; "At the Back of the North Wind," 1870; and others. He is also the author of "Unspoken Sermons," 1866; and a treatise on the "Miracles of our Lord," 1870. In 1877 he received a Civil List pension of £100, in consideration of his contributions to literature. His later works are "The Gifts of the Child Christ, and other poems," 2 vols., 1882; "Castle Warlock," 3 vols., 1882; "The Princess and Curdie," a fairy romance, 1882; "Weighed and Wanting," 1882; and "The Wise Woman," a parable, 1883. For some years past, Dr. Macdonald has lived principally at Bordighera.

MACDONALD, Greville, M.D., eldest son of George Macdonald, LL.D., the novelist and poet, was born in Manchester on Jan. 20, 1856. He was educated at King's College School, subsequently obtaining his medical education at King's College Hospital, where he gained several scholarships and prizes. In 1879 he took the membership of the Royal College of Surgeons; in 1881 he graduated with honours at the University of London, taking the degree of M.B., and his M.D. in the following year. After travelling in the East and on the continent for some years, he was appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat in 1886; since which time he has devoted his attention solely to the study of affections of the nose, throat and ear. In the following year he was appointed Honorary Physician to the same institution, which office he holds at the present time. During the year 1888 Dr. Macdonald devoted his attention specially to a scientific investigation of the functions of the nose; the results of his experiments being published in a volume entitled "On the Respiratory Functions of the Nose." He had previously published, 1887, a brochure entitled "The Forms of Nasal Obstruction in relation to Throat and Ear Disease." He has since added to these, "Board School Laryngitis," 1889, and "A Treatise on Diseases of the Nose and its Accessory Cavities," 1890. Besides the above he has contributed many articles and papers to the Medical Societies and Journals, and is one of the editors of and contributors to the *Medical Annual*.

MACDONALD, The Right Hon. Sir John Alexander, G.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D., Q.C., P.C. (Kingston). Eldest son of the late Hugh Macdonald, Esq., of Kingston, Ont., and formerly of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, was born in Glasgow on Jan. 11, 1815; and educated at Royal Grammar School, Kingston, under Dr. Wilson, a Fellow of Oxford University. He studied law with the late Mr. George Mackenzie, was called to the Bar, United Canada, in Hilary Term, 1836; and was appointed a Q.C. in 1846, and is a Bencher, ex-officio, of the Law Society of Ontario. He is the grand representative in Canada of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, and holds the rank of a Past Grand Senior Warden of the Freemasons of Canada. He was a member of the Executive Council of Canada in 1847-48, 1854-62, 1864; and was Receiver General in 1847; Commissioner of Crown Lands 1847-48; Attorney-General 1854-62, 1864-67; and Prime Minister, 1858; Government Leader in the Assembly 1864-67; Minister of Militia Affairs 1862-65-67. He was requested to take the place of Sir E. P. Taché as Prime Minister, on the death of that gentleman in 1865, but waived his claim in favour of Sir N. E. Belleau. He has been a delegate to England and other countries on public business on many occasions, and was chairman of the London Colonial Conference 1866-67, when the act of union known as the "British North America Act," was passed by the Imperial Parliament. On July 1, 1867, when the New Constitution came into force, Sir John Macdonald was called upon to form the first Government for the new Dominion, and was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, an office which he continued to fill until he and his Ministry resigned on the Pacific Railway charges, Nov. 6, 1873. On the resignation of the Reform Administration, Oct., 1878, he formed the present Government, in which he became Minister of the Interior; resigned this Portfolio and became President of the Council and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs Oct. 17, 1883. In 1871 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Joint High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries, together with Earl de Grey (now Marquis of Ripon), Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, and the Right Hon. Montague Bernard, to act in connection with five commissioners named by the President of the United States, for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and of matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, the labours of which Joint High Commission resulted in the Treaty of Washington, signed at Washington, U.S., on May 8, 1871. He received the degree of D.C.L. (hon.) from Oxford University, 1865. Is also LL.D of Queen's University, Kingston, and of McGill University, Montreal, and a D.C.L. of the University of Trinity College, Toronto; was created a K.C.B. (civil) July, 1867, and a G.C.B. Nov., 1884, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel la Catolica (of Spain), Jan. 1872. He was nominated a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, July, 1872, and sworn in Aug. 1879. Unanimously elected leader of the Canadian Liberal Conservative Opposition, Nov. 6, 1873, and became Premier and Minister of the Interior on Oct. 17, 1878. In his position as leader of the Opposition, Sir John, on several occasions, gave the late Government the benefit of his ability and long experience in perfecting several of their most important measures, notably the Insolvent Act and the Act constituting the Supreme Court of the Dominion. During the summer of 1880, Sir John visited England in company with Ministers of Railways and Agriculture, where they arranged the contract for the construction of the Pacific Railway, to which Parliament has given effect. He visited England again Nov., 1884, and while there was recognised as the pioneer of the idea of Imperial Unity. He attended the conference held in London, in Nov., 1884, at which the Imperial Federation league was formed, and he moved the appointment of a General Committee to conduct its affairs. Sir John married (1st), Isabella, daughter of the late Alexander Clark, Esq., of Dalnavert, Inverness-shire, Scotland (she died 1856); (2nd), 1867, Susan Agnes, daughter of the late Hon. T. J. Bernard, a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica.

McDONALD, John Blake, R.S.A., a descendant of the family of McDonalds of Keppoch, was born in the parish of Boharn, Morayshire, in 1829. He received his early education at his native place, and was for a short period attached to farm life. Developing a taste for art he came to Edinburgh in 1852, where he attended the Board of Trustees' School of Art; and afterwards, for several years, studied under Robert Scott Lauder, receiving previous to 1862 from the Royal Scottish Academy several prizes, and in that year the first prize for painting from life. In the same year he was elected Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. In 1862 he painted "Prince Charlie leaving Scotland, or the Last of the Stuart Race," which was exhibited at the Edinburgh Exhibition of 1886, and there greatly admired by the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Within the next few years he produced the following pictures: "A Scene from the Legend of Montrose;" "The Quest of Henry Morton;" "King James and the Witches;" and "The Massacre of Glencoe;" the latter is now in the National Gallery. He also produced numerous paintings of subjects from various of Sir Walter Scott's Works, including "The Lady of the Lake;" "The Antiquary;" "The Heart of Mid Lothian;" "Waverley" and "Rob Roy;" all which were engraved for the Royal Association for the Promotion of Fine Arts, by Lumb Stocks, R.A., Bell, Le Conte, and others. "Van Tromp's Duel" was another picture of this period. In 1876 he went to Venice for six months, where he made several sketches of Venetian scenery, which, on his return, he painted in water-colours and oil. He has made several visits at various times to other places on the Continent in connection with his art, including Paris, Jena, Brussels, and Cologne. After 1876 he turned his attention to landscape painting. His first painting of this class was "Strathyre, at the head of Loch Leven"; representing the lines

> "Ben Ledi saw the cross of fire,
> It flashed like lightning up Strathyre."

This was followed by "The Garry above Struan," in the Edinburgh Exhibition of this year. He had as a pupil for 8 years, W. E. Lockhart, R.S.A., whose "Jubilee Picture" is in the Edinburgh Exhibition of this year.

MACDONALD, John Denis, M.D., F.R.S., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, R.N., youngest son of the late James Macdonald, Esq., of Cork, and Catherine his wife (daughter of the late Denis Mc Carthy, Esq., of Kilcoleman), was born Oct. 26, 1826, and educated under his father's supervision. In 1841 he became the apprentice and pupil of the late Dr, Wm. L. Meredith, House-Surgeon to the South Infirmary, Cork; and commenced his professional studies in the Cork School of Medicine, but completed them in the King's College, London, where he succeeded Dr. Martin Duncan, F.R.S., as prosector to the late Professor R. B. Todd, F.R.S., and Sir William Bowman, Bart., then joint professors of physiology. Here he had the advantage of attending the Botanical lectures of the late Professor Edward Forbes and the Zoological course of Professor T. Rymer Jones, who may be said to have first inspired him with a taste for Natural History. He was the winner of Sir William Fergusson's prize in Surgery, the Medical Society's prize, and a Certificate in Medicine, while connected with the College. Having passed the College of Surgeons he entered the Navy as Assistant Surgeon in 1849; was appointed to the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth; took charge of the Medical Museum, and made numerous pathological drawings and records, preserved in the Library. Subsequently he was appointed to H.M.S. *Herald*, Captain Henry Mangles Denham, F.R.S., Feb. 18, 1852, for surveying and exploring service in the S.W. Pacific. Before proceeding to join the ship, he was introduced by Professor Edward Forbes to Professor Huxley, who had already so largely studied and written upon the Invertebrate Fauna of the South Seas. Dr. Macdonald profited much by the kind advice and information communicated to him by the Professor, whose discoveries he afterwards had numerous opportunities of verifying, while himself studying the topography and natural history of the different localities visited either in the ship or in the steam tender the "*Torch.*" These included both sides of the Australian Continent, Tasmania, the Islands in Bass's Strait, the Percy Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, the Isle of Pines and the Fiji Group; and microscopical drawings and determinations of all the more important soundings and products of dredge and towing net obtained in the expedition were communicated from time to time to the learned societies at home. He materially assisted Mr. John Macgillivray, the appointed naturalist, and Mr. Frederic Matthew Rayner, the surgeon, in making the large collection of objects of natural history which were sent home, and presented by the Lords of the Admiralty to the British Museum. He headed a perilous exploring expedition into the interior of Viti Levu, ascending the Rewa river to its source at the Moli vei tala, with a terrestrial horizon for nearly a month. An abstract of the report sent home by the captain was published by the Geographical Society in the volume for 1857. Soon after this, the Rev. Mr. Baker, Wesleyan Missionary, and a party of native teachers were clubbed and eaten in the Solo ira district. Much information was furnished from time to time to the Colonial Office, and on leaving the Colony a gold chronometer was presented to Dr. Macdonald by the Governor-General, Sir William Denison, R.E., F.R.S., members of the Legislative Assembly, and other gentlemen in recognition of services rendered. He was also made Corresponding Member of the Australian Museum by his valued friend the late William Sharp Macleay, Esq., the gifted author of the "Horæ Entomologicæ," whose splendid library at Elizabeth Bay was frequently consulted when objects of interest presented themselves. On arriving in England in 1859, at the age of 33, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was promoted and appointed the same year to H.M.S. *Icarus*, (Commander Nowell Salmon) and in the West Indies encountered almost single-handed (two Medical Officers dying in succession) one of the most formidable epidemics of yellow fever on record. Some of the particulars connected with it will be found in the article on Yellow Fever in Reynolds' System of Medicine. He was awarded the McDougall Brisbane Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, was also adjudged but not awarded the Keith prize, the technical reason being that he could not be called a Scottish Naturalist, as specified in the bequest. He gained the Sir Gilbert Blane Gold Medal for the journal of H.M.S. *Lord Warden* flag-ship, Mediterranean Station (1871) under Admirals Sir Alexander Milne and Sir Hastings Yelverton, successive commanders in chief; and was frequently engaged as one of the medical board of examiners, and he subsequently superintended the Naval Medical Officers entering the Army Medical School, as Professor of Naval Hygiene and a member of the Senate. Dr. Macdonald was promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals, &c. in 1880; appointed to the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, in 1883; and placed on the retired list in 1886. The following are some of his published works:—"Sound and Colour," setting forth the undulatory theory as the only trustworthy basis of analogy, 1869; "Guide to the Microscopical Examination of Drinking Water," 1875; "Outlines of Naval Hygiene," 1881,

MACDONALD, The Right Hon. John Hay Athole, P.C., C.B., LL.D., Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland and Lord President of the Second Division of the Court of Session, son of M. N. Macdonald-Hume of Ninewells, W.S., by Grace, daughter of Sir John Hay of Smithfield and Haystoune, Bart., was born Dec. 27, 1836; educated at Edinburgh Academy and the Universities of Edinburgh and Basle (LL.D. Edin. 1884); became Advocate, Scotland, 1859 and Q.C. 1880. He was Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty and Sutherland 1874-76, and of Perthshire 1880-85; Solicitor-General for Scotland 1876-80, and Commissioner of Northern Lighthouses 1876-80 and 1885-88; Member of H.M. Prison Board for Scotland and H.M. Board of Supervision 1880-85; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates 1882-85, and Lord Advocate of Scotland 1885-6, re-appointed 1886-88; sworn of the Privy Council 1885, and Member of the Committee of Council on Education 1885-88. He was created C.B. 1886, and is a J.P. and D.L. for the County of the City of Edinburgh, and a member of H.M. Board of Manufactures. He became Colonel-Commandant of the Queen's Rifle Vol. Brigade (Royal Scots) 1882, and Brigadier-General of the Forth Brigade 1888; F.R.S.E. 1886 and F.R.S. 1888; Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers 1886; Member of the Council of the Royal Company of Archers (Queen's Body Guard for Scotland); Chairman of Royal Commission on Boundaries of Glasgow 1888; unsuccessfully contested Edinburgh 1874 and 1880, and Haddington Burghs 1878. He sat as M.P. for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews 1885-88. He is an eminent electrician, having received numerous Medals at International Exhibitions for inventions; is an authority on Criminal Law; and his books and lectures on Drill and Tactics have been used as a basis for the British Infantry drill. His chief works are "Macdonald on Tactics;" "Treatise on the Criminal Law;" "Our Trip to Blunderland;" "Common Sense on Parade or Drill without Stays," &c. He married in 1864, Adelaide Jeanette, daughter of Major Doran of Ely House, Wexford; she died in 1872.

McDOUGALL, The Hon. William, C.B., Q.C., and a Privy Councillor for Canada, was born at Toronto, Jan. 25, 1822. He was educated at Toronto and at Victoria College, and afterwards studied law. From 1848 till 1858 he conducted at Toronto a monthly journal on agriculture, and from 1850 edited the *North American*, which was merged in the *Toronto Globe* in 1857. He was first elected to Parliament as a Reformer in 1858; was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, and a member of the Executive Council in a Reform Ministry in May, 1862; and resigned office with his colleagues in March, 1864, on questions of constitutional changes; in June of the same year accepted the office of Provincial Secretary in a coalition ministry, formed to carry a measure to unite British America under one government. During the Fenian troubles in the summer of 1866, Mr. Mc Dougall was charged with the duties of Minister of Marine. In the first Dominion Government of 1867 he was made Minister of Public Works, which position he held until 1869. In 1868 he and Sir George Cartier were sent to England to confer with the Imperial Government on some questions that had arisen between the Provinces, including the acquisition of the North-West Territory and Rupert's Land, then claimed by the Hudson Bay Company, under its charter from Charles II. After five months' negotiations the delegates concluded the purchase of nearly one half the North American continent for £300,000, and one twentieth of the prairie land surveyed within twenty years. In 1869 he was commissioned Lieut.-Governor of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories, but the half-breed rebellion at the time prevented his entering the country. Returning to Ottawa he resumed his place in Parliament, and declined to assume the Governorship after the suppression of the outbreak. In 1873 he was the Special Commissioner of the Dominion Government to confer with the Imperial authorities on the subject of the Fisheries and Emigration. Mr. McDougall sat for South Simcoe in the Ontario Legislature from May, 1875, to Sept. 1878, when he resigned to contest Halton in the Dominion Parliament, in which he was successful. He was offered the Governorship of British Columbia or the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba in 1878, both of which he declined. He has resumed the practice of his profession at Ottawa. In 1867 he was created C.B. (Civil).

MACDUFF, The Rev. Dr. J. R., second son of Alexander Macduff, of Bonhard, Perthshire, was born in 1818, and educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. From New York and Glasgow he received the degree of D.D. In 1843 he was ordained minister of the parish of Kettins, Forfarshire, and in 1849 was presented to the parish of St. Madoes, Perthshire, where he remained until appointed to the new church of Sandyford, Glasgow. Dr. Macduff has published a very large number of religious works, which have attained an immense circulation (upwards of three millions) in this country and America: amongst them may be mentioned "Memories of Bethany," "Memories of Gennesaret," "The Prophet of Fire," "The Shepherd and his Flock," "Sunsets on the Hebrew Mountains," "Comfort ye, Comfort ye," "The Golden Gospel," "Morning and Night Watches," "The Bow in the Cloud," "Morning Family Prayers," "Gloria Patri, a book of private devotion," "In Christo, the Monogram of St. Paul," "The Bible Forget-me-not Series." Amongst his poems are "Wells of Baca," "Knocking," "Gates of Praise." He has also written a number of story books, of which "The Story of a Dewdrop," "The Story of a Shell," "The Parish of Taxwood," are the best known. After 15 years of work in Glasgow Dr. Macduff retired to Chislehurst, Kent, where he now occupies himself with writing.

MACFIE, Robert Andrew, F.R.C.I., F.R.S.E., &c., was born at Leith, Oct. 4, 1811, and is the son of John Macfie and Alison Thorburn, his wife. After the completion of his studies with credit at the High Schools of Edinburgh and Leith, and the University of Edinburgh, he entered upon his business career in 1827, and continued it until about 1863, in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool successively, as a sugar-refiner. He early mingled with mercantile pursuits, and gave attention to national, social, and religious questions of the period, including some bearing on trade, such as, in particular, those of partnership, importations, patents, copyright, and currency. He holds that there should be free importation of raw materials and cereals, but with a turn of the beam given by the tariff to the products of home manufacturing and suchlike industry; that patents and copyright of design in as far as they give power to monopoly, and subject operations to payment of royalties, are inconsistent and incompatible with fair Free Trade, in which opinion he followed and supported Mr. Cobden. He has promulgated some or all of these views in the great associations of the day, and in the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce (of which, under the late Dr. Leone Levi, he was one of the founders, and is now an honorary life-director), as well as in Parliament, in which he sat from 1868 to 1874 as representative of the Leith district of burghs. While in Parliament he also paid special attention to the questions of the Colonies, and of National Defence. Mr. Macfie likewise interested himself in favour of Imperial Federation or Unity, being the first candidate who called attention to this subject in an electioneering printed address. Soon after he entered Parliament he proposed a motion on the subject of patents, which Lord Selborne (then Sir Roundell Palmer) honoured by seconding and Lord Derby by supporting. His books on Copyright and Patents contain voluminous collections of facts and opinions thereon. He is an appointed Knight of the Order of Kalakaua. He is spending the close of an active life, not altogether in idleness, on his beautiful estate of Dreghorn, on the slope of the Pentlands, adjoining the Scottish capital. One of the movements that he has taken up or initiated there, is the project of a deep water canal between the Forth and the Clyde, which he considers would be a necessity in war, and an inestimable advantage in peace.

McGRATH, Terence. *See* BLAKE, HENRY ARTHUR.

MACGREGOR, John, was born at Gravesend, Jan. 24, 1825, and is eldest son of the late General Sir Duncan MacGregor, K.C.B. A few weeks after his birth, his father, then Major MacGregor, embarked with his wife and son and regiment on board the *Kent*, East Indiaman, which afterwards took fire in the Bay of Biscay. His education began in King's School, Canterbury, and was continued (owing to the removals of his father's regiment) in seven other schools. Proceeding to Trinity College, Dublin, he gained three first prizes. He then entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated as B.A. and a Wrangler. In 1845 Mr. MacGregor began to write and sketch for *Punch*. In 1847 he entered at the Inner Temple, and graduated as M.A. at Cambridge. During the Revolution in Paris of 1848, he visited that metropolis; and in 1849–50 made a tour in Europe and the Levant, and through Egypt and Palestine. In 1851 he was called to the Bar. He subsequently visited Russia and every other country in Europe, as well as Algeria and Tunis, and the United States and Canada, and published an account of his observations. In 1865 he made his first canoe voyage, and published in 1866 his logbook, under the title of "A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on Rivers and Lakes of Europe," which in 1885 had passed through thirteen editions. This was followed by several other accounts of canoe voyages, all which have become popular. In 1870, and again in 1873, he was elected a member of the London School Board, for the division of Greenwich; and was chairman of the Industrial Schools Committee. In 1873 he married a daughter of Admiral Sir Crawford Caffin, K.C.B. He has contributed articles on marine propulsion and many minor papers to the Reports of the British Association, and has worked on the committees for erecting various memorial statues to great men.

McGREGOR, Robert, R.S.A., was born, of Scottish parents, in Yorkshire, July 6, 1848. Both his father and grandfather were artistic designers for table linen and silk goods. He was educated in Manchester and Edinburgh; and elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, (A.R.S.A.) in 1882, and Royal Scottish Academician (R.S.A.) in 1889.

MacGREGOR, Sir William, M.D., K.C.M.G., Administrator of British New Guinea, was born in 1846, and educated at Aberdeen and Glasgow, and in Berlin and Paris. In 1875 he was appointed Administrator of the Government and Acting High Commissioner and Consul General for the Western Pacific; and in 1888 Administrator of British New Guinea. In 1889 he was made Knight Commander of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

McILWRAITH, Sir Thomas, LL.D., K.C.M.G., was born at Ayr, N.B., in 1835, and was educated at the Glasgow University. He went out to Victoria in 1854, and was civil engineer on the Government railways. He entered the Queensland Parliament in 1869; was Minister of Works, 1873; and Premier, 1879-83, and again in 1888; but resigned in 1890, and became Treasurer in the new Ministry.

McINTOSH, Professor William Carmichael, LL.D., St. Andrews., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., was born at St. Andrews, Oct. 10, 1838; and was educated at the Madras College, St. Andrews, the University of St. Andrews, and the University of Edinburgh, graduating in Medicine in 1860 (with a Thesis Gold Medal); L.R.C.S. Edinburgh, 1860; Cor. Memb. Z. S., Soc. Psychol. Par. Soc. Honor. 1866. Dr. McIntosh was Assistant Physician, Perth Asylum, from Aug. 1860 to March, 1863; Physician to the Perth District Asylum, from March 1863 to Nov. 1883; and is now Consulting Physician to the latter. He was Examiner in Natural History, University of Edinburgh, from Oct. 1874 to Jan. 1885; Professor of Natural History, University of St. Andrews, Aug. 1882; Member of the Scientific Reference Committee, Fishery Board for Scotland; Convener of the University Science and University Museum Committee, and Hon. President of various students' societies. He is also Superintendent of Natural History, Perth Museum. He has published "Observations and Experiments on the Shore Crab," 1860; "The Marine Invertebrates and Fishes of St. Andrews," 1875; "Monograph of the British Annelida (Ray Society)," 1872-73; "The Annelida of H.M.S. 'Challenger,'" 1885; "Report on Trawling" for H.M. Commission under Lord Dalhousie, 1884; "On the Development and Life-Histories of the British Food-Fishes" (with E. E. Prince, B.A.) 1889. Dr. McIntosh is Neill Gold Medallist, Royal Society of Edinburgh; Gold Medallist, Edinburgh Fisheries Exhibition; Gold Medallist, International Fisheries Exhibition, London, 1883. Has written numerous medical papers. Of scientific papers (Zoological) he has published upwards of ninety, some of them of considerable size, and the majority illustrated by original plates. He has made large additions to the Perth Museum and to the University Museum, St. Andrews; while the St. Andrews Marine Laboratory owes its existence to him, with the aid of the Government and the Fishery Board.

McKENDRICK, Professor John Gray, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.C.P., was born in Aberdeen on Aug. 12, 1841. He was educated in Aberdeen and in Braco Village, Perthshire, spent several years in a law office in Aberdeen, and then taking to the study of medicine, he graduated as M.D. and C.M. at the University of Aberdeen in 1864. He held in succession the offices of Visiting Surgeon to the Chester General Infirmary, Resident Medical Officer to the Eastern Dispensary, London, and Surgeon to the Belford Hospital, Fort William. He then became Assistant to the late Professor Hughes Bennett, in the chair of the Institutes of Medicine or Physiology in the University of Edinburgh. Owing to Professor Bennett's illness, he discharged the entire duties of the chair for three sessions, then became an Extramural Lecturer on Physiology in Edinburgh for two years, and was appointed to the Chair of Institutes of Medicine in the University of Glasgow in 1876. For two years he held the office of Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain; and for one year that of the Thomson Lecturer on Natural Science in the Free Church College of Aberdeen. He has written various papers on Physiological subjects, such as on the Action of Light on the Retina, on the Antagonism of Drugs, on Anæsthetics, &c., published in the Medical Journals and in the Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. He published a work entitled "Outlines of Physiology" in 1878, and a larger "Text-Book of Physiology" in two volumes, in 1889. He is LL.D. of the University of Aberdeen 1882; F.R.C.P. Ed. 1872; F.R.S.E. 1873; and F.R.S. 1884.

MACKENZIE, The Hon. Alexander, M.P., ex-premier of the Canadian Dominion, was born at Logierait, Perthshire, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1822. He was educated at Perth and at Dunkeld, after which he emigrated to Canada, and for a time became a contractor and builder, first at Kingston, and latterly at Sarnia, Province of Ontario. For some years he edited the *Lambton Shield*, a Reform journal. He entered Parliament in 1861 as member for Lambton, and represented that constituency in the Canadian Assembly until the Confederation. In 1867 he was returned to the Dominion Parliament, and concurrently represented West Middlesex in the Ontario Legislature during the years 1871-72, holding the office first of Provincial Secretary, and afterwards of Provincial Treasurer. In Oct., 1872, he resigned his representation in the Local House; and in 1873, on the defeat of the Macdonald Ministry, was called upon to form an Administration in the Dominion Parliament, and accepted the office of Premier and Minister of Public Works. This post he held until the fall of his Government in 1878. In 1875 he visited the mother country, where he was presented with the freedom of the Scottish towns of Irvine, Dundee, and Perth. In 1881, on the occasion of a second visit to his native land, he was presented with the freedom of Inverness. He is still a member of the Dominion Parliament, and resides at Toronto.

MACKENZIE, Alexander Campbell, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, is the son of a favourite Edinburgh musician, was born in Edinburgh in 1847, and sent to Germany, at the age of ten, to study under Ulrich Edward Stein. Four years later he entered the dual orchestra, at Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and remained in Germany till 1862, when he came to London to study the violin under M. Sainton. The same year he was elected King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music. In 1865 he returned to Edinburgh as a teacher of the pianoforte, and has since remained in Scotland with the view of devoting himself entirely to composition. He has written "Cervantes," an overture for orchestra; a scherzo for the same; overture to a comedy; a string quartet, and many other pieces in MS., but the composition which made him famous was his opera "Colomba," based upon Mérimée's celebrated story. This work (of which the Libretto was written by Dr. Hueffer) was produced with very great success by the Carl Rosa Company at Drury Lane, in 1884. His second opera, "The Troubadour," was produced in the summer of 1886; and at the Leeds Festival of 1886 his cantata, "The Story of Sayid," was performed with success; and, in 1890, "Ravenswood" was equally successful at the Lyceum. He was elected Principal of the Royal Academy of Music in Feb. 1888, in succession to the late Sir George Macfarren.

McKENZIE, Marian. *See* SMITH-WILLIAMS, MRS., A.R.A., singer.

MACKENZIE, Sir Morell, M.D. (London), was born at Leytonstone, Essex, in 1837, and educated at the London Hospital Medical College, Paris, and Vienna. He founded the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden Square, 1863; and in the same year obtained the Jacksonian Prize from the Royal College of Surgeons for his Essay on Diseases of the Larynx. He was soon afterwards elected Assistant-Physician to the London Hospital, becoming in due course full Physician, and was appointed Lecturer on Diseases of the Throat, an appointment which he still holds. He is a Corresponding Member of the Imperial Royal Society of Physicians of Vienna, and of the Medical Society of Prague, and an Honorary Fellow of the American Laryngological Association. Dr. Mackenzie is the author of numerous publications on laryngological subjects, and in particular of a systematic treatise in two volumes, on "Diseases of the Throat and Nose," which is acknowledged to be a standard work. It has been translated into French and German, and has had a very large circulation both in this country and in America. Dr. Mackenzie has also written monographs on Diphtheria and Hay-Fever, and he published an article on "Specialism in Medicine" in the June number of the *Fortnightly Review* (1885), which excited considerable attention.

Dr. Morell Mackenzie was in attendance on Frederick III. of Germany during his last illness, and was knighted in 1887. He published in 1888 "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble," and resigned his connection with the College of Physicians at the close of that year. In 1889 he contributed to the *Contemporary Review* some essays entitled "The Voice in Singing and Speaking."

MacKINLAY, Mrs. John, *née* Antoinette Sterling, an eminent contralto, was born in the State of New York in 1850, and was educated as a vocalist under Abella, Marchesi, Pauline Viardot, and Manuel Garcia. She made her *début* at one of the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts in 1873, and at once became a general favourite for ballads and Scotch songs. Her rendering of "The Better Land," and "The Lost Chord," is faultless. In 1875 she married Mr. John MacKinlay.

McLACHLAN, Robert, F.R.S., was born in London April 10, 1837, and educated principally at Ilford in Essex. His father, Hugh McLachlan, a native of Greenock, settled in London early in life, and was eminently successful as a chronometer maker. His mother, whose maiden name was Thompson, was from Northamptonshire. Robert, the youngest of five children, early showed a taste for natural history, which, as years sped on, concentrated itself upon botany, and subsequently upon entomology. A voyage to New South Wales and China, in 1855-56, led to his collecting Australian plants; and on his return to England his desire to have them named led to his acquaintance with Robert Brown, then Keeper of the Botanical Department of the British Museum. Contact with this celebrated botanist had a distinct influence on his subsequent scientific career. In 1858 he was elected a Member of the Entomological Society of London, of which he became successively Secretary, Treasurer, and President, the latter in 1885-86. He was elected, in 1862, a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and of the Royal Society in 1877, and is also a Fellow of the Zoological and of the Royal Horticultural Societies, and on the Honorary List of the New Zealand Institute, the Royal Society of Liège, the Entomological Societies of Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Russia, &c. His attention has been directed to entomology in general, and he has, on several occasions, acted as scientific adviser to the Colonial Office. Repeated visits to the Continent have kept him in frequent intercourse with the entomologists of other countries. Amongst his general works perhaps the principal are the article "Insects," in the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and "The Entomological Results of the last Arctic Expedition," published in the Journal of the Linnean Society. As a specialist he has particularly attended to the Order *Neuroptera,* upon which his publications are very numerous, the principal separate work, a bulky 8vo, of upwards of 600 pages, with 76 plates, "Revision and Synopsis of the Trichoptera (or Caddis-flies) of the European Fauna, with Supplement," 1874-84, the first attempt which has been made at working out exhaustively a special group of insects on characters based on certain structural peculiarities, and which has served as a departure in the case of workers of other groups. Mr. McLachlan has been a frequent contributor to most of the Natural History Journals during his time, and was for 17 consecutive years a contributor to the "Zoological Record," and has acted as an editor of the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine,* since its establishment in 1864.

MACLAGAN, Professor Sir Douglas, eldest son of the late David Maclagan, M.D., F.R.S.E., Physician to the Forces, and Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland, was born at Ayr, N.B., in 1812, and educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and subsequently at the University of Edinburgh. He became Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, 1863, and has been President of both the Royal College of Surgeons and of Physicians (Edin.), an honour held only by his father; is V.P.R.S.E., and Deputy-Lieutenant of the City of Edinburgh. Sir D. Maclagan holds the following posts:—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health in the University; Surgeon-General of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body-Guard for Scotland; Surgeon-Major of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade; Medical Adviser to H.M. Prisons Commissioners for Scotland; and Supervisor, on behalf of the Privy Council, of Pharmaceutical Examinations in Scotland. He is the author of "Nugæ Canoræ Medicæ," and of numerous papers on Medical Jurisprudence, and on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in the medical journals. He was made Knight Bachelor in 1886.

MACLAGAN, The Right Rev. William Dalrymple, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield, is son of David Maclagan, M.D., Physician to the Forces, a distinguished medical officer who served in the Peninsular War. He was born at Edinburgh in 1826, and educated in his native city. In early life he served in the army in India, and retired with the rank of lieutenant in 1852. Then he went through the ordinary university course at St. Peter's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1856; M.A. 1860; D.D., *jure dignitatis*, 1878). He was ordained deacon in 1856, and priest in 1857. He served the curacies of St. Saviour, Paddington, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, till 1860, when he was appointed Secretary to the London Diocesan Church Building Society. In 1865 he was appointed Curate-in-charge of Enfield, and in 1869 Lord Chancellor Hatherley gave him the Rectory of St. Mary, Newington. When Newington was transferred to Rochester, the Bishop of London, in order to retain Mr. Maclagan in his diocese, promoted him to the vicarage of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, where he remained till 1878, when he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, to the Bishopric of Lichfield, which had become vacant by the death of Dr. Selwyn. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, June 24, 1878. Dr. Maclagan has published one or two detached sermons; a Charge delivered to the Clergy and Churchwardens of his Diocese in 1880; and several other addresses to the Clergy, and Parochial Papers. In conjunction with Dr. Archibald Weir he edited "The Church and the Age: Essays on the Principles and present Position of the Anglican Church," 1870.

MACLURE, The Very Rev. Edward Craig, M.A., Dean of Manchester, is the eldest brother of Mr. J. W. Maclure, M.P., and was educated at the Manchester Grammar School, where he was the exhibitioner of his year. He graduated B.A. and M.A. at Brazenose College, Oxford, of which he was a scholar and Hulmeian Exhibitioner. After occupying curacies at St. John's, Ladywood, Birmingham, and St. Pancras, Middlesex, he became vicar of Burnley in 1863, and held that position for fourteen years. During one half of that time he was chairman of the Burnley School Board. On the death of Dr. Molesworth, in 1877, he was appointed vicar of Rochdale by the late Bishop of Manchester. In 1878 he became Honorary Canon of Manchester, and in 1879 Rural Dean. In Rochdale, and previously at Burnley, he has carried out important works of church restoration and extension. Canon Maclure has always undertaken a very considerable share of diocesan work, being honorary secretary of the Diocesan Conference and the Diocesan Board of Education. He is also honorary secretary to the Training College at Warrington. In 1888 he was one of the honorary secretaries of the Church Congress in Manchester, and was appointed Dean of Manchester in July, 1890.

MACMAHON, Marie Edmé Patrick Maurice de, Duc de Magenta, a Marshal of France, ex-President of the French Republic, born at Sully, July 13, 1808, derives his descent from an Irish family who risked and lost all for the last of the Stuart kings. The MacMahons, carrying their national traditions, ancestral pride, and historic name to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old nobility of their adopted country. This member of the family entered the military service of France in 1825, at the school of St. Cyr; was sent to the Algerian wars in 1830; while acting as aide-de-camp to Gen. Achard, took part in the expedition to Antwerp in 1832; attained to the rank of captain in 1833; and after holding the post of aide-de-camp to several African generals, and taking part in the assault of Constantine, was nominated Major of Foot Chasseurs in 1840, Lieut.-Col. of the Foreign Legion in 1842, Colonel of the 41st of the Line in 1845, and General of Brigade in 1848. When, in 1855, Gen. Canrobert left the Crimea, Gen. MacMahon, then in France, was selected by the Emperor to succeed him in the command of a division; and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, Sept. 8, they assigned to Gen. MacMahon the perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakoff. For his brilliant success on this occasion he was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and in 1856 was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Gen. MacMahon, who took a conspicuous part in the Italian campaign of 1859, received the bâton of a Marshal, and was created Duke of Magenta, in commemoration of that victory. He represented France at the coronation of William III. of Prussia, in Nov., 1861, was nominated to the command of the 3rd *corps d'armée* Oct. 14, 1862, and was nominated Governor-General of Algeria by decree Sept. 1, 1864. In this capacity he inaugurated a new system, the tendency of which was to create an Arab kingdom. It proved, however, a complete failure. The French and other European colonists became so dissatisfied, that in 1861 a large number of them left for

Brazil, while thousands of the natives perished from hunger. A great outcry was raised in France against the Marshal, whose policy was also severely censured by Mgr. de Lavigerie, Bishop of Algiers. On the breaking out of the war with Prussia, Marshal MacMahon was intrusted with the command of the First Army Corps, whose head-quarters were at Strasburg. On Aug. 6, 1870, the Crown Prince of Prussia attacked the united Army Corps of Generals MacMahon, Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in a position at Woerth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Vosges, but the French line was turned by the Prussians at two points, and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. MacMahon retired on the following day to Saverne, next to Toul (13th), Rheims (21st), and Rethel (22nd). On the 30th his forces were again defeated by the Prussians, being driven back from Beaumont beyond the Meuse, near Mouzon. He was chief in command at the battle of Sedan (Sept. 1), but received a severe wound in the thigh at the beginning of the engagement, whereupon the command devolved on General Wimpffen, who signed the capitulation. MacMahon was made a prisoner of war, and conveyed into Germany. Having recovered from his wound, he left Wiesbaden for France, March 13, 1871, and was nominated in the following month Commander-in-Chief of the Army at Versailles. He successfully conducted the siege of Paris against the Commune, and ably assisted M. Thiers in reorganising the Army. In Dec., 1871, he was requested by the Parisian Press Union to become a candidate to represent Paris in the National Assembly, but he refused to accept the nomination. On M. Thiers resigning the Presidency of the Republic May 24, 1873, he was elected to the vacant office by the Assembly. Of the 392 members who voted, 390 voted for Marshal MacMahon, who immediately afterwards accepted the Headship of the Executive, his consent being carried back to the Assembly, couched in a letter which was a model of manly straightforwardness and modesty. "A heavy responsibility," he wrote, "is thrust upon my patriotism, but with the aid of God, the devotion of the army, which will always be the army of the law, and the support of all honest men, we will continue together the work of liberating the territory, and restoring moral order throughout the country; we will maintain eternal peace and the principles on which society is based. That this shall be done I pledge my word as an honest man and a soldier." He at once proceeded to form a Conservative administration, his Ministers being the Duc de Broglie, Foreign Affairs and Vice-President of the Council; M. Ernoul, Justice; M. Beulé, Interior; M. Magne, Finance; General de Cissey (who remained *par interim*), War; Vice-Admiral Dompierre d'Hornoy, Marine and Colonies; M. Batbie, Public Instruction, Public Worship, and Fine Arts; M. Desseilligny, and M. de la Bouillerie. The Septennate was voted Nov. 19, 1873, when the National Assembly, by 378 votes against 310, entrusted him with the exercise of power for seven years. On May 16, 1877, Marshal MacMahon addressed to M. Jules Simon, the President of the Council, a letter reproaching him with incapacity. This compelled the latter to resign and a new ministry was formed. The Duc de Broglie became President of the Council, M. de Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, the Duc Decazes remained at the Foreign Office, and General Berthaut retained his post as Minister of War. The Chamber of Deputies was immediately prorogued, and the Senate, by a small majority, resolved to exercise the power conferred by the Constitution, by concurring with the President of the Republic in a dissolution. Accordingly the Marshal dissolved the Chamber of Deputies by a decree dated June 25, 1877. After a period in which the government "screw" was mercilessly applied, the elections for the new Chamber were held throughout France on Oct. 14, resulting in the return of 335 Republicans and 198 Anti-Republicans, the latter classed as 89 Bonapartists, 41 Legitimists, 38 Orleanists, and 30 "MacMahonists." The Republican majority refused to vote the supplies, and after a brief interval of hesitation the Marshal came to the conclusion that M. Gambetta's famous alternative—*se soumettre ou se démettre*—must be acted upon. Accordingly he yielded to the Republican majority and a new ministry was formed under the presidency of M. Dufaure, with M. Léon Say as Minister of Finance, and M. Waddington at the Foreign Office. Thus the period of uneasiness—the prolonged crisis—that began on May 16, was peacefully brought to a close on Dec. 14, 1877. The Senatorial elections at the beginning of 1879 gave the Republican party an effective working majority in the Upper Chamber. M. Dufaure's Cabinet was at once pressed to remove the most conspicuous Anti-Republicans among the generals and officials. Marshal MacMahon refused to be a party to these measures, and, seeing that resistance was idle, resigned on Jan. 30, and was succeeded by M. Grévy. As President of the Republic, Marshal MacMahon was decorated with the insignia of various foreign Orders.

MACMAHON, Major Percy Alexander, R.A., F.R.S., is the second son of the late Brigadier General P. W. MacMahon, C.B., and was born at Sliema, in the island of Malta, Sept. 26, 1854. He was educated at the Proprietary School, Cheltenham, and afterwards at Cheltenham College, where he obtained the Junior Mathematical Scholarship in Jan., 1868. He entered the Royal Military Academy as a cadet in Jan., 1871, and subsequently in Sept., 1872, entered the Royal Artillery as a Lieutenant. He was promoted Captain in Oct., 1881, and, in March, 1882, was appointed Instructor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy. From that date he has been engaged in research in Pure Mathematics. Numerous memoirs from his pen, chiefly connected with Higher Algebra, have been published in the *American Journal of Mathematics*, the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, the Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society, the *Messenger of Mathematics*, and the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. He is an associate member of the Ordnance Committee; a Member of the Council of the London Mathematical Society, and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in June, 1890.

MACMILLAN, The Rev. Hugh, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.S.A., Scotland, born at Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Sept. 17, 1833, was educated at Breadalbane Academy and Edinburgh University. He was appointed Free Church Minister of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, in 1859, translated in 1864 to Free St. Peter's Church, Glasgow; and in 1878 to the Free West Church, Greenock, his present charge. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews in Feb. 1871; was elected two months afterwards F.R.S.E. In April, 1879, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh; and in 1883 he became an F.S.A. Dr. Macmillan is the author of "Bible Teachings in Nature," 1866, now in its 25th edition, translated into Danish, Swedish, German, and other continental languages; "First Forms of Vegetation," in its third thousand "Holidays on High Lands," which has run through two large editions; "The True Vine," also in its sixth edition; "The Ministry of Nature," in its seventh edition; "The Garden and the City," in its second edition; "Sunglints in the Wilderness;" "The Sabbath of the Fields," translated into Danish and Norwegian; "Our Lord's Three Raisings from the Dead;" "Two Worlds are Ours;" and "The Marriage in Cana of Galilee;" "The Olive Leaf;" "Roman Mosaics, or Studies in Rome and its Neighbourhood;" and "The Riviera;" besides numerous contributions to quarterly reviews and religious and scientific periodicals.

McMURDO, Gen. Sir William, K.C.B., of Scotch extraction, born about 1819, entered the army as ensign in the 78th Highlanders in 1837, and proceeding to India was employed on the staff. From the commencement of the brilliant operations in Scinde, conducted by the late Sir Charles Napier, the great zeal and personal intrepidity manifested by Lieut. McMurdo—most conspicuously at the battle of Meeanee, Feb. 17, 1843—attracted the attention of that illustrious commander, whose daughter he afterwards married. Sir Charles appointed him his Assistant Quartermaster-General, and on many occasions expressed in very emphatic terms the high opinion he entertained of his conduct and services. He became Major in 1848, Lieut.-Col. in 1853, and Col. in 1854. At an early period of the campaign in the Crimea, when the inadequate means of land conveyance for the service of the troops had become apparent, he was intrusted with the formation and command of the Land Transport Corps—since designated the Military Train—which new branch of our military establishment he rendered efficient, and for this service was made C.B. Not long after the volunteer movement of 1859 assumed a permanent character, Col. McMurdo was selected as the fittest officer for the important and responsible post of Inspector-General of Volunteer Forces for the term of five years; towards the expiration of which, the most active and influential promoters of the movement took immediate steps to mark their high appreciation of his zealous and valuable services in the organization of the force, by appointing a committee to raise a subscription for the purpose of presenting him on his retirement with a suitable testimonial of their respect and regard. In Feb. 1865, the honorary colonelcies of the Inns of Court Volunteers and of the Engineers and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps were accepted by him.

MACNAUGHTEN, Edward, The Right Hon. Lord, Lord of Appeal, is the son of Sir Edward Macnaughten, 2nd Baronet, and was born in 1830. He was educated at Cambridge; called to the Bar, 1857; made Q.C., 1880; and appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, 1887, in succession to Lord Blackburn. He was returned to Parliament as Conservative member for Antrim in 1880, and continued to sit for that constituency until his appointment as Lord of Appeal.

MACRORIE, The Right Rev. William Kenneth, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Maritzburg, born Feb. 8, 1831, in Liverpool, is the son of David Macrorie, M.D., a well-known physician in that town, and received his education at Winchester and at Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A., 1852, M.A., 1855). He held the Rectory of Wapping in the Diocese of London from 1861 to 1866, when he was appointed Vicar of Accrington, Lancashire, which preferment he held until his consecration as Bishop of Maritzburg, or Pietermaritzburg, Jan. 25, 1869. The ceremony was performed at Capetown, the consecrating prelate being the metropolitan, Dr. Robert Gray, Bishop of Capetown, assisted by the Bishops of Grahamstown, St. Helena, and the Orange Free State. A protest signed by 129 persons having been presented against Dr. Macrorie's consecration, on the ground that Maritzburg was in the see of Natal, which already had a legal Bishop (Colenso), the Metropolitan replied that it could not be accepted as a protest, the signers having no right to protest, but that he would receive it as "the expression of views of certain individuals."

McVAIL, Professor, was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Oct. 1845, and studied Medicine in Anderson's College, Glasgow. He is L.R.C.P. Edin., 1866; M.B. Glasgow, 1876; F.F.P.S. Glasg., 1878; and was formerly House Surgeon in Alnwick Infirmary, late Professor of Physiology in Anderson's College, and subsequently lecturer on the Practice of Medicine in the Western Extramural School, and Member of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. At the present time he is Extra Physician to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in St. Mungo's College, Glasgow. Dr. McVail is the author of various valuable contributions to Medical literature, principally with reference to diseases of the respiratory organs—*e.g.*, "The Mechanism of Respiration in Normal and Abnormal Conditions" (*Lancet*, 1882); "The Wavy Respiratory Sound of Phthisis" (*Brit. Med. Journ.* 1882); "Pathology of Pulmonary Emphysema" (*Ibid.* 1884), &c. But he is most widely known in connexion with what may be termed academic politics. For the past decade he has been the acknowledged and energetic leader of the reform party in the University of Glasgow; and it is very largely to him, and to the movement in which he has taken so active a part, that the recent thoroughgoing Universities (Scotland) Act is due. The main plank of the reform platform has been the destruction of the practical monopoly of teaching, of examining, and of degree granting, enjoyed by the professors in the Scottish Universities, while the principal means urged for the accomplishment of this object have been an entire re-casting of the governing body of the Universities, the fuller recognition of extra-mural teaching, the prohibition of the degree-examination of candidates by their own teachers, and the affiliation of new colleges. Dr. McVail has also been the moving spirit in the erection and incorporation of St. Mungo's College, the medical faculty of which is in intimate connexion with the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow. On the board of Directors of the College, he occupies a seat as one of the representatives chosen by the Managers of the Royal Infirmary.

MACWHIRTER, John, A.R.A., was born in 1839, at Slateford, near Edinburgh, and educated at Peebles. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1863. In the following year he came to London, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy on Jan. 22, 1879. He was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1882; elected member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, same year; exhibited in R.A. 1884, "The Windings of the Forth," "A Sermon by the Sea," and "Home of the Grizzly Bear;" 1885, "Track of a Hurricane," "Iona," "Loch Scavaig;" "The Three Witches," 1886. Mr. MacWhirter has painted "Loch Cornisk, Skye," 1867; "A great while ago the world began with hey ho, the wind and the rain," 1871; "Caledonia," 1875; "The Lady of the Woods," 1876; "The Three Graces," 1878; "The Valley by the Sea," 1879; "The Lord of the Glen," 1880; "Sunday in the Highlands," and "Mountain Tops," 1881; "A Highland Auction" and "Ossian's Grave," 1882; "Corrie, Isle of Arran," "Sunset Fires," "Nature's Mirror," "A Highland Harvest," 1883; and "Edinburgh from Salisbury Crag," 1887

MADAGASCAR, Queen of. *See* Ranavalo, Manjaka III.

MADDEN, Thomas More, M.D., was born in the Island of Cuba, where his father, the late Dr. R. R. Madden, F.R.C.S. Eng., then filled the office of British representative at the Havanna, in the International Commission for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, to which he was appointed by Lord Palmerston, and for which he had relinquished his practice as a London physician. Dr. Madden, senior, who died in 1886, was not only a prominent member of the anti-slavery party, but was also a prolific and well-known writer, having in the course of his long and varied life published more than forty volumes. Amongst these we may here mention his "Travels in the East," "History of the United Irishmen," "Life and Correspondence of Lady Blessington," "Biography of Savonarola," "The Infirmities of Genius," "History of Periodical Literature," etc. Dr. More Madden entered on medical studies at the age of fourteen, when he was apprenticed to the late Mr. Cusack, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. Shortly before the completion of pupilage, however, he was forced by symptoms of pulmonary disease to remove to a more genial climate, and the next few years he passed in the South of Spain, Italy, and France, completing his professional studies in Malaga and at the University of Montpellier. Having graduated as a physician, after he returned home in 1862 he became a Member of the London College of Surgeons, and is also a Member of the Dublin College of Physicians, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. After a further period of health travel in Southern Europe, Egypt, Africa, and Australia, he settled down in practice in Dublin. In 1868, having adopted obstetric and gynæcological practice as a specialism, Dr. More Madden was appointed Assistant Physician to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital. On retirement from that office three years later, he was accorded the special thanks of the governors for "zealous and efficient discharge of his duties, and uniform kindness to the patients." In 1872 he received the French bronze cross, in recognition of services in connection with the organisation of the Irish Ambulance Corps employed during the Franco-Prussian War. In that year, being also Examiner in Obstetric Medicine in the Queen's University, he was appointed Physician to the newly-established Hospital for Sick Children, Dublin; and not long afterwards became Obstetric Physician and Gynæcologist to the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital. In addition to these appointments Dr. More Madden is Consultant to the National Lying-in Hospital, and other institutions. In 1878 he was elected Vice-President of the Dublin Obstetrical Society; in 1885 Vice-President of the British Gynæcological Society; in 1886 President of the Obstetric Section of the Academy of Medicine; and more recently he held the office of President of the Obstetric Section of the British Medical Association. He has been also made Honorary or Corresponding Member or Fellow of many medical and scientific societies at home and abroad. Besides a vast number of contributions to medical journals, and several articles in Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine," and other standard books, Dr. More Madden's writings include the last edition of "The Dublin Practice of Midwifery;" "Change of Climate in Chronic Disease," 3rd edit. 1876; "Spas of Germany, France, and Italy," 1874; "Contributional Treatment of Chronic Uterine Disease," 1878; "Mental and Nervous Disorders Peculiar to Women," 1883; "Lectures on Gynæcology," 1889; "Child Culture—Mental, Moral, and Physical," 3rd edit. 1890; "On Uterine Tumours," 1887; "Treatment of Dysmenorrhœa and Sterility," London, 1889; "The Health Resorts of Europe and Africa," 2nd edit. 1888. The latter work has been republished in America. Dr. More Madden married the eldest daughter of the late Thos. McDonnell Caffrey, Esq., of Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown, by whom he has two sons and one daughter surviving.

MAGEE, His Grace The Most Rev. William Connor, D.D., Archbishop of York, was born at Cork in 1821, being son of the Rev. John Magee, Curate of the Cathedral Parish, Cork; and grandson of William Magee, Archbishop of Dublin (1822-31). At the age of thirteen he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and subsequently obtained a scholarship, besides other academical distinctions. In due course he took holy orders, and after holding for some time a curacy in a Dublin parish, he was obliged to relinquish it and to proceed for the benefit of his health to Malaga, where he remained two years. On his return, in 1848, he accepted the curacy of St. Saviour's, Bath, which he held about two years. In 1850, he was appointed joint incumbent, and shortly after sole incumbent, of the Octagon Chapel, Bath. When the Liberation Society was organised, Bath formed a counter-association, called the "Bath Church Defence Society," in connection with which Dr. Magee delivered an able lecture on "The Voluntary System, and the Established Church." Such was the effect of this address that similar societies sprang up throughout the country. Subsequently Dr. Magee published "Christ the Light of all Scripture," an Act Sermon preached in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, June, 1860; "The Gospel and the Age," preached at the ordination in Whitehall Chapel, 1860; and "The Church's Fear and the Church's Hope," preached in Wells Cathedral, 1864. At Oxford Dr. Magee on several occasions preached one of the Lent lectures, and in Aug. 1861, he delivered a powerful address to the clergy at Radley on "The Relation of the Atonement to the Divine Justice." At Cambridge, and in London too, he very frequently took part in preaching and speaking on behalf of Church societies, and published several lectures delivered at their meetings on "Scepticism," "Baxter and his Times," "The Uses of Prophecy." The Bishop of Bath and Wells conferred on Dr. Magee the honorary rank of Prebendary of Wells some time before he left Bath. In 1860 he succeeded Dean Goulburn as minister of Quebec Chapel, London, and in the following February he was appointed to the rectory of Enniskillen by the University of Dublin. In 1864 he was appointed Dean of Cork, and shortly afterwards Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin. He was appointed Donnellan Lecturer for 1865-66, a position in Dublin analogous to that of Bampton Lecturer at Oxford. Dr. Magee was frequently selected as one of the special preachers at St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, as well as at Windsor, before Her Majesty. He was also selected, in 1868, to preach before the British Association at Norwich and the Church Congress at Dublin. Both these sermons were published, under the respective titles of "The Christian Theory of the Origin of the Christian Life," and "The Breaking Net." Dr. Magee was appointed Bishop of Peterborough in 1868, on the death of Dr. Jeune, being, it is said, the only Trinity College, Dublin, man ever appointed to an English See. He has from time to time taken part in the debates of the House of Lords, and his speech against the Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was a remarkable specimen of impassioned eloquence. Four sermons preached by him at Norwich, in "Defence and Confirmation of the Faith," attracted much attention, and were translated into several continental languages. In 1871 he delivered and published a "Charge," in which he treats of the Athanasian Creed with great force and ability. He presided over the Church Congress at Leicester in 1880. Dr. Magee was nominated Archbishop of York on the death of Archbishop Thomson in Jan., 1891.

MAGRATH, The Rev. John Richard, D.D., son of Nicholas Magrath, Surgeon, R.N., of Manor House, Guernsey, was born in Guernsey, Jan. 29, 1839, and educated at Elizabeth College, before proceeding to Oxford, where he gained a Scholarship at Oriel College. He graduated B.A., with a first class in 1860, was Johnson's Theological Scholar (Queen's College), 1861, and took his M.A. degree, 1863. From 1860-78 he was Fellow of Queen's College; Chaplain from 1867-78, and Bursar from 1874-78. In 1878 he was elected Provost of Queen's College, and he took the degrees of B.D. and D.D. Dr. Magrath has published "A Plea for the Study of Theology in the University of Oxford," 1868; "Selections from Aristotle's Organon," 1868, 2nd edit. 1877; "Two papers on University Reform," 1876. He was Chairman of the Oxford Local Board from 1882-87. He is a Justice of the Peace for Oxfordshire, Alderman of the City of Oxford, and Member of the Hebdomadal Council of the University since 1878. He married in 1887 Georgiana Isabella, daughter of the Ven. W. Jackson, D.D., formerly Archdeacon and Canon of Carlisle and Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, 1862-1878.

MAHAFFY, The Rev. John Pentland, D.D., was born Feb. 26, 1839, at Chapponnaire, near Vevay, on the Lake of Geneva, in Switzerland, and was educated in Germany by his parents, till he entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1856. He was elected to a scholarship in 1858, and obtained two Senior Moderatorships (in Classics and in Philosophy) at his degree in 1859; gained his Fellowship by competition in 1864; was appointed Precentor of the Chapel, with control of the college choir in 1867; Professor of Ancient History, 1871 (which office he still holds); and Donnellan lecturer in 1873; he received the degree of D.D. in 1886. He was decorated with the Gold Cross of the Order of the Saviour by the King of Greece in 1877, and was elected an Honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1882. Mr. Mahaffy has published a translation of Kuno Fischer's "Commentary on Kant," 1866; "Twelve Lectures on Primitive Civilisation," 1868; "Prolegomena to Ancient History," 1871; "Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers," 1871; "Greek Social Life from Homer to Menander," 1874, 5th ed., 1880; "Greek Antiquities," 1876; "Rambles and Studies in Greece," 1876, 2nd ed., 1878; "Greek Education," 1879; "A History of Classical Greek Literature," 2 vols., 1880, 2nd ed., 1883; "A Report on the Irish Grammar Schools" (in the Royal Commission of 1880-81); "The Decay of Modern Preaching," 1882; "The Story of Alexander's Empire," 1886; "A Sketch of the Life and Teaching of Descartes;" and has edited the English edition of "Duruy's Roman History," 1883-86; "The Greek World under Roman Sway," 1890; besides many papers in periodicals and reviews. Mr. Mahaffy is Examiner and Lecturer in Trinity College, Dublin, in Classics, Philosophy, Music, and Modern Languages.

MAITLAND, Agnes Catharine, Principal of Somerville Hall, Oxford, was born in London in 1849, and is the second daughter of David John Maitland, (only son of Col. Maitland, H.E.I.C.S., of Chipperkyn, Galloway), and of Matilda Leathes Mortlock, daughter of Sir John Cheetham Mortlock, Commissioner in Excise. She resided two years at Moulton Rectory, Suffolk, and removed to Liverpool in 1855; was educated at home; and was appointed Examiner to Northern Union of Schools of Cookery, 1877; Visiting Examiner to Elementary Schools under Liverpool School of Cookery, 1881; Principal of Somerville Hall, Oxford, in succession to Miss M. Shaw Lefevre, 1889. Miss Maitland is the author of "Elsie," a Lowland sketch, 1875; "A Woman's Victory," 1877; "Rhoda," 1885; and several volumes of stories for children, various cookery books, both for schools and other establishments; also "Cottage Lectures on Health," 1889. Miss Maitland has always taken great interest in questions affecting women, especially in the movement for their higher education; and has lectured on those and other subjects; and carried on successfully a considerable amount of philanthropic work.

MAJOR, Richard Henry, F.S.A., and member of many home and foreign learned societies, born in London in 1818, was placed in charge of the maps and charts in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum in Jan., 1844. In Jan., 1867, the collection was raised into a Department, of which Mr. Major was appointed "Keeper." He was the Honorary Secretary, from 1849 till 1858, of the Hakluyt Society, for which he edited "Select Letters of Christopher Columbus," published in 1847; "The History of Travaile into Virginia Britannia, by W. Strachey, first Secretary of the Colony," in 1849; "Notes upon Russia," which he translated from the Latin of Herberstein, in 1851-52; and wrote Introductions to "Mendoza's China," edited by Sir George Staunton, Bart., in 1853, and to "Tartar Conquerors in China," edited by the Earl of Ellesmere, in 1854. He edited "India in the Fifteenth Century," in 1857; and "Early Voyages to Terra Australis," in 1859, showing indications of discovery by the Portuguese in the first half of the sixteenth century, but with no discoverer's name. As a sequel, Mr. Major read before the Society of Antiquaries, in 1861, a letter on a MS. document, in the British Museum, by which the honour of the first authenticated discovery of Australia seemed to be transferred from Holland to Portugal, the date of the pretended discovery being 1601. In recognition of the importance of these researches, Dom Pedro V., King of Portugal, conferred on Mr. Major the Knighthood of the Tower and Sword. In 1865 he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an elaborate memoir on a mappemonde by Leonardo da Vinci, being the earliest known map containing the name of America, now in the Royal Collection at Windsor. In 1868 he published his "Life of Prince Henry of Portugal, surnamed the Navigator, and its Results," a work pronounced "classical" in Germany, Portugal, and England. In testimony of approbation of this work, Dom Luis I., the late King of Portugal, raised Mr. Major to the rank of Officer of the Tower and Sword, and sent him, as a special compliment, the Collar of the Order in gold. His Majesty afterwards conferred on him the rank of Knight Commander of "the most ancient and noble" Order of Santiago; and in acknowledgment of the value of the same work, the Emperor of Brazil made him a Knight Officer of the Order of the Rose of Brazil. In 1873 the orignal MS. work of Eredia, the supposed first authenticated discoverer of Australia, was found in the Royal Burgundian Library at Brussels, when Mr. Major was the first to detect, and expose in the Archæologia, the pretended discoverer as an impostor. In 1873 Mr. Major edited for the Hakluyt Society the "Voyages of the Venetian Brothers Nicolò and Antonio Zeno to the Northern Seas in the Fourteenth Century; comprising the latest known accounts of the lost Colony of Greenland and of the Northmen in America before Columbus." Having unriddled all the puzzles in this book, which had been declared by the learned John Pinkerton, in his History of Scotland, to be "one of the most puzzling in the whole circle of literature," Mr. Major had the honour to receive from His Majesty the King of Italy, in recognition of his successful labours, the rank of Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy. Mr. Major was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Geographical Society, from 1881 to 1884, having previously been for sixteen years one of its Honorary Secretaries.

MALABARI, Behramji Merwanji (*né* **Mehta**), an Indian poet, philanthropist, and national reformer, was born at Baroda in 1853, and is the son of Dhanjibhai Mehta, a poor Parsi clerk, who was in the service of the Gaekwar of Baroda, and died when his son was only two years of age. The child was adopted by a maternal relative, named Merwanji Nanabhai Malabari, who subsequently became his stepfather, and whose name the orphan boy took, in lieu of Mehta. His mother, whose name was Bhikhibai, was a remarkable woman, possessing the rare qualities of irrepressible energy combined with great gentleness of disposition. Her largeness of heart and loving sympathy for the friendless procured for her the esteem of all who had the happiness to know her. She died when her son was eleven years of age. To the ennobling influence of her character her son owes many of the traits which have made him the philanthropist that he is—one who has sacrificed his fortune and devoted his life to the amelioration of the condition of the girls and women of India; and who, in the name of God and of humanity, has undertaken a noble crusade against infant marriages and enforced widowhood among the Hindū races. Malabari began life as a poet, and of his "Niti Vinod" it has been said that some of the poems will live as long as the vernacular of Gujarat endures. He has likewise written English verse which has elicited the admiration of Lord Tennyson, Professor Max Müller, and others. His poetical works are "Niti Vinod," "Wilson Virah," "Tarod-i-Ittefaq," and "The Indian Muse in an English Garb." He has also written "Gujarat and Gujaratis," which has passed into three editions, and is esteemed for its humorous and picturesque style. Mr. Malabari is editor and proprietor of the *Indian Spectator*, the leading native journal of India which is known to have done most valuable service to the state and the country; and also of the *Voice of India.* He has written largely on important political and moral questions, and is the greatest social reformer in India, known to be in touch with high authorities and leading thinkers in this country. He visited England in 1890, and his "Appeal from the Daughters of India," with his eloquent pleadings on their behalf in the *Times* and other journals, created a profound impression in the highest circles. An influential committee has been formed to aid his efforts. It consists of former Secretaries of State for India, Viceroys, Governors, high legal and medical authorities, and prominent representatives of Church and State. It is to be hoped, in the interests of humanity, that their combined efforts under Mr. Malabari's guidance will result in the liberation of Indian children and women from the tyranny of custom.

MALAN, The Rev. Solomon Cæsar, D.D., son of the late Rev. Cæsar Malan, D.D., of Geneva, was born in 1812, and educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, having obtained the Boden Sanscrit, and the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships, together with a second-class in classics. In 1838 he went to Calcutta as Classical Professor in Bishop's College, was ordained deacon, and in 1839 became Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Returning to England, he was admitted into Balliol College, whence he took his M.A. degree in 1843, and after being ordained priest, was appointed Vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset, 1845-85, and Prebendary of Sarum in 1871, a dignity which he resigned in 1875. He was elected Member of the Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, 1840; Rural Dean and Diocesan Inspector of Schools, 1846-53. He is well known as an Orientalist. Two of his principal works are "The Gospel according to St. John translated from the eleven oldest except the Latin, with footnotes to every translation, and a criticism on all the 1,340 alterations proposed by the 'five clergymen' in their Revision of that Gospel." Also "Original Notes on the Book of Proverbs, according to the authorised version. Vol. I., ch. i.—x." Dr. Malan has translated many volumes of prayers and sermons, &c., from Armenian, Arabic, and other Eastern languages, and has written a number of works on theological subjects, amongst which may be mentioned "An Outline of the Early Jewish Church," and "On Ritualism." Dr. Malan, however, is better known among lovers of art for his pencil and water-colour drawings. He has also published chants and other musical compositions.

MALCOM KHAN, His Highness Prince Nazem ud Dowleh, was born at Ispahan in 1832, and is descended from a noble family of great antiquity in Persia. His father, Yacoub Khan, was one of the ablest and most learned statesmen of Persia. After receiving a careful training at home under his father's immediate care, Malcom Khan was, at the age of twelve, sent to Paris, where he successfully applied himself to the study of mathematics and other sciences, literature, &c., and more especially to the study of the institutions of Europe as compared with those of Persia. When he returned to Persia he was at once appointed *Conseiller Intime* and A.D.C. to the Shah at Teheran. At the age of twenty-two Malcom Khan was sent to Europe with the special mission of elaborating and concluding treaties of friendship and commerce with the Governments of Europe and of the United States of America. On his return to Persia he ardently promoted the introduction of reforms in the Persian administration. To this end he had already written several pamphlets and books on literary, religious, and political subjects connected with Persia. As an author he introduced into the Persian language the methods and best style of European writers, and entirely transformed the diplomatic language of Persia. In 1860 the ideas of Prince Malcom Khan were found too advanced for immediate realisation; he therefore obtained leave of absence and went to take up his residence at Constantinople, where he married, in 1865, the Princess Dadian, by whom he has had four children, three daughters, and a son now being educated at Eton. In 1872 he was asked to draw up a comprehensive programme of reforms to be carried out in Persia; and was recalled to Teheran and occupied the post second to that of the Grand Vizir, in which position all the great home and foreign affairs of the State passed through his hands; and in consequence of many important reforms realised under his immediate direction, he was created Nazem ud Dowleh (Reformer of the Empire), a title which ranks among the highest in the land. One of his best successes was to decide the Shah to undertake his first journey to Europe in 1873. The Prince was accordingly sent on an extraordinary mission to all the Courts of Europe to prepare for the visit of his sovereign. After accompanying the Shah during his tour, Prince Malcom Khan, unwilling to return to Persia, remained in Europe as Persian Minister at the Courts of London, Vienna, Berlin, and other countries. During the Shah's second visit to Europe, 1878, Prince Malcom Khan was sent to the Congress of Berlin as Persian Plenipotentiary, where he succeeded in obtaining the restitution by Turkey of a disputed province, and on that occasion was raised to the rank of Highness. Prince Malcom Khan was the constant promoter of reforms: finding that the regeneration of Oriental countries could be effected only by radical religious transformations, and by a new system of public instruction, he devoted a large portion of his time and means to modify the Arabic alphabet. He recently published an edition of the celebrated "Gulistan" and other works in his new phonetic system of Arabic writing. It is generally considered that the improvement of the relations between Great Britain and Persia, and the success which attended the visit of the Shah to this country in 1889, are due mostly to Prince Malcom Khan. Upon his sovereign's return to Persia he resigned the Embassy of London, on account of personal differences with the acting Grand Vizir. In the early part of June, 1890, the Shah offered him the Persian Embassy at Rome, but his Highness declined the appointment on the plea of his health, he needing rest.

MALET, The Right Hon. Sir Edward Baldwin, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., P.C., born at the Hague, Oct. 10, 1837, is the son of Sir Alexander Malet, K.C.B., formerly British Minister at Frankfort. He was educated at Eton, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and entered the diplomatic service in 1854 as attaché at Frankfort. In 1858 he was transferred to Brussels, to Rio de Janeiro in 1861, and to Washington in 1862, where he was made Second Secretary. In 1865 he served at Lisbon and Constantinople; was appointed to act temporarily as a supernumerary Second Secretary at Paris in July, 1867, and was transferred to Paris in January, 1868. During the Commune he was Chargé des Archives; was made a C.B. July 10, 1871, and promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Pekin in August of the same year. From 1873 to 1875 he was acting Chargé d'Affaires at Athens, and then proceeded to Rome as Secretary of Embassy. In connection with the renewal of the Treaty of Commerce with Italy, Sir Edward Malet visited the manufacturing districts, and was appointed with Mr. Kennedy to confer with the Italian Commissioner in November, 1875, with respect to the renewal of the Treaty of August 6, 1863, between Great Britain and Italy. On April 29, 1878, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople in the absence of the Ambassador. The following year he went to Egypt as Agent-Consul-General, and a Minister Plenipotentiary in the diplomatic service. Was made a K.C.B. in 1881, and received the medal and Khedive's star for his services in Egypt in 1882. In August, 1883, he was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Ambassador at Berlin, Sept. 20, 1884. He was British Plenipotentiary at the Congo Conference in 1884-85, and at the Samoa Conference in 1889. Sir Edward Malet was sworn a Privy Councillor in March, 1885, and in June of the same year was made a G.C.M.G., and G.C.B., in February, 1886. He married Lady Ermyntrude, daughter of the Duke of Bedford, in 1885.

MALLET, John William, M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., was born in Dublin, on Oct. 10, 1832; and is the son of Robert Mallet, C.E., F.R.S., and Cordelia Watson. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Göttingen; and is A.B. of the former, and Ph.D. of the latter of these. He is Hon. M.D. of Medical Department, University of Louisiana; and LL.D. of William and Mary College, Virginia, and of the University of Mississippi, in the United States of America; chemist to the Geological Survey of Alabama and Professor of Chemistry in the University of Alabama and the Medical College of Alabama. During the Civil War of 1861-65 in America, he was First Lieutenant of Infantry, and subsequently Captain, Major and Lieut.-Colonel of Artillery in the service of the Confederate States; and for the latter part of the war was in general charge of the Ordnance Laboratories of that service. He is Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, New Orleans, and has been such for nearly twenty years past in the University of Virginia. He has also lectured on Chemistry in the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in the State University of Texas. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, Fellow and Vice-President of the Chemical Society of London; Member of the Chemical Society of Paris, and the German Chemical Society; Member, Vice-President and past-President of the American Chemical Society of New York; Member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; Hon. Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Maryland, Baltimore; Member of the State Medical Society of Virginia; and Hon. Member of Scientific Societies in the cities of Mexico and Rio Janeiro. Jointly with his father he is author of the Earthquake Catalogue of the British Association, 1858; author of a work on the conditions of the cultivation of cotton, 1861; of reports as one of the Judges in the Chemical Department of the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, and of sundry Scientific Papers in the *Philosophical Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society*, *Journal of the Chemical Society*, *American Chemical Journal*, *American Journal of Science*, *Chemical News*, *Reports of the British Association*, *&c.*

MALLOCK, William Hurrell, son of the Rev. Roger Mallock of Cockington Court, South Devon, was born in Devonshire in 1849. His mother is a daughter of the late Ven. R. Hurrell Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes, and sister of Mr. Anthony Froude, the historian. Mr. Mallock was educated by a private tutor, the Rev. W. B. Philpot, of Littlehampton, Sussex, and afterwards at Balliol College, Oxford, where in 1871 he gained the Newdigate Prize Poem, the subject being "The Isthmus of Suez." He took, at Oxford, a second-class in the final classical schools. Mr. Mallock has never entered any profession, though at one time he contemplated the diplomatic service. "The New Republic," most of which he wrote when he was at Oxford, was published in 1876, having first appeared in a fragmentary form in *Belgravia*. A year later he published "The New Paul and Virginia." In 1879 he published "Is Life Worth Living?" which first appeared in fragments in the *Contemporary Review* and the *Nineteenth Century*. In 1880 he brought out a small edition of "Poems," written, most of them, many years previously. The following year he published "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century;" and in 1882 "Social Equality: a Study in a Missing Science," the substance of which had already appeared in fragments in the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Contemporary* during the three previous years. In 1884 he published "Property and Progress," an examination of the theories of contemporary radical and socialistic agitation. This had been formerly published in the *Quarterly Review* in the shape of three essays. The year following he published "Atheism and the Value of Life, or Five Studies in Contemporary Literature," being criticisms of Professor Clifford, Lord Tennyson, George Eliot, the author of "Ecce Homo," and Herbert Spencer. In 1886 he published "The Old Order Changes," a novel which first appeared in the *National Review*. In 1889 he published his experiences in Cyprus, under the title, "In an Enchanted Island."

MANCHESTER, Bishop of. *See* MOORHOUSE, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES.

MANCHESTER, Dean of. *See* MACLURE, THE VERY REV. EDWARD CRAIG, M.A.

MANN, Horace, son of Thomas Mann, Esq., solicitor, and afterwards Chief Clerk in the General Register Office, was born Oct. 4, 1823, and educated privately and at Mercers' School, London. He entered at Lincoln's Inn in 1842, and was called to the Bar in 1847, practising on the Home Circuit until, in Oct., 1850, he was appointed Assistant Commissioner for conducting the Census of 1851. In that capacity he wrote special Reports on "Education" and "Religious Worship." In June, 1855, he was appointed Registrar, and in Dec., 1875, Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, from which post he retired, on pension, in 1887.

MANNING, His Eminence Henry Edward, Cardinal Priest of the Roman Church and Archbishop of Westminster, son of the late William Manning, Esq., M.P., merchant, of London, born at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, July 15, 1808, was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1830, and became Fellow of Merton College. He was for some time one of the select preachers in the University of Oxford, was appointed Rector of Lavington and Graffham, Sussex, 1834, and Archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. These preferments he resigned in 1851 on joining the Roman Catholic Church, in which he entered the priesthood, and in 1857 founded an ecclesiastical congregation at Bayswater, entitled the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Rome, and the office of Provost of the Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster, Protonotary Apostolic, and Domestic Prelate to the Pope. After the death of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Monsignor Manning was consecrated Archbishop of Westminster, June 8, 1865. Pope Pius IX. created him a Cardinal Priest, March 15, 1875, the title assigned to him being that of SS. Andrew and Gregory on the Cœlian Hill. The same Pontiff invested him with the Cardinal's Hat in a consistory held at the Vatican, Dec. 31, 1877. Dr. Manning wrote four volumes of Sermons and other works before 1850; since that date "The Grounds of Faith," 1852; "Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes," three lectures, 1860; "The Last Glories of the Holy See greater than the First," three lectures, 1861; "The Present Crisis of the Holy See tested by Prophecy," four lectures, 1861; "The Temporal Power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ," 2nd edit., 1862; "Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects, with an Introduction on the Relations of England to Christianity," 1863; "The Crown in Council on the 'Essays and Reviews:' a Letter to an Anglican Friend," 1864; "The Convocation and the Crown in Council: a Second Letter to an Anglican Friend," 1864: "The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost; or, Reason and Revelation," 1865; "The Reunion of Christendom: a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy," 1866; "The Temporal Power of the Pope in its Political Aspect," 1866; "The Centenary of St. Peter and the General Council," 1867; "England and Christendom," 1867; "Ireland: a Letter to Earl Grey," 1868; "The Œcumenical Council and the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff: a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy," 1869; "The Vatican Council and its Definitions: a Pastoral Letter," 1870; "Petri Privilegium: Three Pastoral Letters to the Clergy of the Diocese of Westminster," 1871; "The Four Great Evils of the Day," 2nd edit., 1871; "The Fourfold Sovereignty of God," 1871; "The Dæmon of Socrates," 1872; "Cæsarism and Ultramontanism," 1874; "The Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost," 1875; "The True Story of the Vatican Council," 1877; "The Catholic Church and Modern Society," 1880; and "The Eternal Priesthood," 1883; besides numerous sermons and pamphlets. Cardinal Manning is well-known, not only for his work as a Roman Catholic Prelate and Divine, but also for his exertions in the cause of temperance and other modes of social reform. The celebration of the Cardinal's episcopal jubilee took place on Sunday, June 8, 1890.

MARCH, Francis Andrew, LL.D., L.H.D., was born at Millbury, Massachusetts, Oct. 25, 1825. He graduated at Amherst College in 1845, and was tutor there 1847-49. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1850. In 1852, broken in health, he engaged in teaching in Virginia, and in 1855 in Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, where, in

1857, he was chosen Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology, a position which he still holds. He was a pioneer in the Philological Study of English Classics, this professorship being the first of its kind. Many of his pupils have held similar professorships in other colleges. He devoted himself specially to the Anglo-Saxon language, and ranks among the foremost scholars in that department. In 1873 he was chosen President of the American Philological Association. He is chairman of the Committee of that Association, appointed in 1874, which is working with a committee of the Philological Society (of England) for a scholarly and authoritative revision of English spelling, and has prepared addresses, articles and reports on that subject for various associations and for the U.S. Bureau of Education, 1880-90. He is Chairman of the Commission on Amended Orthography established by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1887. He also took the direction, in 1879, of the work in America for the "New English Dictionary on Historical Principles" of the Philological Society (of England), now in publication by the University of Oxford. He is President of the Spelling Reform Association, Councillor of the American Educational Association, Vice-President of the New Shakespere Society, honorary member of the Philological Society, London, the American Philosophical Society, &c. Besides contributions to the Transactions of learned societies, to periodicals and cyclopædias, and pamphlet orations and addresses, he has published, "A Method of Philological Study of the English Language," 1865; "Parser and Analyser for Beginners," 1869; "A Comparative Grammar of Anglo-Saxon," 1870; "An Introduction to Anglo-Saxon," 1871; and "A B C Book," 1880. He also edited a volume of "Latin Hymns," and a series of "Christian Greek and Latin Writers," 1874-77. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton College in 1870, and by Amherst College in 1871, and that of L.H.D. by Columbia College, in 1887.

MARGOLIOUTH, Professor David Samuel, son of Ezechiel Margoliouth, was born in London in 1858, and educated at the Hackney Collegiate School; afterwards he was scholar of Winchester College, 1872-77; whence he became scholar of New College, Oxford, 1877-81, where he gained most of the University scholarships for Classics and Oriental languages. In 1881 he was elected Fellow of New College, where he became subsequently Lecturer, Tutor, and Librarian. In 1889 he was elected to the Laudian Professorship of Arabic at Oxford. In 1884 he published his critical edition of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus; in 1887 "Analecta Orientalia ad Poeticam Aristoteleam;" in 1889 "The Commentary of Jephel ibn Ali on Daniel." He assisted Dr. Edersheim in his commentary on Ecclesiasticus in the "Speaker's Commentary," and in 1890 published "An Essay on the Place of Ecclesiasticus in Semitic Literature," with replies to criticisms upon it in the *Expositor* for April and May of that year.

MARIA CHRISTINA, Queen-Regent of Spain, born July 21, 1858, is the second daughter of the late Archduke Charles of Austria. She married, on Nov. 29, 1879, Alfonso XII., King of Spain, as his second wife, and upon his death on Nov. 25, 1885, she was appointed Regent. Her son, the present King, was born on May 17, 1886.

MARIOTTI, L. *See* GALLENGA, PROFESSOR, A.C.N.

MARJORIBANKS, The Right Hon. Edward, M.P., P.C., born in London July 8, 1849, is the eldest son of Lord Tweedmouth. He was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1874, and married in 1873 Lady Fanny Spencer Churchill, third daughter of the 7th Duke of Marlborough. In 1880 he was elected member for Berwickshire in the Liberal interest, and in 1883 moved the Address in answer to the speech from the Throne. In February, 1886, he was appointed Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, second whip to the Liberal Party, and sworn a Privy Councillor. In 1883-84 he served as Chairman of the Select Committee on Harbour Accommodation, and is a member of the Royal Commission on Trawling. He was again returned for Berwickshire in 1886.

MARKBY, Sir William, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., fifth son of the Rev. William Henry Markby, B.D., rector of Duxford St. Peter, in the county of Cambridge, was educated at King Edward's School, Bury St. Edmunds, and Merton College, Oxford (B.A. 1850, M.A. 1853, D.C.L. 1879). He was called to the Bar, 1856, and became Recorder of Buckingham, 1865-6; Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, 1866-78; and was appointed Reader of Indian Law in the University of Oxford, 1878, which office he still holds. He is a Fellow of All Souls and of Balliol Colleges, and Justice of the Peace for the county of Oxford. He has written "The Elements of Law" (Oxford Clarendon Press).

MARKHAM, Clements Robert, C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., son of the Rev. David F. Markham, canon of Windsor, and of Catherine, daughter of Sir W. Milner, Bart., of Nunappleton, co. York, was born July 20, 1830, at Stillingfleet, near York, was educated at Westminster School, and entered the Navy in 1844. He was appointed Naval Cadet on board H.M.S. *Collingwood,* bearing the flag of Sir George Seymour, on the Pacific station, Midshipman in 1846, passed for a Lieutenant in 1850, and left the Navy in 1851. He became a clerk in the Board of Control in 1855, Assistant Secretary in the India Office in 1867, and was in charge of the Geographical department of the India Office from 1867 to 1877, when he retired. From 1862 to 1864 he was Private Secretary to Mr. T. G. Baring (now Earl of Northbrook). He was Secretary to the Hakluyt Society from 1858 to 1889, and Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society from 1863 to 1888. In 1888 he received the Society's Gold Medal. Mr. Markham served in the Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1850-51; explored Peru, and the forests of the Eastern Andes in 1852-54; introduced the cultivation of the chinchona plant from South America into India in 1860-61; visited Ceylon and India in 1865-66; served as geographer to the Abyssinian expedition, and was present at the storming of Magdala in 1867-68; and was created a Companion of the Bath in 1871. In 1874 he was created by the King of Portugal a *Commendador* of the Order of Christ; and by the Emperor of Brazil a Chevalier of the Order of the Rose. In 1890 he became President of the Hakluyt Society. He is the author of "Franklin's Footsteps," 1852; "Cuzco and Lima," 1856; "Travels in Peru and India," 1862; "A Quichua Grammar and Dictionary," 1863; "Spanish Irrigation," 1867; "A History of the Abyssinian Expedition," 1869; "A Life of the Great Lord Fairfax," 1870; "Ollanta, a Quichua Drama," 1871; "Memoir on the Indian Surveys," 1871 (2nd edit. 1878); "General Sketch of the History of Persia," 1873; "The Threshold of the Unknown Region," 1874 (four editions); "A Memoir of the Countess of Chinchon," 1875; "Missions to Tibet," 1877 (2nd edit. 1879); "Peruvian Bark," 1880; "Peru," 1880; "The War between Chili and Peru," 1879-81 (3rd edit. 1883); "The Fighting Veres," 1888; "Life of John Davis the Navigator," 1889 translations of several works for the Hakluyt Society and papers in the Royal Geographical Society's journal. He also wrote the reports on the Moral and National Progress of India for 1871-72 and 1872-73; and the Peruvian chapters for Winsor's "History of America." Mr. Markham was editor of the *Geograhpical Magazine,* 1872-78.

MARKS, Henry Stacy, R.A., was born in London, Sept. 13, 1829. He studied drawing at Leigh's Academy in Newman Street, and gained admission as a student to the Royal Academy in 1851. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in Jan., 1871; an Associate of the Water-Colour Society in March the same year; and a Royal Academician Dec. 19, 1878. Mr. Marks, whose *forte* is genre and quaint mediævalism, has been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy since 1853. His principal pictures are "Toothache in the Middle Ages," 1856; "Dogberry's Charge to the Watch," 1859; "The Franciscan Sculptor," 1861; "Experimental Gunnery in the Middle Ages," 1868; "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds," 1870; "Bookworm," 1871; "Ornithologist" and "What is it?" 1873; "Capital and Labour," 1874; "Jolly Post-Boys," 1875; "The Apothecary," 1876; "The Spider and the Fly," 1877; "Convocation," 1878; "Old Friends" and "Science in Measurement," 1879; "Author and Critics," 1881; "Jack Cade and Lord Say," 1882; "The Old Clock," "The Gentle Craft," and "The Professor," 1883; "Foolish Justices," 1884; "A Good Story" and "A Treatise on Parrots," 1885; "A Delicate Question," 1886; "Dominicans in Feathers" and "The Old Tortoise," 1887; "From Sunny Seas" and "The Hermit and Pelicans," 1888; and "News in the Village," 1889. Mr. Marks has also executed several decorative works, both for private houses and public buildings. Among these may be named the proscenium friezes of the Gaiety Theatre, London, and of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, the "Canterbury Pilgrims," and a series of 12 panels of birds for Eaton Hall, Chester, the seat of the Duke of Westminster, together with a series of four large lunettes of Storks, Flamingoes, &c., for the staircase of Mr. Stewart Hodgson's house in South Audley Street. In the autumn of 1889 Mr. Marks held an Exhibition of "Birds" at the Fine Art Society's Rooms in New Bond Street, which attracted considerable public notice.

MARLBOROUGH, Bishop of. EARLE, THE RIGHT REV. ALFRED.

MARRIOTT, The Right Hon. Sir William Thackeray, Q.C., M.P., P.C., son of the late Mr. Christopher Marriott, of Crumpsall, near Manchester, was born in 1834, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He took orders and worked for some time as a curate, but feeling conscientious scruples he gave up his clerical career, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1864. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1877, and was made a Bencher of his Inn in 1879. He first entered Parliament as Liberal member for Brighton in 1880; but in 1884, having differed from his party on the question of the *clôture,* he announced a change in his political opinions and accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. He was re-elected as a Conservative, and returned as such in 1885 and again in 1886. In Lord Salisbury's first administration (having been sworn of the Privy Council) he was Judge Advocate General, a post to which he was again appointed in 1886. Mr. Marriott at one time gained notoriety by his violent attacks on the Liberal party, and in particular on Mr. Chamberlain. The truth of his charges was on the point of being decided in the Law Courts, but when Mr. Chamberlain espoused the Unionist cause the quarrel was made up.

MARRYAT, Florence (Mrs. Francis Lean), sixth daughter of the late Captain Frederick Marryat, R.N., C.B., F.R.S., was born at Brighton, in Sussex, and educated at home. She began to write in 1865, when her first novel, "Love's Conflict," was published, since which time she has written 43 works, most of which have been republished in America and Germany and translated into French, German, Russian, Flemish, and Swedish. She was appointed editor of *London Society* in 1872, and has been a constant contributor to magazines and newspapers. She is known on the stage as an operatic singer and high-class comedy actress, and has been most successful as an entertainer and lecturer. She published, in 1886, "Tom Tiddler's Ground," and has since published "Gentleman and Courtier," and "The Crown of Shame."

MARSDEN, Alexander, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.S., Consulting and Senior Surgeon to the Royal Free and Cancer Hospitals, London, is the son of the late William Marsden, M.D., founder of the above Institutions. He was born Sept. 22, 1832, and educated at Wimbledon School, and King's College, London. He entered the army in 1854, and served at the General Hospital, Scutari. Early in 1855 he was appointed Surgeon to the Ambulance Corps before Sebastopol, was engaged in several actions with the enemy, and remained on active service till the end of the Crimea war, when he received the Crimean and Turkish war medals. On his return home, in 1856, he was appointed full Surgeon to the Royal Free and Cancer Hospitals, and subsequently Curator of the Museum and General Superintendent of the former institution. For fifteen years Dr. Marsden worked at these two hospitals, seeing as many as 300 patients a week at the Royal Free, and about 70 to 80 at the Cancer. During the last twelve years he has devoted himself to the latter institution only. He is the author of "A New and Successful Mode of treating Certain Forms of Cancer;" "Cancer Quacks and Cancer Curers;" "The Treatment of Cancer by Chian Turpentine and all other Methods;" "Our Present Means of Successfully Treating or Alleviating Cancer and Tumours of the Breast, Tongue, Lip, &c." He is editor of the 4th edition of the late Dr. W. Marsden's "Treatise on the Nature and Treatment of Cholera," and is the author of numerous other papers.

MARSH, Miss Catherine, is the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marsh, Rector of Beddington, Surrey, who died in 1864. For many years she has taken the greatest interest in the improvement of the working classes, for whom she has written narratives of a religious character. Her best known works are "English Hearts and English Hands," "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," the "Life of the Rev. William Marsh, D.D.," a volume of songs and hymns, entitled, "Memory's Pictures," and "Light for the Line; or, the Story of Thomas Ward, a Railway Workman;" also "Brief Memories of the late Earl Cairns." Miss Marsh resided for some time at Beckenham, Kent, to the then rector of which parish her sister is married. During the visitation of cholera in 1866, whilst watching over sufferers from that disease in the wards of the London Hospital, she founded a Convalescent Hospital at Blackrock, Brighton, which has since been established as a permanent institution; and has received nearly 11,000 patients to the present date, 592 being admitted last year.

MARSH, Professor Othniel Charles, Ph.D., LL.D., was born at Lockport, New York, Oct. 29, 1831. He graduated from Yale College in 1860, and from the Yale Scientific School in 1862, and from 1862 to 1865 studied in the Universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau. Returning to America in 1866, he was chosen Professor of Palæontology in Yale College, a position he still retains. He devoted himself to the special investigation of the extinct vertebrate animals of the Rocky Mountain districts, and nearly every year since 1868 has organised and led a scientific expedition to those regions. In these explorations more than 1,000 new species of vertebrates have been discovered, many of which represent wholly new orders, and others not before discovered in America. Of these more than 400 have already been described by Professor Marsh in papers most of which have appeared in the *American Journal of Science.* These papers are nearly 200 in number. Since 1876 he has been engaged in preparing a series of Reports, to be published by Government, giving full illustrated descriptions of his Western discoveries. The first of these, on the *Odontornithes*, or birds with teeth (34 plates), was issued in 1880, and a second memoir, on the *Dinocerata* (56 plates), appeared in 1884. A third volume, on the *Sauropoda* (90 plates), has lately been completed, and several others are in preparation. In 1878 Professor Marsh was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and since 1883 has been President of the National Academy of Sciences, having recently been re-elected for six years. He is a Fellow of the Geological Society, Zoological Society, and of many other scientific bodies. In 1886 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Heidelberg University, and that of LL.D. from Harvard University.

MARSHALL, Alfred, M.A., born in 1842, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he obtained the title to a probationary fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford, awarded for classical attainments, but preferring mathematical studies he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge. He was second Wrangler in 1865, and was elected Fellow of his College in the same year, and lecturer on Moral Science in 1868. He held this position till 1877, when he was appointed Principal of University College, Bristol. In the same year he married Miss Paley, and in conjunction with her he published, in 1879, the "Economics of Industry." His health having broken down, he resigned his post in 1881 and went abroad. In 1883 he was appointed Lecturer on Political Economy at Balliol College, Oxford, and in 1884 he was made a Fellow of that College. In the same year he was elected to the Chair of Political Economy at his old university, vacant by Professor Fawcett's untimely death; and in the following year he was re-elected a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1889 he delivered the opening address at the Co-operative Congress at Ipswich; and was President of Section F of the British Association for 1890. The first volume of his new treatise on "The Principles of Economics," is just now issuing from the press.

MARSHALL, Arthur Milnes, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Birmingham, on June 8, 1852, and is the second son of William P. Marshall, C.E., for many years Secretary of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. He received his early education at a private school; and in October, 1871, entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated as Senior in the Natural Science Tripos of 1874. He spent the first five months of 1875 at Dr. Dohrn's Zoological Station at Naples, then returned to Cambridge, and for the next two years assisted the late Professor Balfour in organising the classes of Comparative Morphology. In 1877 he entered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; in July, 1879, was appointed Professor of Zoology at Owens College. He graduated B.A. (Lond.) in 1870; B.Sc. (Lond.) 1873; B.A. (Camb.) 1875; D.Sc. (Lond.) 1877; M.A. (Camb.) 1878; M.D. (Camb.) 1882; and was elected to a Fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1877; and was made F.R.S. in 1885. He has taken an active part, as Secretary, and later as Chairman, of the General Board of Studies in organising the courses of study for the Victoria University; and is the author of several papers in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, the Quarterly Journal of Microscopial Science, and other journals, dealing with the early stages of development of the Nervous System in Vertebrates, with the structure and physiology of Antedon, with some points in the anatomy of the Pennatulida, etc. He is also the author of "The Frog," 1st edit., 1882, 3rd edit., 1888; and, jointly with Mr. Hurst, is the author of "Practical Zoology," 1st edit., 1886, 2nd edit., 1888.

MARSHALL, George William, LL.D., the eminent genealogist, was born at Ward End House, co. Warwick, April 19, 1839, and is the only son of George Marshall, of Ward End, by Eliza Henshaw, youngest daughter of John Comberbach. He was educated at St. Peter's College, Radley, and under private tuition, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1860, and as LL.D. in 1873. He became a Barrister of the

Middle Temple in 1865, and is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and an Honorary Member of several American Antiquarian Societies; and Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in 1887. He has edited a number of genealogical works, among them: "The Visitations of Nottinghamshire," and "Le Neve's Knights," for the Harleian Society, of which he has been a member of the Council since its foundation; "A Handbook to the Ancient Courts of Probate;" and the first seven volumes of *The Genealogist*, which magazine was founded by him in 1875. He is probably best known as the compiler of "The Genealogist's Guide," a work which contains between sixty and seventy thousand references to pedigrees, and which has passed through two editions, the first having been issued in 1879.

MARSHALL, Herbert Menzies, youngest son of the late Mr. T. H. Marshall, Judge of the County Court, Leeds, was born at Leeds, Aug. 1, 1841, and educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1864, second class in the Natural Science Tripos. In the same year he went to Paris for the purpose of studying architecture, and entered the *atelier* of M. Questel, architect to the Château of Versailles. On his return from Paris, 1867, he became a student of the Royal Academy, and in the following year obtained there the Travelling Studentship in Architecture. The result of travelling in Italy and of constant sketching under a bright sun was to weaken his eyesight so much that he was obliged to give up all work for two years, and especially any architectural drawing. This accident induced him to turn his attention to water-colour painting, as being less trying to the eyes, and in 1871 he exhibited his first drawing at the Dudley Gallery. In 1879 he was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and became full member in 1882. Mr. Marshall has held two exhibitions, in 1886 and in 1890, at the galleries of the Fine Art Society, illustrating the scenery of London, his special aim being to show how beautiful and mysterious is the common life of the streets and on the river when seen under the atmospheric effects which are found only in London.

MARSHALL, William Calder, R.A., sculptor, born in 1813, at Edinburgh, where he was educated, and for some years practised his art, studied in London under Chantrey and Bailey, and in 1836 visited Rome. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1835, took up his residence in London permanently in 1839, and was elected an Associate of the Scottish Academy in 1842, of the Royal Academy in 1844, and R.A. in 1852. Mr. Marshall, who is one of the few who have resisted the attractions of the more lucrative branch of his art—portrait-busts—devoted his skill as a modeller of the figure to poetic sculpture. From the Art Union he has received many commissions for ideal works. "The Broken Pitcher," in 1842; "Rebecca" and other models in plaster, were selected by Art Union prize-holders; and a reduction of the "First Whisper of Love," in 1845, was chosen by the holder of the £300 prize. The "Dancing Girl Reposing," obtained the Art Union premium of £500, reduced copies in parian being distributed among the subscribers; and his "Sabrina," executed in 1847, is well known from the porcelain statuette issued by Copeland. Mr. Marshall was one of the three sculptors employed for the new Houses of Parliament, for which he executed the statues of Lord Clarendon and Lord Somers, and has been selected for important statues erected by public subscription,—that in bronze of Sir R. Peel at Manchester, and those of Jenner and Campbell. Jenner's statue, to which there were many foreign subscribers, erected in Trafalgar Square, was afterwards removed to Kensington Gardens. In 1857 Mr. Marshall obtained the first prize of £700 for a design for a national monument to the late Duke of Wellington, and he has executed part of a series of bassi-rilievi in marble for the chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral, in which that monument has been placed. Mr. Marshall in 1870 executed the group of Agriculture for the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park. Among other public works on which he has been engaged is a bronze statue of Crompton, the inventor of the mule spinning machine, erected in Bolton; a statue in marble of Sir George Grey, late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, placed in Cape Town; and a statue of James, seventh Earl of Derby, for the spot on which that nobleman was executed at Bolton. Mr. Marshall was a member of the Royal Commission appointed to represent British and colonial exhibitors at the International Exhibition held at Paris in 1878, and, in recognition of his services, he was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

MARTIN, Lady, *née* **Helen Faucit**, born in 1819, a daughter of Mrs. Faucit, an actress of considerable repute, made her *début* in London, Jan. 5, 1836, at Covent Garden, in the character of Julia, in the "Hunchback." Miss Helen Faucit was the original representative of the heroines in Lord Lytton's "Lady of Lyons," "Money," "The Sea Captain," "Richelieu," and the "Duchesse de la Vallière;" in Mr. Robert Browning's "Strafford," the "Blot on the Scutcheon," and "Colombe's Birthday;" in Mr. Westland Marston's "Patrician's Daughter," "The Heart and the World," and "Marie de Meranie;" in Mr. Troughton's "Nina Sforza;" and in many other plays. Her rendering of the Shaksperian characters Juliet, Beatrice, Constance, Imogen, Hermione, Cordelia, Desdemona, Portia, Rosalind, and Lady Macbeth, placed her in the first rank of the interpreters of our great dramatist. Miss Helen Faucit also obtained distinguished success in her representation of "Antigone," "Iphigenia in Aulis," and in "King René's Daughter," an adaptation from the Danish, by Mr. Theodore Martin, now Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., to whom she was married in 1851. This lady continued to appear on the stage at rare intervals after her marriage, chiefly for public or charitable purposes only, her last appearances being as Beatrice at Stratford-on-Avon, at the opening of the Memorial Theatre there in April, 1879, and at Manchester as Rosalind in October of that year, for the benefit of the widow of Mr. Charles Calvert, formerly manager of the Princess's Theatre, Manchester. Lady Martin is the authoress of a volume "On some of the Female Characters of Shakespeare," viz., Ophelia, Portia, Desdemona, Juliet, Imogen, Rosalind, and Beatrice, which has since passed through several editions.

MARTIN, John Biddulph, M.A., F.S.S., F.Z.S., banker of Lombard Street, was born in 1841, and educated at Harrow, and afterwards proceeded to Exeter College, Oxford, where he took honours in Moderations (Classical Schools), and the degree of M.A. From his early youth Mr. Martin showed that capacity for statistics, and that keen insight into human nature which, combined, alone can make a thorough man of business; and, on leaving Oxford, in 1863, he entered the banking firm of his forefathers, the business of which has been carried on in Lombard Street, tradition says, from the reign of Edward the Fourth, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and is therefore more than two hundred years older than the Bank of England. It is, in fact, the oldest bank in London, and evidently held a prominent position one hundred and seventy years ago, for it was singled out by Gay, the poet, for the following contrast, which occurs in his letter to Moon, the goldsmith, referring to the South Sea Bubble, which collapsed in 1720:

> "When credit sank, and commerce gasping lay,
> Thou stoodst, nor sent one bill unpaid away;
> When not a guinea chinked on Martin's boards,
> And Atwell's self was drained of all his
> hoards."

And, throughout the whole of its long career of prosperity, 1483–1890, the bank has borne an unblemished character, a circumstance of which the firm is justly proud. Mr. John Biddulph Martin's work, however, is by no means confined to the counting-house, he having from his youth upwards, taken an unceasing interest in all that pertains to monetary affairs. The Institute of Bankers elected him as their Treasurer; and he has, from time to time, read papers before the members of the Institute which are printed in the Journal of that body. These include papers on "Our Gold Coinage," "Bank Notes," "Seigneurage," "Movements of Coin and its Equivalents," &c. He has long made the question of the "wear and tear" of our gold coinage a matter of special study, and among other posts of honour which Mr. Martin has occupied has been that on the Coinage Committee appointed by the Institute of Bankers. He is a member of the Council of the Association of Country Bankers, foreign secretary of the Royal Statistical Society, to whose Journal he contributed papers on "Electoral Statistics," 1874 and 1884; and a paper on "The effects of a Crisis on the Banking Interest," 1879. Mr. Martin has written also "The History of the Grasshopper," as his bank is called. He is an honorary member of the Statistical Society of Paris; treasurer of the International Statistical Institute; a member of the Council of the Society of Arts, and of the British Association; and was President of the Statistical and Economic Section of the B.A. in 1886. He is a Life Governor of St. George's Hospital, and Treasurer of the Charing Cross and the Royal Orthopædic Hospitals, and also of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies; and has contributed to the periodical press various papers on matters of archæological interest. He married Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull (q. v.)

MARTIN, Mrs. John Biddulph, formerly Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, a political and social reformer, and one of the most eloquent female orators of modern times, is a daughter of the late Reuben Buckman Claflin, Esq., barrister, and was born in the State of Ohio, U.S.A. The Claflin family are descended, on the maternal side, from the old German families of the Hummels and Moyers whose ancestors were of Royal blood. On the paternal side also, they are of Royal blood, being descended from the ducal house of Hamilton; Mrs. J. Biddulph Martin's great grandfather having been a son of one of the Dukes of Hamilton who are descended from King Robert III. of Scotland, and King James I. of England. She is related likewise to the Underwoods, and to Washington's inseparable companion, the famous American legislator, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Hamilton, whose statue adorns the Central Park, New York City. Miss Victoria Claflin was married, when quite young, to Dr. Woodhull, a physician, by whom she has two children, a son, and a daughter Miss Zula Maud Woodhull, the authoress of "The Proposal," &c. On the death of Dr. Woodhull, his widow married John Biddulph Martin, Esq., banker, of Lombard Street, who is descended from the mother of Martha Dandridge, the wife of George Washington, the First President of the United States. Thus after the lapse of a century, the families of Washington and of his dearest friend, Alexander Hamilton, are again united! Is this merely a strange coincidence; or is there in it some mysterious lesson for psychologists to study, respecting the eternity of friendship, and the affinity of souls? To Americans it will doubtless have an important significance; and will strengthen the bonds of the cordial goodwill of the whole nation towards this remarkable lady, who, while she is the descendant of kings, is also the representative of America's First President, and of his most intimate friend and counsellor. Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and her sister Miss Tennessee Claflin (now Lady Cook, by her marriage with Sir Francis Cook, Bart., Viscount Monserrate of the Kingdom of Portugal) were early impressed with the political and civil inequality of the status of the sexes; and, searching into the "Constitution of the United States," discovered in the XIVth and XVth "Articles of Amendment" that the electoral right belongs to every American citizen without reference to sex. Mrs. Woodhull thereupon demanded that right for American women; and in 1872, in recognition of the services which she had rendered to her countrywomen, she was nominated, by a Public National Convention, for the Presidency of the United States, and was well supported. Mrs. Woodhull strove also to arouse the public mind to the importance of intelligent maternity. She dwelt most eloquently upon the terrible consequences of ignorant marriages between the diseased, the morally imbecile, and the otherwise unfit. The results of such marriages, she said, were filling our prisons, our asylums, our hospitals, and indeed, the whole social world, with criminals who never come within the jurisdiction of the law. Mrs. Woodhull's remedy was the education of woman in her duties as wife and mother. She taught that as long as ignorance was esteemed to be purity, social evils would fester, and contaminate society. In morals, also, Mrs. Woodhull has been a fearless reformer. She felt that the inequality in the status of the sexes is a cruel injustice; man, the deceiver, being welcomed in society, while the woman whom he has deceived is ostracized for ever. This roused the indignation of the two sisters, and their sympathy with the fallen found utterance in the fervid eloquence of the elder, who, to crowded audiences in all the principal cities throughout the States, proclaimed that the betrayers deserved more severe punishment than the betrayed. The advocacy of such theories drew down terrible persecution on these devoted ladies; and, their health failing, they came to England for rest; and here, after a course of lectures delivered by Mrs. Woodhull in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Nottingham, the sisters married, as stated above, and retired into private life. Mrs. J. Biddulph Martin's published works are "The Garden of Eden," "The Human Body the Temple of God," "The Basis of Physical Life," "The Argument for Woman's Electoral Rights," "Constitutional Equality," "The Review of a Century," "The Origin, Tendencies, and Principles of Government," "Labour and Capital," "Finance and Commerce," "Prophecies of the Present Age," besides numerous addresses, speeches, and letters published in the daily press.

MARTIN, Sir Theodore, K.C.B., LL.D., son of the late James Martin, Esq., solicitor, of Edinburgh, was born there in 1816, and received his education at the High School, and at the University of his native city, of which he is an honorary LL.D. After practising as a solicitor in Edinburgh for several years, he came, in 1846, to London, where he established himself as a parliamentary agent. He first became known as an author by his contributions to *Fraser's Magazine* and *Tait's Magazine*, under the signature of "Bon Gaultier," and in conjunction with the late Professor Aytoun he composed the "Book of Ballads," which bears that pseudonym, and a volume of translations of the "Poems and Ballads of Goethe," 1858. He prepared a translation of the Danish poet Henrik Hertz's fine lyrical drama, "King René's Daughter," the principal character, "Iolanthe," being played by Miss Helen Faucit, who in 1851 became Sir T. Martin's wife. His translations of Œhlenschläger's dramas, "Corregio," and "Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp," published in 1854 and 1857, have made these masterpieces of the Danish poet's genius familiar to a large circle of English readers. His metrical translation of the "Odes of Horace" appeared in 1860, and was immediately republished in the United States. It was followed, ten years later, by a critical essay on Horace's Life and Writings, in the "Ancient Classics for English Readers." In 1882 Sir T. Martin completed his Horatian labours in a translation of Horace's whole works, with a life and notes, in 2 vols. His poetical translation of Catullus (1861, 2nd edit., 1875), was followed by a privately printed volume of "Poems, Original and Translated," 1863, a translation of the "Vita Nuova" of Dante, and a translation of the first part of Goethe's "Faust." In 1886 he published a metrical version of the Second Part of "Faust." In 1867 he published a memoir of Professor Aytoun. It was while he was engaged on this biography that he was requested by the Queen to write the "Life of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," the first volume of which appeared in 1874. His metrical version of Heine's "Poems and Ballads" appeared in 1878. The fifth and concluding volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort," was published on March 15, 1880, and five days afterwards the author received from the hands of the Queen the honour of knighthood, and was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath. On Nov. 25, 1880, he was elected Rector of the University of St. Andrews. In 1883 he published a "Life of Lord Lyndhurst," founded on papers furnished by his lordship's widow and family. His last published work is "The Song of the Bell, and other Translations from Schiller, Goethe, Uhland and others," 1889. He is a J. P. for Denbighshire, where he has considerable property, and he resides at Brynlyeclio, near Llangollen, during the summer months.

MARTINEAU, James, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., younger brother of the late Miss Harriet Martineau, was born at Norwich, April 21, 1805, and educated at the Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpenter's School at Bristol, and Manchester New College, York. He was appointed second minister of Eustace Street Presbyterian Meeting House, Dublin in 1828; second minister of Paradise Street Chapel, Liverpool, in 1832; Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Manchester New College, in 1840; removed to London, 1857; was minister of Little Portland Street Chapel, 1859-72; and was appointed Principal of Manchester New College, London, in 1869. Dr. Martineau is the author of "The Rationale of Religions Inquiry," published 1836; "Lectures in the Liverpool Controversy," 1839; "Hymns for the Christian Church and Home," 1840; "Endeavours after the Christian Life," vol. i., 1843; vol. ii., 1847; "Miscellanies," 1852; "Studies of Christianity," 1858; "Essays Philosophical and Theological," 2 vols., 1868; "Hymns of Praise and Prayer," 1874; and "Religion as affected by Modern Materialism," an address delivered in Manchester New College, London, 1874; "Modern Materialism: its attitude towards Theology," 1876; "Ideal Substitutes for God considered," 1879; "The Relation between Ethics and Religion," 1881; "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," 2 vols., 1876-80; "A Study of Spinoza," 1882; "Types of Ethical Theory," 2 vols., 1885; "A Study of Religion," 2 vols., 1888; and "The Seat of Authority in Religion," 1890. He was a constant contributor to the *National Review*, of which he was one of the founders. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., in 1872; that of Doctor of Theology by the University of Leyden, in 1875; and that of D.D. by the University of Edinburgh in 1884; that of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in 1888.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS, Arsenio, a Spanish general and statesman, born in 1834, the son of a brigadier-general, left the Staff School at Madrid with the rank of lieutenant, went through the campaign in Morocco, in 1859, as a member of the staff of the commander-in-chief, O'Donnell, and was there promoted to the rank of major. In 1864 he joined the army of Cuba as colonel, and he remained six years in that island. On his return to Spain in 1870, he was sent, with the title of brigadier-general, to join the Army of the North, which was engaged in repelling the Carlist rebellion. After the abdication of King Amadeo he declined to give in his adhesion to the new order of things, and made no secret of his antipathy to the Republic. He was put on the retired list in 1873, and shortly afterwards was confined in a fortress as a conspirator. From his prison he addressed to General Zabala, Minister of War, the well-known letter in which he requested permission to go and fight, as a private, under the orders of General Concha, the Carlist forces in Navarre and the Basque provinces. This letter obtained for him his liberty, and he was sent to the Army of the North, in April, 1874, to command a division of the 3rd Corps. He took part in the engagements of Las Munecas and Galdames, which led to the siege of Bilbao being raised, and he was the first to enter the liberated city on May 1, 1874. When General Concha reorganized the Liberal army, Martinez Campos was appointed general in command of the 3rd Corps. He fought at the head of his troops, on the 25th, the 26th, and particularly on the 27th of June, the day on which the Commander-in-Chief, General Concha, was killed in the attack on Monte Moru, near Estella. General Martinez Campos, besieged at Zurugay, on the same day, by the main body of the Carlists, opened a passage through the enemy's ranks, at the head of a column which numbered barely 1,800 men, and went to rejoin, at Murillo, the head-quarters, where he was able to organize the retreat of the army on Tafalla. Returning to Madrid, he continued to conspire almost overtly in favour of Don Alfonso, whilst Marshal Serrano, chief of the executive power, was operating against the Carlists. In conjunction with General Jovellar he made the military *pronunciamiento* of Sagonto, which gave the throne of Spain to Alfonso XII. The new Government sent him into Catalonia, as Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of that military district. In less than a month he pacified the country, put down the Carlist bands, and took the command of the Army of the North. He brought the civil war to a close by the defeat of Don Carlos at Pena de Plata, in March, 1876. The high dignity of Captain-General of the Army, which is equivalent to that of a Marshal of France, was the recompense for his signal services. A year afterwards he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in Cuba, which the rebels had held in check for seven years. Under his leadership the Spaniards were uniformly victorious, but neither these triumphs nor the strategical talents of the Commander-in-Chief, would have succeeded in bringing about the complete pacification of the island if the recognition of the political rights of the Cubans and new Liberal concessions had not satisfied the demands of the insurgents. On his return to Spain, General Martinez Campos accepted the portfolio of War, and the Presidency of the Council (March 7, 1879), and endeavoured to procure the fulfilment of the promises made to the Cubans; but not obtaining the support of the Cortes, he resigned, and was succeeded by Señor Cánovas del Castillo (Dec. 9, 1879). Early in 1881 the Conservative Government of Señor Cánovas del Castillo was overthrown, and a coalition between Señor Sagasta and General Martinez Campos came into power, and retained it till Oct., 1883, when it resigned in consequence of being unable to obtain from the French Government a satisfactory apology for the insult offered to King Alfonso by the Paris mob on his visit to Paris.

MARVIN, Charles, author, traveller, and journalist, and our greatest authority on Central Asia, was born in 1854. He spent his early life in Russia, and entered the English Civil Service in 1875. The untoward disclosure of the Anglo-Russian Agreement led to his retirement from the Foreign Office in 1878. His first work, "Our Public Offices," attracted considerable attention, and was followed by "The Russian Campaign against the Turcomans." A series of publications bearing upon the Russo-Asian question succeeded, of which the best known is "The Russians at the Gate of Herat." He accompanied the English mission to the Czar's coronation in 1883, and subsequently travelled in the Caucasus and the district of the Caspian sea.

MASPERO, Gaston, a French Egyptologist, was born at Paris June 24, 1846, and after a brilliant course of study at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, he entered the École Normale in 1865. Devoted early to erudite studies, he was appointed teacher and assistant professor of Egyptian Archæology and philosophy at the College of France, Feb. 4, 1874. He is the author of "Essai sur l'Inscription Dédicatoire au Temple d'Abydos," 1869; "Une Enquête Judiciaire à Thèbes au Temps de la XX^{e} Dynastie," 1872; "De Carchemis oppidi situ et Historiâ Antiquissimâ," 1873; "Histoire Ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient," 1875; "De Quelques Navigations des Égyptiens sur les Côtes de la Mer Érythrée," 1879; "Les Contes Populaires de l'Égypte Ancienne," 1881; "Les Mastaba de

l'Ancien Empire," 1882; "Guide du Visiteur au Musée de Boulaq," 1883. On the death of Mariette Bey, Prof. Maspero was appointed Keeper of the Boulak Museum, and since that time he has done much to promote archæological discovery in Egypt. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour Jan. 15, 1879.

MASSENET, Jules Emile Frédéric, a French composer, born at Montaud, May 12, 1842, is the youngest of twenty-one children of an engineer officer of the First Empire, who established himself as a blacksmith near Saint Etienne. He studied at the Paris Conservatoire under Laurent, Reber, Savard, and Ambroise Thomas, obtained the first prize for pianoforte in 1859, the first for fugue and the Prix de Rome for his cantata "David Rizzio," in 1863. He travelled through Italy and Germany, and made his *début* at the Opéra Comique, Paris, in 1868, with "La Grand-Tante." In 1878 he was appointed Professor of Composition at the Conservatoire, and elected a member of the Académie des Beaux Arts. He is the author of "Poème d'Avril," 1868; "Suite d'Orchestre," played at the Pasdeloup Concerts, 1868; "Poème du Souvenir," 1860; "Don César de Bazan," produced at the Opéra Comique in 1873; "Les Erinnyes," a tragedy by Leconte de Lisle, and "Marie-Madeleine," a sacred drama produced at the Odéon the same year; "Eve," an oratorio performed under the direction of M. Lamoureux at his concerts of the Sacred Harmony, 1874; "Le Roi de Lahore," an opera, 1877; "The Virgin," a sacred legend performed at the Historical Concerts of the Académie nationale de Musique, 1880; "Herodiade," an opera first performed at the "Monnaie" of Brussels, 1881, and in Paris at the Italian Opera in 1883; "Manon," an opéra comique, with the late Mrs. Heilbronn in the principal part, 1883; "Le Cid," an opera, from Corneille's tragedy, 1885; "Esclarmonde," a romantic opera which had a run of 100 representations without interruption, 1889; and a large number of melodies which are now popular, pieces for the pianoforte, and a series of seven "Suites d'orchestre," amongst which: "Scènes pittoresques," "Scènes alsaciennes," "Scènes hongroises," "Scènes de féerie," and "Scènes napolitaines," and two cantatas: "Narcisse" and "Biblis." He has written also some entr'acts and stage music for Sardou's dramas "Theodora" and the "Crocodile." "Le Mage," a new opera of his, the words by Jean Richepin, will be shortly produced at the Grand-Opéra in Paris; and a drame lyrique, adapted from Goethe's "Werther," although composed a few years ago, has not been produced yet.

MASSEY, Gerald, was born of very poor parents at Tring, in Hertfordshire, May 29, 1828, and received a scanty education at the British and National Schools. At eight years of age he was working twelve hours a day in a silk manufactory. At the age of fifteen he went to London and found work as an errand boy, and at twenty-one he became editor of the *Spirit of Freedom*. The following year he was one of the secretaries of the "Christian Socialists," and a personal friend of Charles Kingsley and F. D. Maurice. In 1854 he published "The Ballad of Babe Christabel and other Poems," which entered its fifth edition at the end of the year. He then joined the staff of the *Athenæum*, and for ten years wrote a considerable number of its reviews. For several years he wrote on literary subjects in the *Quarterly Review*. As early as 1852 Mr. Massey began to take a great interest in mesmerism, spiritualism, and kindred subjects, and he has since delivered many lectures on such matters, both in London and abroad. He has lectured all through North America, Australia, and the colonies, twice from New York to San Francisco, where he is better known and more highly thought of than in England. Of late years he has written very little poetry, but has recently published his "Collected Poems," in 2 vols., under the title of "My Lyrical Life." He has also re-written his work on the "Secret Drama of Shakspeare's Sonnets." His principal works are "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love," 1850; "The Ballad of Babe Christabel," etc., 1854; "War Waits," 1855; "Craigcrook Castle," 1856; "Havelock's March," etc., 1860; "The Secret Drama of Shakspeare's Sonnets," 1864-88; "A Tale of Eternity, and Other Poems," 1869; "Concerning Spiritualism," 1872; "A Book of the Beginnings," 1882; "The Natural Genesis," 1884; "My Lyrical Life," 1889, besides numerous contributions to English and American periodical literature.

MASSON, David, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, was born Dec. 2, 1822, in Aberdeen, and educated at Marischal College in that city, and at the University of Edinburgh. He began his literary career at the age of nineteen, as editor of a Scotch provincial newspaper, and repairing, in 1844, to London, where he remained about a year, contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* and other periodicals. He established himself in Edinburgh for two or three years, as a writer for periodical publications, besides having special engagements with the Messrs. Chambers, but returned to London in 1847, where he resided for eighteen years, and was appointed to the Chair of English Language and Literature at University College, London, on the resignation of the late Professor Clough in 1852. He retired from his post in Oct., 1865, having been appointed Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. He contributed numerous articles to the *Quarterly*, *National*, *British Quarterly*, and *North British Reviews*, to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and the "English Cyclopædia," and in 1859 became editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, which he conducted for a good many years, and to which he has largely contributed. His papers on Carlyle's "Latter-Day Pamphlets," "Dickens and Thackeray," "Rabelais," "Literature and the Labour Question," "Pre-Raphaelism in Art and Literature," "Theories of Poetry," "Shakspere and Goethe," "Hugh Miller," and "De Quincey and Prose-writing," are the best known. His "Essays, Biographical and Critical: chiefly on English Poets," appeared in 1856, and have been reprinted, with additions, in 3 vols., 1874, one being entitled specially, "Chatterton: a Story of the year 1770;" his "Life of John Milton, narrated in connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time," vol. i. was published in 1858, vol. ii. in 1871, vol. iii. in 1873, and vols. iv. and v. in 1878; "British Novelists and their Styles: a Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction," in 1859; "Recent British Philosophy; a Review with Criticism, including some Remarks on Mr. Mill's Answer to Sir W. Hamilton," being an explanation of some lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in 1865. Among his most recent publications are an edition of Milton's Poetical Works, called "The Cambridge Edition," in three volumes, with introductions, notes, and an essay on Milton's English, and a smaller edition of the same, called "The Golden Treasury Edition," in two volumes, with introductions, notes, and a memoir. Both appeared in 1874. In 1873 he published a biography of the poet Drummond, entitled, "Drummond of Hawthornden: the Story of his Life and Writings;" in 1874 "The Three Devils: Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's;" and in 1878 "De Quincey," in the "English Men of Letters" Series. His edition of "Milton," published in 1877, is justly esteemed.

MASTERS, Maxwell Tylden, M.D., F.R.S., born in 1833 at Canterbury, was educated at King's College, London, after which he practised medicine for some years. He held the lectureship on botany at St. George's Hospital from 1855 to 1868, and became principal editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* in 1865. Dr. Masters has been Botanical Examiner in the University of London. He is a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold; a Fellow of the Royal, Linnean, and Royal Horticultural Societies; an Associate of King's College; an honorary or corresponding member of the principal Horticultural Societies of Belgium, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and America, and of the Royal Society of Sciences of Liége, the Society of Natural Sciences of Cherbourg, the Botanical Society of France, and correspondent of the French Institute (Académie des Sciences), and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. His works consist of a treatise on "Vegetable Teratology," which has been translanted into German (with additions by the author), of "Botany for Beginners" and of "Plant Life" (of both which, French, Dutch, and Russian translations have been made), and of numerous monographs and papers on subjects relating to botany vegetable physiology, and horticulture. He is a frequent contributor to scientific periodicals, and has taken part in Oliver's "Flora of Tropical Africa," Hooker's "Flora of British India," Von Martius's "Flora Brasiliensis," De Candolle's "Prodromus," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the "Pinetum Britannicum," and other works, besides preparing, either alone or in collaboration with Messrs. G. Murray and Arthur Bennett, the second, third, and fourth editions of Henfrey's "Elementary Course of Botany."

MATHERS, Helen Buckingham. *See* REEVES, MRS. HENRY.

MATHESON, George, D.D., F.R.S.E., was born at Glasgow, March 27, 1842, and educated at Glasgow Academy, and the University of Glasgow. He lost his sight in youth; but, in spite of this, entered the university in preparation for the ministry, and took a leading place in classics, philosophy, and theology; carried off the first prize in the senior division of logic, and the prize essay for the best specimen of Socratic dialogue in 1860, took the first prize for moral philosophy in 1861; graduated M.A. with honours in philosophy in 1862, and B.D. in 1866. He was licensed to the ministry of the Church of Scotland in 1866; appointed assistant to Dr. Macduff of Sandyford Church, Glasgow in 1867; chosen by popular election parish minister of Innellan in 1868; received in 1880 a unanimous call to succeed Dr. Cumming of London, but declined it; and was appointed Baird Lecturer for 1881, and one of the St. Giles' lecturers for 1882. In 1886 he was translated to the parish of St. Bernard's, Edinburgh. In 1879 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1890 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1874 he published "Aids to the Study of German Theology;" in 1877, "Growth of the Spirit of Christianity," 2 vols.; in 1881, "Natural Elements of Revealed Theology" (Baird lecture); in 1882, "Confucianism" (in the St. Giles' lecture—"Faiths of the World"); and a devotional volume, "My Aspirations." In 1884, "Moments on the Mount" also a devotional volume, and in the same year a paper on "The Religious Bearings of the Doctrine of Evolution" (delivered at the Pan-Presbyterian Council, Belfast, and published in its Transactions). In 1885, "Can the Old Faith Live with the New," or the problem of evolution and revelation. In 1887, "The Psalmist and the Scientist," or the modern value of the religious sentiment. In 1888, "Landmarks of New Testament Morality;" and another devotional volume, entitled "Voices of the Spirit." In 1890, a volume of hymns, entitled "Sacred Songs." Dr. Matheson has contributed to the *Contemporary, British Quarterly, Modern Review, Princeton Review, Interpreter, Expositor, Good Words,* and *Sunday Magazine.* He has also contributed to the revised edition of "Scottish Hymnal."

MATHEW, The Hon. Sir James Charles, LL.D., Judge of the High Court of Justice, is son of Mr. Charles Mathew, of Lehena House, Cork, by Mary, daughter of Mr. James Hackett, of Cork. He was born at Lehena House, July 10, 1830, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was senior moderator and gold medallist in 1860. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in Hilary Term, 1854, having in the previous November obtained an open studentship. Mr. Mathew was a Member of the South Eastern Circuit, when in March, 1881, he was appointed by the Crown a Judge in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. Shortly before that time he had acted as a member of the Committee on the subject of Costs of Legal Proceedings. His appointment to the Bench is one of the few instances of a member of the Junior Bar being elevated. He was knighted on his promotion; and was created LL.D., *honoris causâ*, by the University of Dublin. He was the third Catholic Judge appointed in England since Catholic Emancipation, the two previous ones being Mr. Justice Shee and Mr. Justice Hayes. He married, in 1 61, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edwin Biron, vicar of Lympne, Kent.

MATHILDE (Princess), Mathilde Lætitia Wilhelmine Bonaparte, daughter of the ex-King Jerome and Princess Catherine of Würtemberg, and cousin to Napoleon III., was born at Trieste, May 27, 1820, and married at Florence, Oct. 10, 1841, to the Russian Prince Anatole Demidoff. This union was not happy, and in 1845 they separated by mutual consent, her husband being compelled by the Czar to allow the Princess an annuity of 200,000 roubles. From 1849 till the marriage of Napoleon III. she did the honours at the palace of the President, and on the re-establishment of the Empire was comprised amongst the members of the imperial family of France, and received the title of Highness. The Princess, who was a pupil of M. Giraud, is an accomplished artist, and has exhibited some of her picturas upon several occasions at the Salon de Peinture. She obtained honourable mention in 1861.

MATTHEWS, The Right Hon. Henry, Q.C., M.P., Home Secretary, was born in 1826, in Ceylon, where his father was a Judge. After graduating at the Universities of Paris and London, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He has been engaged in several of the great cases of his time, notably the Home case, the Tichborne case, and the Crawford case. He contested the borough of Dungarvan three times unsuccessfully, but sat for it from 1868 to 1874. At the general election of 1886 he was returned for East Birmingham, being the first Conservative who ever sat for Birmingham. On the formation of Lord Salisbury's second Ministry, Mr. Matthews was appointed Home Secretary; but his actions, as such, have not given general satisfaction.

MAUDSLEY, Professor Henry, M.D. was born near Giggleswick, Settle, York shire, Feb. 5, 1835, and educated at Giggleswick School and University College, London. He studied medicine at University College, and graduated M.D. at the University of London in 1857. Dr. Maudsley was Physician to the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, 1859-62; was made Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1869; and was appointed Gulstonian Lecturer to the College in 1870. He is a Fellow of University College, London, was lately Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, and is Consulting Physician to the West London Hospital; and an honorary member of various learned societies in Paris, Vienna, Italy, and America. He has been President of the Medico - Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and was editor of the *Journal of Mental Science*. Dr. Maudsley is the author of "The Physiology of Mind," "The Pathology of Mind," "Body and Mind," "Responsibility in Mental Disease," and "Natural Cause and Supernatural Seemings."

MAUPASSANT, Henri René Albert Guy de, French author, is of ancient and noble Norman lineage. He was born Aug. 5, 1850, at the Château Miromesnils. For seven years he studied the art of literature, like an apprentice at an ordinary trade, and then at last, in 1880, his master, Flaubert, allowed him to make his literary *début*. The following is a list of his works:—"La Maison Tellier," "Une Vie," "Les Contes de la Bécasse," "Mdlle. Fifi," "Au Soleil," "Miss Harriet," "Yvette," "Bel-ami," "Petite Roque," "Mont Oriol," "Monsieur Parent," "Contes et Nouvelles," "Jean et Marie," "Le Horla," "Contes du Jour et de Nuit," "Toine," "Pierre et Jean," "Fille-mère," "Les Vieux-jeunes," and "Afloat."

MAX-MÜLLER, Professor Frederick, son of Wilhelm Müller, the German poet, was born at Dessau, Dec. 6, 1823. In 1850 he took one of his Christian names as his surname. He was educated at the public schools of Dessau and Leipzig, attended lectures in the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin, and took his degree in 1843. He studied Arabic and Persian under Professor Fleischer; Sanskrit and comparative philology under Professors Brockhaus, Bopp, and Rückert; philosophy under Drobisch, Weisse, and Schelling. He published, in 1844, his first work, a translation of "The Hitopadesa," a collection of Sanskrit fables; and then proceeded to Berlin, to examine the collection of Sanskrit MSS. there. In 1845 he went to Paris to continue his studies under Eugène Burnouf, at whose suggestion he began to collect materials for an edition of the "Rig-Veda," the Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans, and the Commentary of Sâyanâchârya. After copying and collating the MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris, he repaired to England in June, 1846, in order to collate the MSS. at the East-India House and the Bodleyan Library. When he was on the point of returning to Germany, he made the acquaintance of the late Baron Bunsen, then Prussian minister in London, who persuaded him to stay in England, and on his and the late Professor Wilson's recommendation the East-India Company engaged him to publish the first edition of the "Rig-Veda" at their expense. In 1848 he settled at Oxford, where his work was to be printed, and the first volume of 1,000 pages quarto, appeared in 1849. He was invited by the University to give some courses of lectures on Comparative Philology, as Deputy Taylorian Professor, in 1850; was made Honorary M.A. and member of Christ Church in 1851; was elected Taylorian Professor, and received the full degree of M.A. by decree of Convocation in 1854; was made a Curator of the Bodleyan Library in 1856; and elected a Fellow of All Souls College in 1858. He was in 1860 an unsuccessful candidate for the professorship of Sanskrit at Oxford, being opposed by a coalition of theological parties. From 1865 to 1867 he was Oriental Librarian at the Bodleyan Library. In 1868 the University founded a new Professorship of Comparative Philology, and the statute of foundation named him as the first Professor. In 1872 he was invited to lecture in the newly founded University of Strasburg as Professor of Sanskrit. He declined the appointment, but gave some courses of lectures there in 1872. As he refused to accept any salary, the University of Strasburg founded a triennial prize for Sanskrit scholarship in memory of his services. On the 3rd of Dec., 1873, at the invitation of Dean Stanley, he delivered in Westminster Abbey a lecture on the "Religions of the World," the only address ever delivered by a layman within the Abbey. In 1875 he resigned his professorship at Oxford, intending to return to Germany, but the University requested him to remain in Oxford, and entrusted him with the edition of a series of translations of the "Sacred Books of the East," appointing at the same time a Deputy-Professor, Mr. Sayce. Forty volumes of this series have been published, of which the first contains Max-Müller's translation of the

Upanishads, 1879, and the tenth his translation of the Dhammapada from Pali, 1881. In 1878, he delivered in the Chapter House of Westminster a course of lectures on "The Origin and Growth of Religion, as illustrated by the Religions of India" (last edition, 1891). These lectures were the first of those delivered under a bequest made by the late Mr. Hibbert. On Nov. 13, 1877, Professor Max-Müller was elected a Delegate of the University Press. On Oct. 28, 1881, he was re-elected curator of the Bodleyan Library in place of the late Professor Rolleston. In 1882 he was invited by the University of Cambridge to give a course of lectures on India, specially intended for the candidates for the Indian Civil Service. These lectures were published in 1882, under the title of "India: What can it teach us?" In addition to the "Hitopadesa," he published at Königsberg, in 1847, "Meghadûta, an Indian Elegy," translated from the Sanskrit, with notes, in German; in the Reports of the British Association, in 1847, "An Essay on Bengali, and its Relation to the Aryan Languages; in 1853, an "Essay on Indian Logic," in "Thompson's Laws of Thought;" in 1854, "Proposals for a Uniform Missionary Alphabet," and "Suggestions on the Learning of the Languages of the Seat of War in the East, with Linguistic Map;" republished in 1855 under the title of "A Survey of Languages." In 1854 appeared his "Letter to Chevalier Bunsen on the Classification of the Turanian Languages in Bunsen's 'Christianity and Mankind;'" in 1857, at Leipzig, "The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, together with text and translation of the Prâtisâkhya, an ancient work on Sanskrit Grammar and Pronunciation," in German and "Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims;" in 1858, "The German Classics from the Fourth to the Nineteenth Century" (new edition 1886), and "Essay on Comparative Mythology," in the Oxford Essays, in 1859, "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature" (2nd ed. 1860), and "Lectures on the Science of Language," two series, delivered at the Royal Institution (last edition 1888); a thoroughly revised edition of this work was published in 1891, under the title, "The Science of Language, founded on Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution." He published a "Sanskrit Grammar for beginners" (2nd ed. 1870). In 1868 he delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge, "On the Stratification of Languages," and in 1870 a course of lectures "On the Science of Religion," at the Royal Institution, published in 1873 under the title of "Introduction to the Science of Religion," with "Two Essays on False Analogies and the Philosophy of Mythology" (last edition 1882). In 1873 he gave another course of lectures at the Royal Institution on Darwin's Philosophy of Language, published in *Fraser's Magazine*. Most of his essays have been collected in "Chips from a German Workshop," 4 vols., 1868-75:—vol. i., Essays on the Science of Religion; vol. ii., Essays on Mythology, Tradition, and Customs; vol. iii., Essays on Literature, Biography, and Antiquities; vol. iv., Essays on the Science of Language. A selection of them was published under the title of "Selected Essays," 2 vols., 1882. In 1869 he published, as a specimen, the first volume of his translation of the Rig-Veda "Hymns to the Maruts, or the Storm-Gods." In 1873 appeared his edition of the two texts of the Rig-Veda (2nd ed. 1877), and in 1874 the sixth and concluding volume of his large edition of the Rig-Veda with Sâyana's Commentary. A new edition of this work, published at the expense of the Mahárájah of Visianagram, appeared in 1891. Since the year 1879 Professor Max-Müller has devoted himself to the teaching of several Buddhist priests who had been sent to him from Japan to learn Sanskrit. This led him to the discovery that the oldest Sanskrit MSS. existed in Japan. With the help of these Japanese MSS. he published the Sanskrit originals of several Buddhist texts, such as the Sukhâvatî-vyûha (*Journ. R. Asiatic Soc.*, 1880), the Vajracchedikâ, in the *Anecdota Oxoniensia*, 1881, while one of his pupils, Mr. Bunyiu Nanjio, compiled a complete Catalogue of the Buddhist Tripitaka, the Sacred Canon of the Buddhists in China and Japan, published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in 1883. In 1881, in commemoration of the centenary of its first publication, he brought out a new translation of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason, preceded by an historical introduction by Professor L. Noiré. In 1884 he published a volume of "Biographical Essays;" in 1887, "The Science of Thought;" in 1888, "Biographies of Words and the Home of the Aryas." In 1888 he was appointed Gifford Lecturer in Natural Religion in the University of Glasgow, and his first course of lectures was published in 1889, under the title of "Natural Religion;" the second course, "Physical Religion," in 1891. He was re-elected Gifford Lecturer in 1891. Professor Max-Müller, who has contributed numerous articles to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Times*, and various literary journals of England, America, Germany, and France, is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, one of the Knights of the *Ordre pour le Mérite*, one of the ten foreign members of the Reale Accademia dei Lincei of Rome, and has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and Philosophy at Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Bologna. In 1889 he was elected First President of the Aryan Section at the International Congress of Orientalists held in Stockholm and Christiana, and received the Northern Star (First Class) from the King of Sweden.

MAX O'RELL. *See* Blouët, Paul.

MAXWELL, Mrs. John, *née* **Mary Elizabeth Braddon,** daughter of Mr. Henry Braddon, solicitor, was born in Soho Square, London, in 1837, and became at an early age a contributor to periodical literature, writing sentimental verses, political squibs, and parodies for the Poet's Corner of provincial newspapers. Miss Braddon has written a large number of novels, amongst which are "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," "Eleanor's Victory," "John Marchmont's Legacy," "Henry Dunbar," "The Doctor's Wife," "Only a Clod," "Sir Jasper's Tenant," "The Lady's Mile," "Rupert Godwin," and "Run to Earth." Miss Braddon conducted *Belgravia,* a London magazine, to which she contributed the following novels: "Birds of Prey," "Charlotte's Inheritance," "Dead Sea Fruit," "Fenton's Quest," and a variety of short tales and novelettes. Her more recent works are, "To the Bitter End," 1872; "Lucius Davoring," "Strangers and Pilgrims," "Griselda," a drama in four acts, brought out at the Princess's Theatre in Nov., 1873; "The Missing Witness;" "Lost for Love," and "Taken at the Flood," 1874; "Hostages to Fortune," 1875; "Dead Men's Shoes," and "Joshua Haggard's Daughter," 1876; "An Open Verdict," 1878; "The Cloven Foot," and "Vixen," 1879; "Just as I am," and "The Story of Barbara," 1880; "Asphodel," 1881; "Mount Royal," 1882; "Flower and Weed," "Ishmael," "Wyllard's Weird," "Mohawks," 1886; "Like and Unlike," "The Fatal Three," "The Day Will Come," 1889; and "One Life, One Love," 1890.

MAY, The Right Hon. George Augustus Chichester, son of the Rev. Edmund May, late Rector of Belfast, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Sinclair, Esq., of Fort William, co. Antrim, was born at Belfast in 1815. He received his education at Shrewsbury School and at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated with honours. He was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1844; was made a Queen's Counsel there in 1865; was law adviser to the Crown in Ireland from Feb., 1874, to Nov., 1875; and Attorney-General for Ireland from the last date to Feb., 1877, when he was appointed to succeed the late Right Hon. James Whiteside as Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland.

MAYO, Isabella Fyvie, born in London, 1843; of pure Scottish descent; educated in London. Issued "The Occupations of a Retired Life," by "Edward Garrett" (*nom de plume*) in 1868. Married, in 1870, to Mr. John Mayo. Widowed in 1877. Principal works: "The Crust and the Cake," "Premiums paid to Experience," "Crooked Places," "By Still Waters," "John Winter, a Story of Harvests," "At any Cost," &c. Has contributed numerous articles both in prose and verse to *Good Words, Leisure Hour, Sunday Magazine, Sunday at Home, Sun,* &c., both under her *nom de plume* and under her own name.

MAYOR, The Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth, M.A., born at Baddagamme, in Ceylon, Jan. 25, 1825, was educated at Shrewsbury School and St. John's College, Cambridge, and ordained deacon in 1855, priest in 1857. He was elected Fellow of St. John's College in 1849; was Assistant-Master at Marlborough College, 1849-53; College Lecturer in 1853; Librarian of the University of Cambridge, 1863-67, and was appointed Professor of Latin in that university in 1872. Mr. Mayor is the editor of "Thirteen Satires of Juvenal," 1853, 3rd edit. 1881; "Juvenal for Schools," 1879; "Two Lives of Nicholas Ferrar," 1855; "Autobiography of Matt. Robinson," 1856; "Early Statutes of St. John's College, Cambridge," 1859; "Cicero's Second Philippic," with notes, 1861, 6th edit. 1879; "Roger Ascham's Schoolmaster," with notes, 1863, new edit. 1883 (Bohn's Library); "Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ," 2 vols., 1863-69; and numerous other works. Mr. Mayor was one of the editors of the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology* and of the *Journal of Philology.*

MEASON, Malcolm Ronald Laing, son of the late Gilbert Laing Meason, Esq., of Lindertis, Forfarshire, was born at Edinburgh, in 1824, and educated in France, and at St. Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath. He entered the army, in 1839, as ensign of the 40th Regiment, and served through the second Afghan and the Gwalior campaigns in India, was very severely wounded, and received two medals. He joined the 10th Hussars in 1846, and sold out in 1851. From the latter year to 1854 he was editor of the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*. In 1855 he was sent to Paris by the *Daily News* in conjunction with Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, as one of the special correspondents for the Paris Exhibition of that year. From 1855 to 1870 he was a frequent contributor to the *Daily News*, *Household Words*, and *All the Year Round*. From 1866 to 1870 he was editor of *The Weekly Register*. In 1870 he went abroad as special correspondent of the *New York Herald* with the French army. After Sedan he accepted an offer from the *Daily Telegraph*, and remained in France as special correspondent of that paper until the end of the war, and afterwards, for two years, as correspondent for the same journal at Paris and Versailles. He joined the staff of *The Hour* in 1873. In 1865 he published "The Bubbles of Finance," and in 1866 "The Profits of Panics," being both descriptions from life of the joint-stock swindles of the day. In 1868 he published a small volume on "Turf Frauds." He has contributed to the *Month*, the *Dublin Review*, *Belgravia*, *Fraser*, *Macmillan*, the *Whitehall Review*, and other periodicals.

MEATH, Bishop of. *See* REICHEL, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES PARSONS.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ (Grand Duke of), Frederick William Charles George Ernest Adolphus Gustavus, a Lieut.-General in the Prussian army, born Oct. 17, 1819; married, June 28, 1843, the Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Maria Sophia Louisa of Cambridge, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge. He succeeded his father, Sept. 6, 1860, and has one son, George Adolphus Frederick Augustus Victor Ernest Gustavus William Wellington, born July 22, 1848.

MEDING, Oskar, a German novelist, who writes under the pseudonym GREGOR SAMAROW, was born April 11, 1829, at Königsberg, being the son of the Governor of East Prussia. He studied law in his native town, at Heidelberg, and at Berlin, from 1848 till 1851, when he became an advocate (Auskultator) at Marienwerder. At a later period he was employed in the magistracy and administration; and in 1859, he quitted the public service of Prussia and joined that of Hanover. He was sent on several confidential missions by the King of Hanover, George V., and was concerned as a Councillor of State in the passing of various religious and political measures. In 1863 he accompanied the King to Frankfort on the occasion of a Congress of the reigning Princes of Germany being held in that city. In 1866 he was sent on a mission to the Elector of Hesse, and subsequently went to Vienna with the deposed King of Hanover. He went to Paris in 1867 as the representative of the interests of the deposed King. In 1870 he gave in his adhesion to the Prussian Government, and, after residing two years in Switzerland, and at Stuttgart, he settled in Berlin, where, keeping wholly aloof from politics, he began to write his personal reminiscences, in the form of novels, under the pseudonym of "Gregor Samarow." His works include "For Sceptres and Crown," a romance in five parts, 1872-76; subsequently "The Roman Expedition of the Epigoni," 1873; "The Dying Salutation of the Legions," 1874; "Heights and Depths," 20 vols., 1879-80; "Queen Elizabeth," 6 vols., 1881; "The Merchant's House," 1882; "A Difficult Choice," 1883; "Die Saxoborussen," 1885. Under his own name Meding has published "Memoirs of Contemporary History" ("Memorien zur Zeitgeschichte"), Vol. I., 1881; "A Biography of William I., of Germany, with additions and corrections by the Emperor himself." He has lately written "Under a Spell," and "Irredenta;" and is occupied now on an historical romance which treats of Warren Hastings.

MEDLEY, The Most Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan of Canada, was born in 1804. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1826, and M.A. in 1830. He was for three years Curate of Southleigh, Devon; for seven years Incumbent of St. John's, Truro, Cornwall, and for seven years vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter, and prebendary of that cathedral, and in 1845 was consecrated first Bishop of Fredericton. His diocese includes the entire province of New Brunswick.

MEDLICOTT, Henry Benedict, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., was born on Aug. 3, 1829, at Loughrea, co. Galway, Ireland; and is the son of the Rev. Samuel Medlicott, rector of Loughrea. He was educated in France, Guernsey, and Dublin, where he took the degree of B.A. at Trinity College in 1850, with diploma and honours in the School of Civil Engineering; and the M.A. degree in 1870. He became a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, 1856; of the Royal Society in 1877; and received the Wollaston Medal in 1888. He is Honorary and Corresponding Member of several foreign societies; and was awarded the Indian Mutiny Medal for special service as a volunteer. He was appointed to the Geological Survey of Ireland, 1851; transferred to the English Survey, 1853; to the Indian Geological Survey and as Professor of Geology at the Roorkee College of Civil Engineers 1854; Director of the Geological Society of India, 1876 to 1887. He has published "A Manual of the Geology of India" (in part), 1879; Scientific Progress in the Journal of the Geological Society, 1868; five "memoirs" and forty-four "records" of the Geological Survey of India, series 1860-87, and a pamphlet entitled "Agnosticism and Faith," 1888.

MEILHAC, Henri, a French dramatic author, born at Paris in 1832, was educated at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand. From 1852 to 1855 he contributed with pen and pencil to the *Journal pour Rire*, and in 1855 his first dramatic efforts, "Satania" and "Garde toi, je me garde," were produced at the Palais Royal, but without much success. In 1860, in collaboration with M. Ludovic Halévy, he wrote "L'Etincelle," and "Une heure avant l'ouverture," both played at the Vaudeville, and in 1861, with M. Arthur Delavegne, "La Vertu de Célimène," produced at the Gymnase, which became very popular notwithstanding its improbable plot. In conjunction with the above-mentioned authors, M. Meilhac has produced a large number of plays, the chief amongst them being "La Belle Hélène," "Barbe Bleu," "La Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein;" "Frou frou," 1870; "Tricoche et Cacolet," 1872; "Toto chez Tata," 1873; and "Le Mari de la Débutante," 1879. He has also written, for the *Revue de Paris*, "Le Païens," a comedy in verse, and several articles in *La Vie Parisienne* under the pseudonym of Ivan Baskoff. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1869.

MEISSONIER, Jean Louis Ernest, Hon. R.A., painter born at Lyons in 1811, went while young, to Paris, and for some time attended the studio of M. Léon Cogniet. He displayed remarkable ingenuity in microscopic painting, which no one in France had attempted before him, and his "Little Messenger," exhibited in 1836, attracted the attention of critics, who were astonished that so much precision could be allied to such delicacy of finish. In 1853 he exhibited four pictures, all in his minute and elaborately careful manner, all of entirely different subjects, and each one perfect in its way. Paris at once acknowledged him as a master, and since then he has frequently exhibited, and always with great success. In the Salon of 1857 he had nine subjects, all distinguished by an exquisite touch, and manifesting great care and patience. His most celebrated pictures are the "Napoleon Cycle," four small paintings from the life of the first Napoleon, of which "1814"—the Campaign of France—is certainly his masterpiece. This celebrated picture was sold in 1887 for 850,000 francs (£34,000), the highest price ever paid for a picture during the lifetime of the artist. He obtained a Medal of the third class in 1840, one of the second class in 1841, and two of the first class in 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1846, was made Grand Officer in June, 1856, Commander in June, 1867, and member of the Academy of Beaux Arts in 1861. In 1884 an exhibition of his works was held in Paris, and the crowds that visited the Galerie Petit testified to the popularity of the painter.

MELBOURNE, Bishop of. *See* GOE, THE RIGHT REV. FIELD FLOWERS, D.D.

MELDOLA, Professor Raphael, F.R.S., Professor of Chemisty in the Finsbury Technical College, City and Guilds of London Institute, was born July 19, 1849, in the Parish of St. Mary, Islington. His father, Samuel Meldola, was a printer, and his grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Raphael Meldola, Chief Rabbi of the Congregation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews in London (1805—1828). The family history can be traced back through eleven generations to Rabbi Isaiah Meldola, "one of the sages of Castile," who died at Mantua in 1340. Many members of the family have been distinguished divines, physicians, scholars, and writers on various subjects. An obituary notice of Dr. Raphael Meldola appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1828. Professor Meldola received his early education in private schools, first at Bristol, then at Kew and Bayswater; he received his scientific training at the Royal College of Chemistry, and has since applied himself chiefly to chemical subjects, although he has also contributed to the advancement of other branches of science. He was sent out by the Royal Society in 1875 in charge of the Nicobar Island branch of the Expedition for observing the total eclipse of that year. He was appointed to the professorship which he now holds in 1885, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1886. His chief contributions to science are to be found in the publications of the Chemical Society and other recognized scientific periodicals. Some of his earlier writings on biological subjects have contributed towards the establishment of the Darwinian theory, and especially his annotated translation of Weismann's "Studies in the Theory of Descent," 1881-82. He is the author of "Inorganic Chemistry," 1874; the article on Organic Chemistry in the ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica; articles in the last edition of Watts' "Dictionary of Chemistry," and "Thorpe's Dictionary of Chemical Technology," and "The Chemistry of Photography," 1889. Among his contributions to other branches of science is his "Report on the East Anglian Earthquake of 1884," 1885. He is a member of most of the scientific societies of London and of many foreign societies.

MELLON, Mrs. Alfred, formerly known under her maiden name, Miss Sarah Jane Woolgar, was born July 8, 1824, and made her first appearance in London at the Adelphi Theatre, in Sept., 1843, in a farce called "Antony and Cleopatra," when her merits were recognised, and she found herself high in favour with the London public. She took part in all the Adelphi triumphs from the date of her first appearance till her retirement; indeed, except for very brief engagements, she has appeared at no other London theatre. She became the wife of the late Mr. Alfred Mellon, the popular composer and conductor, for some time the leader of the orchestra at the Adelphi Theatre, who died in March, 1867.

MENABREA, Louis Frederick, Marquis de Val-Dora, an Italian general and statesman, born at Chambéry (Savoy), Sept. 4, 1809, studied with distinction at the University of Turin, and entered the corps of Engineers as lieutenant. At an early age he became favourably known by his scientific attainments, which led to his appointment as Professor of Mechanics in the Military Academy, in the School of Artillery, and in the University of Turin, and to his election, in 1839, as a member of the Academy of Sciences in that city. He attained the rank of captain in 1848. Sent by King Charles Albert on a mission into the Italian duchies, he exerted himself to procure a vote in favour of union with the subalpine kingdom. He was next elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and attached as chief officer, first to the Ministry of War, and next to that of Foreign Affairs. These functions he resigned on the accession to power of Gioberti, but he resumed them after the defeat at Novara. In the war of Italian Independence Count Menabrea, who had been advanced to the rank of major-general, and placed at the head of the engineering department of the army, executed several important works, including the investment of Peschiera, and was present at the battles of Palestro and Solferino. On the cession of his native province to France, he determined to retain his Italian nationality. Soon afterwards he was nominated a Senator by King Victor Emmanuel. He was also made lieutenant-general, and conducted the military operations at Ancona, Capua, and Gaeta. In 1861 he became Minister of Marine in the administration of Baron Ricasoli, and in 1866 he was sent to Germany, where, as plenipotentiary of Italy, he signed the Treaty of Prague. In 1867 he was entrusted by the king, whose first aide-de-camp he had been for some time previously, with the formation of a Cabinet, in which he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, besides being President of the Council; and notwithstanding numerous financial difficulties, and the complications of the Roman question, he remained in power till Nov., 1869, when a new Cabinet was formed by Signor Lanza. Gen. Menabrea was sent as ambassador to Vienna in Nov., 1870, but was recalled in the following year. He was appointed Ambassador at the Court of St. James's in May, 1876. He was subsequently appointed Ambassador in Paris. Ennobled in 1843, he was created a Count in 1861, and Marquis de Val-Dora in 1875.

MENDES, Catulle, was born at Bordeaux, on May 20, 1843. In 1861 he established, in Paris, *La Revue Fantaisiste*, in which he published "Le Roman d'une Nuit," a drama in verse, but being under age he was condemned to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs. His other works include "Philomèla," a volume of lyrics, 1864; "Hesperus," a poem, 1869; "La Colère d'un Franc-tireur Odelette Guerrière," 1871; "Contes Épiques," "Les Soirs Moroses," "Le Soleil de Minuit" (poésies), 1872, republished in 1876 under the title of "Poésies."

Several novels, "Les Folies Amoureuses," 1877; "Les Mères Ennemies," 1880; "La Divine Adventure," 1881, in conjunction with M. Lesclide; "Le Rose et le Noir," 1885; "Le Roi vierge;" "Zo' har;" "La première Maitresse;" "Méphistophila;" and various pieces for the theatre. In 1866 he married Mlle. Judith Gautier.

MENZEL, Adolf Friedrich Erdmann, German historical painter, was born Dec. 8, 1815, at Breslau, but removed in 1830 with his parents to Berlin, where he studied art at the academy. On his father's death he had to support himself, and first began by selling pen-and-ink drawings. In 1836 he made his first attempt in oil painting, "The Chess Players," followed by several other pictures; but from 1839-42 he worked at the illustrations to Kugler's "History of Frederick the Great." Since then he has become celebrated as a painter of the most life-like and accurate scenes from the age of Frederick; his first important work of the period was the "Round Table of Frederick the Great," 1850, followed by the "Flute Concert at Sanssouci," 1852; "Frederick's Reception in Breslau," and "Frederick at the Battle of Hochkirch," 1856; "Blücher and Wellington at Waterloo," 1858, and many others. All these paintings are remarkable for strong realism, great power of characterisation, and for the masterly skill with which every detail is represented. Between 1861-65 Menzel was working at the "Coronation of William I.;" in 1871 he completed the "King's Departure from Berlin," and from 1872-75 he worked at "Modern Cyclops," representing a scene from the great ironworks, and one of the most extraordinary and remarkable of all his paintings. His later works are the excellent illustrations to Kleist's "Broken Jug," 1877, and a clever society picture, "The Ball Supper," besides a large number of pen-and-ink drawings and water colours. He has been, since 1856, Professor at the Berlin Academy, and is a member of the academies of Vienna and Munich, and hon. member of the English Royal Water Colour Society. In 1885 a successful exhibition of his works was held in Paris. His illustrations to the works of Frederick the Great have been republished in 2 vols., 4to.

MERCIE, Marcus Jean Antoine, a French sculptor, was born at Toulouse, Oct. 30, 1845. He was a pupil of Falguière and Jouffroy, and studied at the École des Beaux Arts. In 1868 he obtained the Prix de Rome, and the same year exhibited a medallion at the Salon. In 1872 he sent from Rome a plaster statue of David, and Delilah, a bust; and in 1874 "Gloria Victis," a group in bronze, attracted much attention, and was purchased by the Government. "The Genius of the Arts," intended for the grand entrance of the Louvre, was exhibited in 1877; the plaster model of the bas-relief for the tomb of Michelet in Père Lachaise, in 1879; and a statue of "Arago," in 1880. Besides these he has modelled various portrait busts. M. Mercié was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1874, and made an officer in 1879.

MEREDITH, George, novelist and poet, born in Hampshire, about 1828, and educated partly in Germany, was brought up to the law, which he quitted for literature. He has written "Poems," 1851; "The Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment," a burlesque prose poem, 1855; "Farina, a Legend of Cologne," 1857; "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril," a philosophical novel, bearing upon the more serious questions of moral education, 1859; "Evan Harrington," a serial tale of modern life, first printed in *Once a Week*, and republished in a separate form, 1861; "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads," 1862; "Emilia in England," 1864; "Rhoda Fleming," 1865; "Vittoria," 1866; "The Adventures of Harry Richmond," 1871; "The Egoist," a novel, 3 vols,, 1879; "The Tragic Comedians," 2 vols., 1881, a novel founded on the life and tragic fate of Ferdinand Lassalle, the German socialist; and "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth," 1883; "Diana of the Crossways," 1885; "Ballads and Poems of Tragic Life," 1887; and "A Reading of Earth," 1888. His new novel, "One of Our Conquerors," was published in the *Fortnightly Review* in 1890.

MERIVALE, The Very Rev. Charles, D.D., Dean of Ely, son of the late John H. Merivale, Esq., of Barton Place, Devon, and brother of the late Mr. Herman Merivale, born in 1808, was educated at Harrow, Haileybury, and St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively scholar, fellow, and tutor. He took his B.A. degree in high honours in 1830, was a select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1838—40, one of the Preachers at Whitehall in 1839—41, Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1861, and Boyle Lecturer in 1864 and 1865. He was rector of Lawford, Essex, 1848—69; Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons from 1863 to 1869; and was installed Dean of Ely, Dec. 29, 1869. He is the author of a "History of the Romans under the Empire," published in 8 vols., 8vo, in 1850—62; "Boyle Lectures," 1864, 1865; "Translation of Homer's Iliad," in English rhymed verse, 2 vols., 1869; "General History of Rome from the Foundation of the City to the Fall of Augustulus, B.C. 753-A.D. 476," 8vo, 1875; and "Lectures on Early Church History," 1879.

MERIVALE, Herman Charles, son of the late Herman Merivale, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and afterwards for India, was born in London, Jan. 27, 1839, and educated at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1861. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1864, and served on the Western Circuit and Exeter Sessions. He afterwards practised in the Privy Council on Indian Appeals. Under the late Lord Beaconsfield's Reform Act he served on the Boundary Commission for North Wales. From 1870 to 1880 he was editor of the *Annual Register*, and in 1874, owing to ill-health, was obliged to give up the legal profession. Since then he has occupied himself almost entirely with literature and politics. His chief works are the plays "All for Her," 1874; "Forget me Not," 1879; "The Cynic," 1882; "Fédora," (from Sardou), 1883; and "Our Joan," 1885; a novel, "Faucit of Balliol," 1882; "Binko's Blues," a fairy tale, 1884; "White Pilgrim, and other Poems," 1883; "Florien and other Poems," 1884; besides some other dramas and various essays, travels, verse, &c., in *All the Year Round* (under Charles Dickens), and in the best of the weekly papers and monthly magazines.

MERMILLOD, Gaspard, D.D., Bishop of Geneva, born at Carouge, near Geneva, in 1824, became an ecclesiastic at an early age, and in 1846 was parish priest of Geneva. There he displayed remarkable activity, was mainly instrumental in raising the Church of Notre Dame, which was opened in 1857, and obtained great influence at Rome on account of his zeal and rare eloquence. In 1864 he was consecrated Bishop of Hebron, *i.p.i.*, and appointed Auxiliary to the Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, as Vicar-General. In 1873, Pius IX. nominated him Vicar-Apostolic of Geneva, which was thus separated from the diocese of Lausanne. This act was considered as the creation of a new hierarchical office in the Canton without the consent of the Government. Consequently, on Feb. 17, the Bishop was exiled, and it was added, "this decree is to hold good as long as the person elected shall not declare to the Federal Council, or to the Government of Geneva, that he renounces the functions conferred upon him, contrary to the decisions of the Cantonal and Federal authorities." For ten years, Bishop Mermillod was absent from his flock, yet ever active in his zealous labours for the Catholic Faith in France, in Rome, and in other parts of Europe, being regarded as one of the most eminent prelates of the Roman Church. In 1879 Leo XIII. settled the dispute by appointing the new bishop of Freiburg-Lausanne, also bishop of Geneva, Dr. Mermillod only retaining the title of bishop. Bishop Mermillod has published numerous Sermons, Conferences, Discourses, and other works on theological topics.

MERRIMAN, John Xavier, the son of the Bishop of Graham's Town, was born in 1841, at Street, Somersetshire, and was educated at Radley. He was Commissioner of Crown Lands, Cape of Good Hope, from 1875 to 1878, and from 1881 to 1884. He is now (1890) the Treasurer of the Colony.

MERRY, The Rev. William Walter, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, son of the late Walter Merry, Esq., and grandson of William Merry, Esq., for many years Deputy-Secretary for War, was born in 1835, and educated at Cheltenham College, whence he proceeded to Oxford, as a scholar of Balliol, in 1853. Dr. Merry was placed in the first class in Classical Moderations in 1854, and in the second class in Lit. Humaniores in 1856. He gained the Chancellor's Prize for the Latin Essay in 1858; and in the next year he was elected Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, an appointment which he held till his election in 1884 to the place of Rector of that society, in succession to the late Mark Pattison. In 1861 he was presented to the Vicarage of All Saints, in the city of Oxford, in the patronage of his college. In 1880 Dr. Merry was elected to the office of Public Orator in the University of Oxford, and was appointed one of the Select Preachers, 1878-79, 1889-90; and in 1883-84 he was nominated by the Bishop of London as one of the preachers in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Dr. Merry has taken a prominent part in teaching and examining in the University, having frequently filled the post of Classical Moderator. The editions of classical authors, which he has undertaken for the Clarendon Press, are well-known and widely circulated: the principal ones are "Homer, Odyssey," i.-xii., 2nd edit., 1886; the same for Schools, 40th thousand; and a series still in progress of the plays of Aristophanes.

METTERNICH (Prince De), Richard Clement Joseph Lothaire Hermann, Diplomatist, son of the famous statesman Prince Metternich, born at Vienna, Jan. 7, 1829, was educated as a diplomatist, became attached to the Austrian embassy at Paris in 1852, and was made Secretary of Legation there in Dec., 1854. In the complications which arose in 1859, before the Italian war broke out, Prince Metternich was entrusted by the Austrian Government with a special mission to Paris, and at the close of the war he became Ambassador of Austria at the French court, which position he retained till Dec., 1871. He was named Hereditary Councillor of the Austrian Empire, April 18, 1861, and Councillor in Nov., 1864.

MEXICO, President of the Republic of. *See* DIAZ, GENERAL PORFIRIO.

MEXICO, ex-Empress of. *See* CHARLOTTE.

MEYER, Dr. Hans, African traveller, was born March 22, 1858, at Hildburghausen, studied at Leipzig, Berlin, and Strassburg, where he prepared a great work on "The Strassburg Guild of Goldsmiths, from its origin until 1681." In 1884 he entered his father's publishing business in Leipzig as partner. Previously he had travelled for two years in India, the Sunda Archipelago, Eastern Asia and America, and had especially remained some time on the Philippine Islands, to undertake some ethnological researches on the Igorrotes, the results of which he made known in the illustrated work, "Eine Weltreise," 1884. In Dec., 1886, he went to South Africa, travelled through Cape Colony, Transvaal, and Natal; and, in the summer of 1887, through the territory of the German East African Company. From Mombassa Dr. Meyer travelled through the district of Teita, as far as the Kilima Ndscharo, he being the first to ascend the same, almost to the summit of the ice-covered Kibo, 5,700 metres; then he travelled through the Savannes, to the south of the Kilima Ndscharo, as far as the Pagani River, and along this stream to the coast. Later on he travelled through the Valley of the Kingani and the District of Usaranno. In 1888, Meyer, accompanied by the African traveller, O. Baumann, undertook the new well-organised expedition to the Kilima Ndscharo, which was stopped by the insurrection that had taken place in the meantime in the district of the German East African Company, and could penetrate only a short distance into the country. Meyer himself, as well as Baumann, was taken prisoner by the Arab leader Bushiri, robbed of all his property, and could be released only by the payment of a large ransom; this having been done, he returned to Europe, and published the splendid work, "Zum Schneedom des Kilima Ndsharo," 1888, with forty photographs. This failure did not discourage Meyer, and a new expedition was organised. It was accompanied by the Austrian mountaineer, Purtscheller; and in Sept., 1889, the march was commenced at Mombassa through English East African territory. This time the goal was reached, the Kibo was scaled, the highest peak of which was named the Emperor William's Peak, and was estimated to be about 6,000 metres elevation. At the same time a large crater was discovered on the Kibo, and on its side the first glacier ever discovered in Africa. The ascent of the smaller Marvensi Peak proved to be impracticable.

MEYRICK, The Rev. Frederick, M.A., born in 1826, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was successively scholar, fellow, and tutor; graduated B.A. in honours in 1847, and afterwards held the University offices of Select Preacher and Public Examiner. He was appointed one of Her Majesty's Whitehall Preachers in 1856, Inspector of Schools in 1859, and became Rector of Blickling with Erpingham, in Norfolk, in 1868; in the same year he was appointed examining chaplain to the late Bishop Christopher Wordsworth, and non-residentiary canon of Lincoln in 1869. He was the chief agent in establishing the Anglo-Continental Society, for making known in foreign countries the principles of the English Church, and with that object in view has edited many dogmatic and controversial treatises in Latin, Italian, Spanish, &c. He has written "Practical Working of the Church in Spain," published in 1851; "The Moral Theology of the Church of Rome," in 1857; "The Outcast and Poor of London," in 1858: "The Wisdom of Pity," in 1859; "But isn't Kingsley right after all?" "On Dr. Newman's Rejection of Liguori's Doctrine of Equivocation," in 1864; "Baptism, Conversion, Regeneration" in 1882; "The Doctrine of the

Church of England on the Holy Communion restated," 1885. He has contributed to Dr. Smith's "Dictionaries of the Bible and of Antiquities;" to the Speaker's Commentary on the Bible edited by Canon Cook (Joel, Obadiah, Ephesians), to the Pulpit Commentary (Leviticus), to Hodder and Stoughton's Theological Library ("Is Dogma a Necessity?") and has been editor for twelve years of the *Foreign Church Chronicle and Review.* During the year 1886-87 he was Principal of Codrington College, Barbados.

MICHAEL (Grand Duke) Nicolaievitch, brother of the late Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, and fourth son of the late Czar Nicholas I., was born Oct. 13 (25), 1832. He is a General and Grand Master of Artillery, General Aide-de-Camp to the Czar, Governor-General of the Caucasus, and head of several regiments of artillery, cavalry, and infantry. In the recent war between Russia and Turkey the Grand Duke Michael had the chief command of the army of the Caucasus. He married, in Aug., 1857, Olga-Féodorovna (formerly Cecilia Augusta), daughter of the late Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden. The eldest of his children is the Grand Duke Nicholas, who was born in 1859.

MICHEL, Louise, a French revolutionary leader, was born at Vroncourt in 1830, and first distinguished herself by her poetical and musical talents, which were recognised and encouraged by Victor Hugo. In 1860 she opened a school in the Quartier Montmartre, Paris; and in 1870 took an active part with the revolutionary Commune, and was made prisoner; and though she eloquently defended herself before the Judges, she was sentenced to transportation for life. On the amnesty to political prisoners in 1880 she returned to Paris, and, continuing to take part in Communist assemblies, she was re-imprisoned in 1883, and again in 1886.

MIDDLETON, Professor John Henry, M.A., D.C.L., born at York in 1846, was educated at first in Italy, then at Cheltenham College, and at Exeter College, Oxford. He is M.A. of Oxford, and M.A. of Cambridge, D.C.L. of Bologna; and has been Slade Professor of Fine Art in the University of Cambridge since 1886. Dr. Middleton is also Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Lecturer at the Royal Academy, London. He is the author of the following works, "Ancient Rome," 1885, 2nd edit., 1888; also 84 articles in the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and many articles in *Archæologia, Journal of Hellenic Studies,* and other artistic and antiquarian periodicals in England and in Italy.

MIDLETON, Viscount, William Brodrick, eldest son of the Rev. William John Brodrick, Dean of Exeter, and afterwards 7th Viscount Midleton, was born at Castle Rising, Norfolk, Jan. 6th, 1830, and educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his B.A.'s degree in 1851, and M.A., 1857. He was called to the Bar in 1855, and was returned as member for Mid-Surrey in 1868. He was High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames, 1874; and is J.P. and D.L. for Surrey, and J.P. for Cork. In 1876 he served on the Royal Commission to inquire into Noxious Gases, and in 1878 on the Commission of the Sale and Exchange of Livings. Lord Midleton has for many years been known as a prominent member of the Conservative party in the House of Lords.

MILAN (OBRENOVITCH) I., ex-King of Servia, grandson of Ephraim Obrenovitch, brother of Milos, and consequently second cousin of Prince Michael, who is noticed in previous editions of this work, was born Aug. 10, 1854, at Jassy, of a Moldavian mother, who had married the only son of Prince Ephraim. He was adopted by Prince Michael, who had no children by his marriage with Julia Hunyadi, and was sent by him, in 1864, to Paris to be educated at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand. The youth's studies were interrupted by the events of 1868, and the assassination of Michael Obrenovitch. Hastening to Servia, he was proclaimed Prince in July of that year, the government of the country being intrusted, during his minority, to a Council of Regency, consisting of Messrs. Blaznavatz, Ristics, and Garrilovics, three able and patriotic men, who continued the liberal and reforming policy begun by Michael III. Their regency terminated with the coronation of Prince Milan IV.; but M. Ristics continued to possess the confidence of the Prince, who was only eighteen years of age when he was crowned in Belgrade cathedral, Aug. 22, 1872. On Jan. 12, 1876, Prince Milan issued a proclamation stating that "the insurrection in the Turkish provinces has found its way to the frontiers of Servia, enclosing the whole Principality by an iron band," which had compelled him "to place his people under arms." Shortly afterwards (June 22), he sent what may be called a threatening letter to the Grand Vizier, and then he formally proclaimed (June 30) that he intended to join his arms to those of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to secure the liberation of the Slavonic Christians from the yoke of the Porte. On July 2, a joint declaration of war was sent by the Prince of Servia and the Hospodar of Montenegro to the Turkish Government, their troops crossing the frontier at the same time. The Prince departed from Belgrade (July 24), to assume the command of the Servian troops in the field; but he soon returned to his capital (Aug. 12), and appointed the Russian general, Tchernayeff, to the command of the Servian forces. On Sept. 1, an important battle under the walls of Alexinatz resulted in the complete defeat of the Servian army. The Great Powers then interposed, but the negotiations for the suspension of hostilities were delayed by an ill-advised step which Prince Milan, at the instigation of General Tchernayeff, was induced to take. On Sept. 16, he was proclaimed King of Servia at Deligrad, although, upon the general expression of disapproval which followed, his Highness appeared disposed to disclaim any active share in the performance. War broke out again, and the Servian army, though largely reinforced by Russian volunteers—men as well as officers—was ignominiously beaten. On Oct. 31, the Turks captured the town of Alexinatz, and on the following day Deligrad was captured, thus leaving the road to Belgrade completely open. A peace was then concluded between Turkey and Servia on favourable terms to the latter. When, however, Russia made war upon Turkey, Prince Milan saw an opportunity of gaining complete independence, and a proclamation of the Servian Government, dated Dec. 14, 1877, made known that the Servian army was immediately to cross the Turkish frontier, which they did on the following day, under the command of Generals Lesjanin and Benitzki. After the close of the war the independence of Servia was recognised, and its boundaries defined by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878). Prince Milan married, Oct. 17, 1875, Natalie, daughter of the late Russian Colonel Keschko, by his wife Pulcheria, Princess of Stourdza. Servia was proclaimed a kingdom under King Milan I., on March 6, 1882. On Oct. 23, in that year, as the King and Queen were entering the cathedral of Belgrade, Madame Markovitch, widow of Lieutenant-colonel Markovitch, who had been shot for a dynastic conspiracy five years previously, fired at his Majesty, missing him and wounding in the thigh a woman who was looking on. The attempted assassination took place just after the King's return from Rustchuk, whither he had gone to visit Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. Unfortunately this friendly intercourse did not, in 1885, prevent King Milan declaring war upon Prince Alexander, on the ground of the unlawful union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. His army had some success at first, but within a fortnight was driven back, defeated and crushed, within the Servian frontier. Prince Alexander behaved like a hero; but it is not known that King Milan ever exposed himself under fire. King Milan has a son, the Crown Prince Alexander, born Oct. 14, 1876, in whose favour he abdicated on March 6, 1889, in consequence of the troubles arising out of his quarrel with his Queen Natalie.

MILLAIS, Sir John Everett, Bart., R.A., son of John William Millais, Esq., by Mary, daughter of Richard Evermy, Esq., and widow of Enoch Hodgkinson, Esq., was born at Southampton in 1829. The family of Millais has held for centuries a place among the lesser landlords in the island of Jersey, where the name doubtless existed long prior to the Norman conquest of England. At the early age of nine he began his art education in Mr. Sass's Academy, and two years later he became a student at the Royal Academy, where he gained the principal prizes for drawing. He gained his first Medal at the Society of Arts when only nine. "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," his first exhibited picture, was at the Academy in 1846, followed by "Dunstan's Emissaries seizing Queen Elgiva," and a colossal cartoon at the Westminster Hall competition, "The Widow's Mite," in 1847, and the picture of "The Tribe of Benjamin seizing the Daughters of Shiloh," at the British Institution in 1848. Keats' "Isabella" was the subject of his pencil in 1849. While a student in the Academy's schools, his taste had tacitly rebelled against the routine conventions of academic teaching, and, strengthened in that feeling by such specimens of early Italian art as fell in their way, he and his friends, William Holman Hunt and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, resolved to study nature as it appeared to them, not as it appeared in "the antique." These views were afterwards adopted by Charles Collins and other younger painters, who were termed, half in jest and half in earnest, the "Pre-Raphaelite School." For a short time the artists tried to enforce their views by the pen as well as the brush, in a short-lived periodical, *The Germ, or Art and Poetry,* which appeared in 1850. The principal works executed by Mr. Millais under the influence of his new convictions are a mystical picture of "Our Saviour," and "Ferdinand lured by Ariel," in 1850; "Mariana in the Moated Grange," and the "Woodman's Daughter," in 1851; and "The Huguenot" and "Ophelia," in 185 Mr. Ruskin came, in 1851, to the support of the new school with enthusiastic approval, freely expressed in letters to the *Times,* in 1852, as well as in a pamphlet on Pre-Raphaelitism, and in his "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," in 1853. Mr. Millais was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1853, and became R.A. in Dec., 1863. He exhibited "The Order of Release" and "The Proscribed Royalist" in 1853; "The Rescue" in 1855; "Peace Concluded," "Autumn Leaves," and "L'Enfant du Régiment," in 1856; "A Dream of the Past—Sir Isumbras at the Ford," in 1857; "The Heretic," in 1858; "Vale of Rest," and "Spring Flowers," in 1860; "The Black Brunswicker," in 1861; "My First Sermon," in 1863; "My Second Sermon," and "Charley is my Darling," in 1864; "Joan of Arc," and "The Romans leaving Britain," in 1865; and "Sleeping," "Waking," and "Jephthah," in 1867; "Sisters," "Rosalind and Celia," "Stella," "Pilgrims to St. Paul's," and "Souvenir of Velasquez" (his diploma work), in 1868; "The Gambler's Wife," "Vanessa," "The End of the Chapter," and "A Dream at Dawn," in 1869; "A Flood," "The Knight Errant," "The Boyhood of Raleigh," and "A Widow's Mite," in 1870; "Chill October," "Joshua fighting with Amalek," "A Somnambulist," and "Yes or No?" in 1871; "Flowing to the River," and "Flowing to the Sea," in 1872; "Early Days," "New Laid Eggs," and "Lalla Rookh," in 1873; "Scotch Firs," "Winter Fuel," "The Picture of Health," "The North-West Passage," "Still for a Moment," and "A Day-Dream," in 1874; "The Fringe of the Moor," "The Crown of Love," and "No!" in 1875; "Forbidden Fruit," "Over the Hills and Far Away," and "Getting Better," in 1876; "A Yeoman of the Guard," "The Sound of Many Waters," and "Yes!" in 1877; "The Princes in the Tower," "A Jersey Lily" (Mrs. Langtry), and "St. Martin's Summer," in 1878. In 1878, Mr. Millais also exhibited "A Good Resolve," in the Grosvenor Gallery; and "The Bride of Lammermoor," in King Street St. James's. He exhibited at the Royal Academy "The Tower of Strength," and a portrait of Mr. Gladstone, 1879; a portrait of himself (painted by invitation for the Collection of Portraits of Artists painted by themselves in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence), "Cuckoo," and a portrait of Mr. Bright, 1880; portrait of Principal Caird, D.D., "Cinderella," and portraits of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and of Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, 1881; a portrait of Cardinal Newman, 1882; "Une Grande Dame," "The Grey Lady," a portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury, and "Forget-me-not," 1883. A large number of these, as well as some later pictures, were brought together in the exhibition of the artist's works held at the Grosvenor Gallery in the early months of 1886; "Mercy," "Lilac," and a portrait of Lord Rosebery were his chief pictures in 1887. In 1890 he exhibited in the Royal Academy, "The Moon is up and yet it is not Night;" and portraits of "The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and his Grandson." He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1878. In 1881 he was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, in the place of the late Dean Stanley; and in 1882, he was elected a Foreign Associate of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, in the place of the Italian sculptor Dupré. In 1885 he was made a baronet on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, the portrait of whom is considered one of Millais's finest efforts. Sir J. E. Millais married Euphemia-Chalmers, daughter of George Gray, Esq., of Bowerswell, Perth, N.B.

MILLER, "Joaquin," a Scottish American poet, whose real name is Cincinnatus Heine Miller, was born in Indiana, Nov. 10, 1842. When he was ten years old his father emigrated to Oregon, whence the boy went three years later to try his fortune in California. After a wandering life of seven years, he returned home and entered a lawyer's office at Eugene, Oregon, having been twice severely wounded in the Indian wars. The next year he was an express messenger in the gold-mining districts of Idaho, which he left to take charge of the *Democratic Register,* a weekly newspaper at Eugene. In 1863 he opened a law office in Cañon City, Oregon. Hostile Indians invested the new city, and he led an expedition against them into their own country; but after a long and bloody campaign, he was finally beaten back, leaving his dead on the field. From 1866 to 1870, he served as county judge of Grant county, and during this time began to write his poems. He published first a collection in paper covers called "Specimens," and next a volume with the title "Joaquin *et* *al.*" In 1870 he went to London, where he published in the following year, his "Songs of the Sierras," and "Pacific Poems." In 1873 appeared "Songs of the Sun Lands," and a prose volume entitled "Life among the Modocs: Unwritten History." His later works are "The Ship in the Desert," 1875; "First Fam'lies in the Sierras," 1875 (republished in 1881, under the title of "The Danites in the Sierras"); "The One Fair Woman," 1876; "Baroness of N. Y.," 1877; "Songs of Far Away Lands," 1878; "Songs of Italy," 1878; "Shadows of Shasta," 1881; "Memorie and Rime," 1884; and "Forty-Nine." He is the author of several plays, mostly dramatizations of his own works; among which "The Danites," "The Silent Man," "Mexico," "'49," and "Tally Ho!" are more or less popular. He is now (1890) writing the "Life of Christ," in verse, and "Growing Olives in California."

MILLER, The Hon. William Henry Harrison, American statesman, was born at Augusta, Oneida co., N. Y., Sept 6, 1840. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1861, and soon after went to Ohio, where he taught in a school for a year at Manmee City. He then studied law for a time in the office of the late Chief Justice Waite at Toledo, and was afterwards, for a brief period during the Civil War, in the Union Army. In 1863 he went to Peru, Ind., and taught in the public schools for two years. He was admitted to the Bar in 1865; practised for a year in Peru; and then settled in Fort Mayne, Ind. In 1874 he formed a law-partnership with Mr. (now President) Harrison at Indianapolis which continued until the election of Mr. Harrison to the Presidency. Mr. Miller was offered the Cabinet appointment of Attorney-General by his partner at the opening of the present administration, March, 1889, which he accepted and still retains.

MILES, Major-General Nelson Appleton, American soldier, was born at Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839. He received an academic education, and was engaged in business when the Civil War broke out. Entering the army as a lieutenant of volunteers, he rose to the full rank of Major-General of Volunteers during its progress, and at its close was made a Colonel in the regular army, 1866. In 1867 he was brevetted Brigadier-General and Major-General for gallantry shown on battlefields during the war. Since the close of the war he has been stationed chiefly in the West where he has been engaged in a number of conflicts with the Indians. He received the full rank of Brigadier-General in 1880, and on the death of General Crook in 1890, was made a Major-General in the regular army, now the highest grade in the American service. He is at present, July, 1890, in command of the division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco.

MILLS, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B., was educated at Bonn, and served in the 98th Foot, and on the staff of H.M army in India, China, Turkey, and the Cape. He afterwards served as commissioner for the formation of German settlements, and subsequently as High-Sheriff, Auditor, and Secretary to the Government in British Kaffraria. On the annexation of that territory to Cape Colony he represented the division of King Williamstown in the Colonial parliament. In October, 1867, he was appointed Chief Finance Clerk to the Colonial Office; in 1871, Chief Clerk; and in 1872, Under Secretary. He served on special commissions for financial and other matters, and in 1880-2 was commissioner in London for the adjustment of expenditure connected with the Kaffir war. In July, 1882, he was appointed Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope in London, and Royal Commissioner and Executive Commissioner for the Cape Colony at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

MILLS, Professor Edmund James, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.C.S., son of Charles Frederick and Mary Anne Mills, and a lineal descendant of the Osmands of Lowenandale (Uplowman, Devonshire), was born in London on Dec. 8, 1840. When he was a year old his parents removed to Cheltenham, and it was at the ancient Grammar School of that town that he received his early education, which was partly classical and partly scientific in character. It was doubtless at this school that he imbibed his strong predilection for chemistry. In 1858 he was elected to a provincial scholarship at the Royal School of Mines, London, where he studied his favourite science under Professor A. W. Hofmann (now Von Hofmann, of Berlin University). In due course (1861) he took the Technical Diploma of the School. In the same year he became assistant to the late Dr. John Stenhouse, F.R.S., for whom he conducted various investigations in connection with organic chemistry. He was appointed in the following year to the newly-established chemical tutorship at Glasgow University, and remained there about three years, teaching and investigating. On his return to London, he held an assistantship in the

Laboratory of University College, 1866. He next accepted, 1867, the superintendence of the private laboratory of the late Sir Charles Taylor, Bart., where he remained seven years, busy with preparations and original investigations. In 1875 he was appointed to the Chair of Technical Chemistry founded in connection with the then Anderson's University, Glasgow, by the late Mr. James Young, F.R.S., of Kelly; this position he still retains. He took the degree of B.Sc. (first division) Lond. in 1863, and D.Sc. in 1865. At one time he held the post of Assistant Chemical Examiner in the London University. He was elected F.C.S. in 1862; F.R.S. in 1874; and was one of the founders of the Institute of Chemistry and of the Physical Society of London. Dr. Mills is the author of a long series of original memoirs, the first of which was published in 1860. Their general drift has been towards the dynamical, rather than the material, aspect of Chemistry; and in putting to one side the atomic theory, he has deliberately adopted a position among the minority of living scientists. Of his leading memoirs may be mentioned a group upon nitro-compounds, and another relating to Statical and Dynamical Ideas in Chemistry; an investigation of Electrostriction and Chemical Repulsion, the fundamental phenomena of which he has been the discoverer; a theory of boiling-point and melting-point which has led to very simple and accurate mathematical expressions connecting these phenomena with chemical composition; and a theory, equally simple in character, of the formation and numerics of the elementary bodies. As a chemical technologist he has also published a variety of researches clearing up doubtful issues, adducing new points of view, and, in general, demonstrating that Chemical technology is a science of measurement. "Destructive Distillation," a little book first published in 1877, is now in its third edition; "Fuel and its Applications" (of which Mr. F. J. Rowan is joint-author), a very exhaustive and copious work, appeared in 1889. In 1867 Dr. Mills married Amelia, daughter of the late Mr. William Burnett of London, by whom he had sole issue in 1869, Edith Mary, who died in 1884.

MILNE (Admiral of the Fleet), **Sir Alexander Milne**, Bart., G.C.B., and G.C.B. (Civil), F.R.S.E., is the second son of the late Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B. He was born in 1806, and first entered the Naval service in 1817, was actively employed as Lieutenant, Commander and Captain on the Brazil, Home and North American and West Indian stations; promoted to Commander, 1830, and Captain, 1839; was Flag Captain to his father at Devonport, 1842-5, where he commanded the *Caledonia*, and was employed at Tangier, the coast of Portugal, and as Flag Captain to Admiral Bowles in Ireland; was also Flag Captain to Sir Charles Ogle at Portsmouth, and to Sir Charles Napier in the Channel Squadron. In 1847 he was appointed a Junior Lord of the Admiralty, and served with successive governments until 1858, during which period he was Superintending Lord of the Great Store Victualling, and Transport Departments, and (1855) after the Crimean war was created K.C.B. (Civil), and in 1858, a G.C.B. (Civil), and was instrumental in introducing many important measures for the benefit of the service. Sir Alexander was again appointed to the Admiralty as the Senior Naval Lord in 1866-68, and at a subsequent period in 1872-76, when he retired, having served with nine First Lords of the Admiralty, and was then created a Baronet. In 1860 he was appointed to the North American and West Indian command, with the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral, and received H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Halifax. Before the termination of his command he received the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and his command was extended for a period of one year. Sir Alexander was the only Admiral on the station who had ever officially visited any ports of the United States since the war of 1812. He arrived at New York in Oct., 1863, at the time of the Civil War, and his visit, as expressed by Lord Lyons, H.M.'s Minister at Washington, to the Foreign Office, appears to have proved satisfactory. He said "Sir Alexander Milne was received with the utmost courtesy and cordiality by the President as well as the members of the government at Washington, and there is good reason to believe that his visit to the United States has produced an excellent impression. The Members of the Government seemed anxious to show that they were not unaware that to nothing more than to the excellent judgment, and to the firm but temperate and conciliatory conduct of the Admiral is owing the maintenance of harmonious relations between the two countries." On his return to England he received the commendations of the Admiralty. In 1869 Sir Alexander was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station, with his flag in the *Lord Warden*. He was present at the opening of the Suez

Canal by the Empress Eugenie in November. He visited various ports of the station, and, in Aug., 1870, assumed the command of the combined Mediterranean and Channel Squadrons at Gibraltar, for exercise on the coast of Portugal. In September he returned to England and struck his flag, receiving the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the able manner in which he had performed his duties in the Mediterranean. He was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House in 1870, has been chairman of various professional committees, and President of a committee for the Defence of the Colonies and Coaling Stations. Sir Alexander is a magistrate for Berwickshire. He married, in 1850, Euphemia, daughter of the late Archibald Cochran of Ashkirk.

MINTO, Professor William, was born on Oct. 10, 1845, at Auchintoul, Alford, Aberdeenshire, and took the degree of M.A. at Aberdeen in April, 1865, with honours in classics, mathematics, and philosophy, and other academic distinctions, winning in the same year the Scottish University Ferguson Scholarship in classics. He entered Merton College, Oxford, in 1866, but left in the next year without taking a degree. He acted for some years as assistant to Professor Bain, of Aberdeen, and wrote two biographical and critical books on English literature: "English Prose Writers" (1872, 3rd edit. 1886), and "English Poets" (1874, 2nd edit. 1885). He contributed occasionally to the now extinct *Examiner,* of which journal he was appointed editor in 1874. He held that position for four years, and thereafter was on the leader-writing staff of the *Daily News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette.* Mr. Minto was appointed Professor of Logic in Aberdeen, 1880. He is the author of various writings besides those already mentioned: "The Crack of Doom," first published in *Blackwood's Magazine,* 1885; "Defoe," in Mr. John Morley's series of English Men of Letters, 1879; "The Mediation of Ralph Hardelot," an historical novel, 1888; "Was She Good or Bad?" 1889; several literary biographies in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," including Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Pope, Sheridan, Fielding, Scott, Wordsworth, Byron, Dickens, Lytton, and John Stuart Mill; and various contributions to the *Nineteenth Century,* the *Fortnightly Review, Macmillan's Magazine,* and other periodicals.

MIOLAN-CARVALHO, Madame Marie Caroline, vocalist, born at Marseilles, Dec. 31, 1827, was educated at a school in the neighbourhood, and shortly afterwards entered the Conservatoire of Paris, where she remained two years, under Duprez. Having carried off the first prize at the Conservatoire, she made a tour through the principal cities of France, in which she sang in concerts in company with her master, and on her return to Paris made her *début* at the Grand Opéra with brilliant success, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the second act of "La Juive." She was immediately afterwards engaged at the Opéra Comique, where she appeared in Auber's "Ambassadrice," and, later, in "Le Caïd" and "Giralda," the latter having been composed expressly for her by Adolphe Adam. She sang in "Actéon," "Les Mystères d'Udolpho," "La Cour de Célimène," "Les Noces de Jeannette," and "Le Nabab," all written for her. In 1853 Mdlle. Miolan was married to M. Léon Carvaille, called Carvalho, director of the Théâtre Lyrique, of which establishment she at once became the prima donna, singing in "Fanchonette," "Margot," "La Reine Topaze," "La Marguérite," "Les Noces de Figaro," and other new operas. On the death of Madame Bosio, in 1859, Mr. Gye was recommended by M. Meyerbeer to supply her place with Madame Miolan-Carvalho, who appeared, July 26, in the character of Dinorah, and at once became a favourite. During her second season in London, she was completely established as one of the first operatic singers of the day. She was the original Marguérite in Gounod's opera of "Faust," and appeared at the Royal Italian Opera of London in that character with great success in 1863.

MIRANDA, Countess de, *née* Nilsson, Christina, daughter of a labouring man, born at Wederslöf, near Wexiö, in Sweden, Aug. 3, 1843, at an early age evinced great taste for music. She became quite proficient on the violin, learned the flute, and attended fairs and other places of public resort, at which she sang, accompanying herself on the violin. While performing in this manner at a fair at Ljungby, in June, 1857, her extraordinary powers attracted the attention of Mr. F. G. Tornérhjelm, a gentleman of influence, who rescued her from her vagrant life, and placed her at school first at Halmstad, and afterwards at Stockholm, where she was instructed by M. Franz Berwald. She made her first appearance at Stockholm in 1860, went to Paris, continued her musical education under Masset and Wurtel, and came out at the Théâtre Lyrique, Oct. 27, as Violetta in the "Traviata," with such success that she was engaged for three years. She made her first appearance in London at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1867, proved the great operatic attraction at that establishment during the season, and has since performed here with constantly increasing success. More recently she paid a visit to the United States (1870), where, within less than a year, she is said to have cleared £30,000. After a Transatlantic trip of two years she reappeared at Drury Lane Theatre, May 28, 1872, in "La Traviata." She was married at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 27, 1872, to M. Auguste Rouzaud, the son of an eminent French merchant. He died at Paris Feb. 22, 1882; and in 1887 she married, in Paris, Count A. de Miranda.

MIRZA, Mehemed Ali Khan, His Excellency General Alla-us-Saltaneh, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Shah of Persia, has already had serious and valuable diplomatic experience. He was for about seven years Persian Consul-General in India, and then afterward in the same capacity for some time at Baghdad, whence he became Governor of Resht; for the last eight years, he has been Persian Consul-General at Tiflis (Caucasus), the Shah having, on this promotion, raised him to the highest rank in the empire—namely, "Alla-us-Saltaneh." A better choice of a minister could scarcely have been made, for his Excellency General Mirza Mehemed Ali Khan is yet young in years, but old enough in diplomacy ably to fulfil the important functions here in London which his august sovereign has confided to him. He possesses the secret of all real diplomatists—he is exceedingly affable, courteous, and patient with all his visitors; in fact, he knows the "art of listening" as well as that of talking, but speaks only to the point, few but expressive phrases. His Excellency General Mirza Mehemed Ali Khan is a real Persian, and a real Persian Mahommedan of high, even noble, family, of profound education and intellect, of perfect civilisation, and of great personal merit. And being thus of pure Persian race and religion, he will be the better able and fit to serve his sovereign in England, and also become the more sympathetic here, for England now will be more sure of having the special attention of the Shah through the channel of his representative of the the same race and creed than through the intermediary of those who are not of his country and creed.

MITCHELL, Donald Grant, LL.D., was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in April, 1822. He graduated at Yale College in 1841, studied law, travelled in Europe, and, in 1847, published "Fresh Gleanings, or a New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe," under the pseudonym of "Ik Marvel." In 1848 he was again in Europe, and wrote, under his former pseudonym, "The Battle Summer," 1849. Returning to New York, he published, anonymously, "The Lorgnette," a series of satirical sketches of society, 1850. In the same year appeared "The Reveries of a Bachelor," followed in 1851 by "Dream Life." In 1853 he was appointed United States Consul at Venice. Returning to America in 1855, he purchased a farm, known as Edgewood, near New Haven, Connecticut, where he now resides. From 1869 to 1870 he was editor of *Hearth and Home*. In 1873 he was a United States Commissioner at the Paris Exposition. He has published "Fudge Doings," 1854; "My Farm of Edgewood," 1863; "Wet Days at Edgewood," 1864; "Seven Storeys, with Basement and Attic," 1864; "Dr. Johns," 1866; "Rural Studies," 1867 (subsequently issued under the title of "Out of Town Places"); "Pictures of Edgewood," 1869; "About Old Story-Tellers," 1878; "Bound Together," 1885; and in 1889-90 two volumes of "English Lands, Letters and Kings," a series which he purposes to extend.

MITCHELL, The Hon. Peter, Canadian statesman, was born Jan. 4, 1824, at Newcastle, New Brunswick, and was educated at the same place. He was admitted to the Bar in 1848, and in 1856 was elected a representative for his native county to serve in the Provincial Parliament. After serving for five years, he was appointed Life Member of the Legislative Council, and was a member of the Executive Government of New Brunswick from 1858 till 1865, when his government was defeated on the question of the confederation of the British American provinces. He was three times appointed delegate to Canada and England, with the view of obtaining the construction of the Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and the confederation of the provinces. In 1865 he formed, in connection with the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, an administration to test the province on confederation, and was appointed President of the Executive Committee. Having dissolved, they were sustained by a majority of 33 to 8, and confederation was carried. Mr. Mitchell, who was an ardent advocate of union, did much by his writings and speeches in and out of parliament to promote British connection. On the organisation of the Dominion Government in July, 1867, Mr. Mitchell was called to the cabinet as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which post he held until the resignation of the Macdonald Administration in 1873. He took an active part in the settlement of the Fisheries dispute between the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the United States in 1878, and, later, gave important aid in operations connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Since 1882 he has been representative in the Dominion Parliament for Northumberland County, New Brunswick. He bought the *Montreal Herald* in 1885, and is now President of the *Herald* Publishing Company. In 1870 he published "A Review of President Grant's Message to the United States Congress relative to the Canadian Fisheries."

MIVART, Professor St. George, Ph.D. (Rome), M.D., F.R.S., was born at 61 (then 39), Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, Nov. 30, 1827, and educated at Clapham Grammar School, Harrow School, King's College, London, and finally at St. Mary's College, Oscott, being prevented from going to Oxford (as intended) through having joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1844. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1851; appointed Lecturer of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in 1862; elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1867; Vice-President of the Zoological Society in 1869 and 1882; Secretary of the Linnæan Society in 1874—1880; and Vice President, 1880; Professor of Biology at University College, Kensington, in 1874; created a Ph.D. (Rome) in 1876, and M.D. (Louvain) in 1884. Mr. St. George Mivart is the author of various papers in the publications of the Royal, the Linnæan, and the Zoological Societies, from 1864: *e.g.*, "On the Zoology, Anatomy, and Classification of Apes and Lemurs, especially on the Osteology of the Limbs compared with the Limbs of Man" (Phil. Trans.); "The Myology of the Echidna, Agouti, Hyrax, Iguana, and certain Tailed-Batrachians;" "The Osteology of Birds;" "The Sciatic Plexus of Reptiles;" "The Structure of the Fins of Fishes, and the Nature and Genesis of the Limbs and Limb-Girdles of Vertebrate Animals generally;" "A Memoir of the Insectivora," published in the *Cambridge Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, and translated in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*; sundry papers in the *Popular Science Review*, and articles in the *Quarterly*, *Fortnightly*, *Dublin* and *Contemporary* and *Nineteenth Century Reviews*, from 1870. He has also published the following books:—"Genesis of Species," 1871 (two editions); "Lessons in Elementary Anatomy," 1872; "Man and Apes," 1873; "Lessons from Nature," and "Contemporary Evolution," 1876; "Address to the Biological Section of the British Association," 1879; "The Cat" (an introduction to the study of back-boned animals), 1881; "Nature and Thought" (an introduction to a natural philosophy), 1883; "On Truth, a Systematic Inquiry," and "The Origin of Human Reason," 1889; and "A Monograph of the Canidæ," 1890. Mr. St. George Mivart also wrote the articles "Apes," "Reptilia (Anatomy)," and "Skeleton," in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" a "Defence of Freedom and Liberty of Conscience," and "Examination of Mr. Herbert Spencer's Psychology," in the *Dublin Review*. He has delivered lectures at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, at the London Institution, at Leeds, Birmingham, Hull, Bradford, Bristol, Halifax, Leicester, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Dundee, and elsewhere. He is known through the "Genesis of Species" as, to a certain extent, Mr. Darwin's opponent—an opponent who, while fully asserting evolution generally, denies that it is applicable to the human intellect, as also that "natural selection" is in any instance its true cause. He represents the formation of new species as mainly due to one mode of action of that plastic innate power manifest on all hands in nature, as evidenced by the many instances referred to by him. The author brings strongly forward the independent origin of similar structures, insistence upon which is perhaps his principal contribution to physical philosophy. In his "Origin of Human Reason" he has pointed out the fundamental distinction between men and animals, distinctly defining wherein the human intellect differs from the highest psychical actions of brutes. In his work "On Truth" he has demonstrated what are the ultimate principles upon which all science must repose. To these expositions no reply has as yet been made. Dr. St. George Mivart, at the invitation of the Belgian Episcopate, has accepted the post of Professor of the Philosophy of Natural History in the University of Louvain.

MODJESKA, Helena, *née* Opido, actress, born at Cracow, Poland, Oct. 12, 1844, early manifested a desire for the stage, and after her marriage, at the age of seventeen, with her guardian (whose name she still bears on the play bills), a beginning was made with a company of strolling players. It was not, however, until after her husband's death in 1865, and her marriage three years later to Count Bozenta Chlapowski, a Polish patriot and journalist, that she became the theatrical star and favourite of Warsaw, a position which she held until about 1876, when she and her husband emigrated to America, and settled on a ranch in California. This did not prove so profitable as was expected, and in 1877, after only a few months' study of English, she made her appearance in an English version of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" at a theatre in San Francisco. She won the American public immediately, and her record since has been one of continued triumph. She has made a number of tours through the country, has acted several seasons in London and the British provinces, and has thrice visited Poland professionally. Madame Bozenta has appeared in about twenty-five parts in America, principally in the Shakespearian rôles of Beatrice, Imogen, Juliet and Rosalind, and also as Mary Stuart and Camille. She has also made adaptations for the Polish stage of "As You Like It" and "Twelfth Night."

MOENS, William John Charles, the son of Jacob Bernelot Moens, Esq. (d. 1856), of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, was born Aug. 12, 1833. He is a County Councillor for Hampshire, Lymington Rural Division, 1889; and Commissioner of Income and Land Taxes. He is the author of "English Travellers and Italian Brigands," 2 vols., 1866; "Through France and Belgium by River and Canal in the Steam-yacht *Ytene*, R.V.Y.C.," 1876; "Registers of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London, with History of the Strangers in England," 1884, privately printed; "The Walloons and their Church at Norwich, their History and Registers, 1565-1832," publication of the Huguenot Society of London, 1887-88, &c. Mr. Moens is a Fellow and Local Secretary for Hampshire of the Society of Antiquaries of London; Vice-President of the Huguenot Society of London; Member of the Council of the Camden Society; Member of the Council of the Harleian Society; Corresponding Honorary Member of the Commission pour l'Histoire des Églises Walloones de Hollande, &c.

MOLESWORTH, Sir Guilford Lindsey, K.C.I.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, is the son of the Rev. John Edward Nassau Molesworth, D.D., vicar of Rochdale, and was born at Millbrook, Hants, in 1828. He was educated at King's School, Canterbury, and at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney; afterwards he served an apprenticeship to civil engineering under Mr. Dockray on the London and North Western Railway, and also in mechanical engineering under Sir William Fairbairn at Manchester. Subsequently he was employed in various railway and other engineering works in connection with ironworks in South Wales. In 1852 he was chief assistant-engineer on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, which he left in order to superintend the construction of buildings and machinery in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich during the Crimean War. Afterwards he practised as a Consulting Engineer in London for some years. In 1858 the Institution of Civil Engineers awarded to him the "Watt" Medal and the "Manby" premium, for a paper read before the Institution on the subject of "Conversion of Wood by Machinery." In 1859 he went out to the Ceylon Railway as Mechanical and Locomotive Engineer, and he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Ceylon Government Railway in 1862; Director-General of the railway in 1865; Director of Public Works in 1867; and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India in 1871. His "Pocket-book of Engineering Formulæ" passed through six editions in the first year, and is now a standard work in the profession. He originated and was mainly instrumental in introducing the system of Decimal Coinage adopted in Ceylon. His services in the enemy's country with the army in the field in time of war, gained for him the Afghan War Medal, as well as the Burmah War Medal and Clasp, and in 1881 he received the thanks of Her Majesty for excellent services rendered during the Afghan War. He is the author of various publications, amongst which may be named: "Proposals for the Establishment of a Decimal Coinage in Ceylon," 1868; and in India, 1871; "Reports on Public Works in Ceylon," 1869; "Light Railways in Ceylon," 1870; "Festiniog Railway," 1871; "State Railways in India," 1872; "Gauge of Railways in India," 1873; "Graphic Diagrams," 1877; "Metrical Tables," 1879; "Masonry Dams," 1883; "Madras Harbour;" and "Iron Manufacture in India," 1884; "Establishment of an Engineer Volunteer Corps in India," and "Imperialism for India," 1885; "Text-book of Bimetallism," "Land as Property," "Bimetallic Currency," "The Silver Question," "The 'Abt' System," and "Instinct and Reason in Ants," 1886. He was made Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1879; and Knight Commander of the Order in 1888. Sir G. L. Molesworth married, in 1854, Maria Elizabeth, daughter of J. T. Bridges, Esq., of St. Nicholas Court, Thanet, and granddaughter of Sir Robert Affleck, Bart.

MOLESWORTH, Mrs. Mary Louisa, *née* Stewart, is of Scottish parentage, and was born, and partly educated, abroad. She has lived several years in France and Germany, and began to write very young. Her first works of any importance were four novels, published under the name of "Ennis Graham: Lover and Husband," "She was Young and He was Old," "Cicely," and "Not without Thorns." In 1875 she published her first book for children, "Tell me a Story." This has been succeeded by other similar volumes yearly. Mrs. Molesworth has also published "Summer Stories for Boys and Girls," "Four Ghost Stories," and "French Life in Letters." Mrs. Molesworth has also contributed to many of the best serials, and some of her serial stories have since appeared as volumes, *e.g.*, "Hermy," "Hoodie," "The Boys and I," "The Palace in the Garden," "Neighbours," "Silverthorns," and "The Third Miss St. Quentin." The following novels are by Mrs. Molesworth:—"Marrying and Giving in Marriage," "That Girl in Black," and "Hathercourt Rectory." Mrs. Molesworth has contributed every month since its first appearance to *The Child's Pictorial*, for very little children, and some of these stories are now published as books:—"Five Minutes' Stories," and "Twelve Tiny Tales;" also "Lettice," "The Abbey by the Sea," "The Little Old Portrait," a story of the Great French Revolution, "A Charge Fulfilled," &c. Mrs. Molesworth's latest publications (1890) are—"Mother Bunch," "The Story of a Spring Morning," and "Family Troubles."

MOLTKE, Helmuth Carl Bernhard, Count Von, Chief Marshal of the German Empire, and ex-Chief of the General Staff, is descended from a well-known Mecklenburg family, and was born at Parchim, Oct. 26, 1800, in the neighbourhood of which place his father, a former officer of the Mollendorf regiment, possessed the estate of Gnewitz. Soon after Helmuth's birth his parents settled down in Holstein; and the boy, in his twelfth year, went to Copenhagen, in order to devote himself, in the barracks there, to the military profession. In 1822 he entered the Prussian service, as a Lieutenant in the 8th infantry regiment, and studied in the Military Academy. The war had nearly ruined his parents, and the young officer was thrown entirely on his own resources. After having spent some time in the School of Division of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Moltke became a member of the General Staff. In 1835 he undertook a tour in Turkey, which brought him under the notice of the Sultan Mahmoud, who advised with the young Prussian officer on the reorganization of the Turkish army. Moltke remained several years in Turkey, and in 1839 took part in the campaign of the Turks in Syria against the Viceroy Mehemed Ali of Egypt and his adopted son Ibrahim Pasha. In 1845, having returned to Prussia, and published an account of his Turkish experiences, he became Adjutant to Prince Henry of Prussia, then resident in Rome, and after his death, in 1847, was engaged in connection with the general command on the Rhine, becoming, in 1848, a member of the Grand General Staff, and in 1849, Chief of the Staff of the 4th Army Corps, in Magdeburg. In 1858 he was advanced to the rank of Chief of the Grand General Staff of the Prussian Army, and in 1859 became a Lieutenant-General. After the conclusion of peace between Austria and Italy, Moltke spared no pains that he might fully develop the capacities of the Prussian General Staff and the Prussian Army. When the war of 1864 against Denmark broke out, Moltke sketched the plan of the campaign, and assisted in its execution, acting similarly in the case of the war of 1866. The whole plan of the Bohemian campaign was due to Lieut.-General Moltke, who was personally present at the battle of Königgrätz, which he led, and in like manner arranged the bold advance of the Prussian columns against Olmütz and Vienna, and negotiated the armistice and the preliminaries of peace. For these services he received the Order of the Black Eagle, and a national dotation. To "Father Moltke" (Vater Moltke), as he is familiarly termed in the German army, and to his brilliant strategy, are ascribed the splendid victories of the German arms in the Franco-German war. He was practically the Commander-in-Chief. The whole plan of the campaign was due to him. In recognition of his unrivalled services, Moltke was made Marshal, Sept., 1871, again received a national dotation, and was created Count 1872. The illustrious Marshal, who is generally regarded as the first strategist of the day, received from the Czar, in Oct., 1870, the Order of St. George, the highest military decoration of Russia, and from his own Sovereign, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross, on March 22, 1871. The Count retired from active service in Aug., 1888, and the Emperor appointed him President of the National Defence Commission, an office held by the first German Emperor when Prince of Prussia, and by the late Emperor Frederick when Crown Prince. On March 8, 1889, the veteran Marshal celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his entrance into the army; and, on Oct. 26, 1890, he celebrated his ninetieth birthday, when there was a torchlight procession of 10,000 persons. The Count's successor, as Chief of the Staff, is Count von Waldersee.

MOMMSEN, Professor Theodor, the eminent German jurist and historian, born at Garding, in Schleswig, Nov. 30, 1817, studied at the University of Kiel, and travelled from 1844 till 1847. On his return he wrote numerous articles for the *Schleswig-Holstein Journal,* which he conducted, and was made Professor of Law at Leipzig. Having been dismissed on account of the part he took in political affairs, he was made Titular Professor of Law at Zurich in 1852, at Breslau in 1854, and at Berlin in 1858. In 1875 he was appointed Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Leipzig. On June 15, 1882, he was tried at Berlin for having in an election speech slandered Prince Bismarck, but was acquitted. The decision was appealed against, and on April 7, 1883, the Imperial High Court of Appeal at Leipzig finally acquitted Professor Mommsen of the charge. He has written numerous learned works, has edited a magnificent work on Latin inscriptions, published by the Pussian Academy of Sciences, and a work on Roman Coins, and is best known in England by his "Earliest Inhabitants of Italy," of which a translation by Robertson appeared in London in 1858, and "History of Rome," translated by W.P. Dickson, and published in London in 1862-63. In 1878 the King of Italy conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus. In 1880 Professor Mommsen's library was destroyed by fire; and a number of his English admirers had the happy idea of presenting him with a selection of classical and historical books, printed in England, to compensate him for some portion of his loss. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday, in Nov., 1887, a congratulatory address, signed by sixty-two Dons, was sent to him by members of the University of Oxford.

MONCK (Viscount), The Right Hon. Charles Stanley Monck, born at Templemore, co. Tipperary, Oct. 10, 1819, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Bar in Ireland in 1841. He was returned one of the members for Portsmouth, in the Liberal interest, in July, 1852, was re-elected in March, 1855, was defeated at the general election in March, 1857, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Dudley in April, 1861. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1855 till 1858; was appointed a Commissioner of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland in 1851, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Canada, and Governor-General of British America, Oct. 28, 1861. His lordship was formally reappointed, under a fresh Act of Parliament, Governor of the United Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in June, 1867, but resigned in Nov., 1868. In 1871 he was appointed a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland. On the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1871 he was appointed a Commissioner to carry into effect the provisions of the Act; the other Commissioners being Mr. Justice Lawson and the late Mr. G. A. Hamilton. He succeeded his father as fourth viscount in the peerage of Ireland, April 20, 1849, and was made a peer of the United Kingdom, July 12, 1866.

MONCREIFF (Lord), The Right Hon. James Moncreiff, second son of the late Sir James Wellwood Moncreiff, ninth baronet, of Tulliebole, Kinross-shire (a Lord of Sessions in Scotland, by the title of Lord Moncreiff), by Ann, daughter of Captain George Robertson, R.N., was born at Edinburgh, Nov. 29, 1811. He was educated at the High School and at the University of Edinburgh, and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch Bar in 1833. He was Solicitor-General for Scotland from Feb., 1850, till April, 1851, when, on the elevation of Lord Rutherford to the Bench, he was appointed the Lord Advocate, and continued to hold that office until the change of ministry in March, 1852. Soon after being appointed Lord Advocate, he was returned to Parliament as member for the Leith district, as a Liberal, and in favour of free trade. He retained his seat for the Leith district till April, 1859, when he was elected for Edinburgh, which city he continued to represent till 1868, when he was returned to Parliament as representative for the

Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. He became Lord Advocate a second time in Dec., 1852, and occupied that position till March, 1858; a third time from June, 1859, till July, 1866; and a fourth time from Dec., 1868, till Nov., 1869, when he was appointed Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland. On this occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council, and took the courtesy title of Lord Moncreiff. He resigned the office of Lord Justice Clerk in Oct., 1888. It may be mentioned that in 1852 he brought in a Bill to abolish religious tests in the Scotch Universities, which was lost on the second reading. In 1853, however, he successfully introduced and carried the Bill, and among other measures of which he was the promoter may be enumerated the "Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Act," passed in 1854, and the "Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act," in 1856. Previous to his elevation to the judicial bench, Lord Moncreiff was a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county of Edinburgh, Dean of the Faculty of Scotch Advocates, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh in the early part of the year 1869; was created a baronet May 17, 1871; and was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Moncreiff of Tulliebole, Kinross-shire, Jan. 1, 1874. In 1887 the members of the College of Justice showed their appreciation of his great services and high position by placing his lordship's portrait on one of the walls of the Parliament House in Edinburgh. A novel published in 1871, under the title of "A Visit to my Discontented Cousin," is said to have been written by Lord Moncreiff. In Aug., 1878, he was appointed one of the Royal Commissioners under "The Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act, 1878," a post which he resigned in Oct. 1888. He succeeded in 1883 as 11th baronet, his brother, the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff.

MONCRIEFF, Colonel Sir Alexander, K.C.B., F.R.S., J.P., born in 1829, is the eldest son of the late Captain Matthew Moncrieff of Culfargie, Perthshire, of the Madras Cavalry. Having been educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, he entered the office of Messrs. Miller and Grainger, Civil Engineers, in Edinburgh, where he served his time as a Civil Engineer. Colonel Moncrieff did not follow the profession, but obtained a commission in the Forfarshire Artillery Militia, and afterwards in the Edinburgh, or 3rd Brigade Scotch Division Royal Artillery, of which he rose to be Colonel Commandant. He travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America, and received the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for topographical information given to the Colonial Office in London, at the particular request of the Governor-General of Canada. During the Crimean War Sir Alexander Moncrieff, then a lieutenant in the Forfarshire Militia, went to the seat of war, and received the permission of the Commander-in-Chief to visit the siege works, and to be present at the operations as a Militia officer, during the first and second bombardments of Sevastopol. It was then that the idea of the invention with which his name is associated occurred to his mind; but it was some years before it was matured into a practical form. It was first submitted by Captain Moncrieff to General Sir Richard Dacres, Commanding the Royal Artillery in Ireland, at Dublin in 1857, and it was some years more before the authorities were induced to give it a trial, after which Captain Moncrieff was engaged for eight years in the Royal Arsenal attached to the Department of the Director of Artillery. The Moncrieff System of Mounting Artillery, or the protected barbette system, is sometimes called the Disappearing System, because upon firing, the gun recoils into shelter, out of sight of the enemy, and the energy of the recoil is stored up so as to raise the gun into the firing position when loaded. In the first instance this was effected by means of a counterweight; and the interposition of a moving fulcrum (then for the first time employed in practical mechanics) enabled the sudden impetus of the discharge to be utilised without danger to the carriage. Another method by which the same end is accomplished, and which is applicable to sea service, and to many cases in which the direct force of gravity would be unwieldy or unsuitable for application, is Moncrieff's Hydro-pneumatic System. In this case the recoil of the gun drives down a piston, which forces water into a vessel of compressed air, and the further compression of the air stores up the energy of the recoil to raise the gun to the firing position when required. His system is now largely and increasingly used in the British Service, both by land and sea; and it is used also by foreign Governments. Sir A. Moncrieff is the author of a series of papers, extending over twenty years, illustrating, and advocating, the importance of Invisibility, Dispersion of heavy guns, and the use of parapets with their superior slope formed *en glacis*, which are the chief characteristics of his system, and which may be said to be the converse of the old system previously universal, in which the guns were visible, and the works in which they stood were conspicuous. Sir A. Moncrieff is a J.P. for Perthshire; a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers; a Fellow of the Royal Society; was created a C.B. in 1880, and a K.C.B. in 1890; and is Chairman of the Board of Management of the Oxford Military College, with which institution he has been connected since its inception. He also is a member of the Athenæum and United Service Clubs; and is a Knight of the Imperial Order of the Rose of Brazil; which order was given to him by the Emperor when, in one of his journeys in search of scientific information, he was made acquainted with Sir A. Moncrieff's invention, and recognised its originality and importance.

MONIER - WILLIAMS, Professor Sir Monier, K.C.I.E., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Ph.D., Sanscrit scholar and Indologist, son of the late Col. Monier-Williams, Surveyor-Gen. of the Bombay Presidency, born at Bombay in 1819, was educated at private schools and at King's College, London, and entered at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1838. He soon after obtained an Indian writership, and proceeded as a student to the E. I. College, Haileybury, where he gained the first prizes in all the Oriental subjects. For domestic reasons he resigned his Indian appointment and returned to Oxford, became a member of University College, was elected to the Boden scholarship in 1843, graduated B.A. in 1844, and was awarded an honorary place in the class list both in classics and mathematics. He was Professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury from 1844 till the abolition of that institution in 1858; when he removed to Cheltenham, and for two years superintended the Oriental studies at the College. In Dec., 1860, after a long contest, he was elected Boden Sanscrit Professor at Oxford. He is also Fellow of Balliol College. The following is a list of his works: "A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, arranged with reference to the Classical Languages of Europe, for the use of English Students," published in 1846, of which a fourth edition was published by the Delegates of the Oxford University Press in 1877; an edition of the Sanscrit drama "Vikramorvasi," in 1849; "An English and Sanscrit Dictionary," published by the E. I. Company in 1851; an edition of the text of the Sanscrit drama "S'akuntalá," with notes and literal translations, in 1853, of which a second edition was published by the University of Oxford in 1876; a free translation in English prose and verse of the Sanscrit drama "S'akuntalá," in 1855; reprinted in 1856; "Rudiments of Hindústání, with an Explanation of the Persi-Arabic Alphabet, for the use of Cheltenham College," in 1858; "Original Papers Illustrating the History of the Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India," intrusted to him for publication by Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, Governor of Madras; a Romanised edition of the Hindústání work, "Bágh o Bahár," with notes, &c.; "Hindústání Primer," and "An Easy Introduction to the Study of Hindústání," in 1859; "Story of Nala, a Sanscrit Poem, with vocabulary, and an improved version of Dean Milman's translation," published by the Oxford University Press; and "Indian Epic Poetry: Substance of Lectures," in 1863; and "A Sanscrit and English Dictionary," published by the University of Oxford in 1872; a work called "Indian Wisdom, or Examples of the Religious, Philosophical, and Ethical Doctrines of the Hindús," third edition, 1876; "Hindúism," one of the non-Christian religious systems, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in 1877, which has gone through several editions; "Modern India and the Indians," 1878, which has gone through three editions; and a series of articles on "India" in the *Times, Nineteenth Century, Contemporary Review*, and other periodicals; these articles have since been reprinted. He has more recently published "Religious Thought and Life in India," 1883; "Bráhmanism and Hindúism," 1887; "Buddhism," 1889; and is now, 1890, engaged in the preparation of the second edition of his Sanscrit-English Dictionary. In 1875 he made the first of his three journeys to India for securing the co-operation of the educated natives in the establishment of an Indian Institute, and a School of Indian Studies at Oxford, and for the prosecution of his researches into the present condition of the religious sects of India. During his absence the University of Oxford conferred on him an honorary degree of D.C.L., and he also received an honorary LL.D. degree from the University of Calcutta at the same time as the Prince of Wales. In 1876 he visited India a second time, and returned in 1877, after having traversed the whole peninsula, and received cordial promises of support from all the most influential members of the Indian community. In 1880 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and in 1882 an honorary member of the American Oriental Society, and more recently of the American Philosophical Society and a Ph.D. of the University of Göttingen. He is also a member of most of the Oriental Societies of Europe and of India. The Secretary of State for India appointed Professor Monier-Williams honorary delegate to represent the government of India at the fifth International Congress of Orientalists held in Berlin in Sept., 1881. In 1883 he visited India a third time, and was the guest of Lord Ripon, then Viceroy. He is an hon. member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and of Bombay. He was knighted by the Queen on March 8, 1886, was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1887, and was appointed Duff Lecturer in the University of Edinburgh in 1888.

MONK-BRETTON, Lord, The Right Hon. John George Dodson, only son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Dodson, by Frances Priscilla, daughter of George Pearson, Esq., M.D., was born in 1825. He was educated at Eton, where he gained the Prince Consort's prizes for modern languages in 1841 and 1842, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first class in classics in 1847. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1853. He unsuccessfully contested East Sussex in the Liberal interest in July, 1852, and March, 1857; was first elected for East Sussex in April, 1857, and sat for that constituency till Feb., 1874. He sat for Chester from the last date till April, 1880, when he was unseated on petition. After the election, which was declared void, he had been re-elected, on his acceptance of the post of President of the Local Government Board, and consequently he remained a Member of Parliament, although he could neither sit nor vote. He sat for Scarborough from July, 1880 until 1885. Mr. Dodson was Chairman of Committees of the whole House from Feb., 1865, till April, 1872; Financial Secretary to the Treasury from Aug., 1873, to Feb., 1874; and President of the Local Government Board in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet from April, 1880, till Dec., 1882, when he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1885 he was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Monk-Bretton. He married, in 1856, Florence, second daughter of Mr. W. J. Campion, of Danny, Sussex.

MONRO, James, C.B., son of the late George Monro, Esq., S.S.C., Edinburgh, was born in Edinburgh, Nov. 25, 1838, and was educated at the Royal High School, Edinburgh University, and Berlin University. He entered Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service in 1857, being third on the list of competitors; and held in Bengal the appointments of Magistrate, District and Sessions Judge, Secretary to Board of Revenue, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and Inspector-General of Police. On several occasions Mr. Monro received the thanks of the Bengal Government for his services. He retired from the Bengal Civil Service in 1884, and in that year was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department. In 1888 he was appointed Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. In 1890, Mr. Monro retired from the office which he had filled with so much efficiency, beloved by the men, and taking with him the sympathy and respect of all classes. He was created C.B. in 1888.

MONROE, The Right Hon. Mr. Justice, LL.D., P.C., was born in 1839. He is the eldest son of the late John Monroe, Esq., of Hunter's Hall, Moira, by Jane, daughter of the late Rev. James Harvey of Armagh. He was educated by the Rev. James Mulligan of Moira, and entered Queen's College, Galway, in 1854, when he took the degrees of B.A., M.A., and LL.B., obtaining gold Medals with each. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1880. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1863, and went the North-East Circuit. He took silk in 1877. He was Land Adviser to the Irish Government in 1878-1880; became a Bencher of the King's Inns, 1884; Solicitor-General, 1884-5; Judge of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, 1885; and was created a Privy Councillor in 1886. He married, in 1867, Lizzie, daughter of J. W. Moule, Esq., of Elmley-Lovel, Worcestershire.

MONTAGU, The Right Hon. Lord Robert, P.C., second son of the sixth Duke of Manchester, born Jan. 24, 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1848, was returned, in April, 1859, one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for Huntingdonshire, which county he represented till Feb. 1874, when he was returned for the county of Westmeath, as a "Conservative, but in favour of Home Rule." The Home Rule he professed was, however, essentially different from that of the Irish Party. He withdrew from the Home Rule organization in June, 1877; and ceased to be a member of Parliament in March, 1880. He was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, sworn a Privy Councillor and nominated First Charity Commissioner in March, 1867, and held these offices till Dec. 1868. He joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1870, and renounced it on June 11, 1882. Lord Robert Montagu has written "Naval Architecture and Treatise on Shipbuilding," 1852; "Mirror in America," 1861; "Words on Garibaldi," 1861; "Four Experiments in Church and State, and the Conflict of Churches," 1864; "Arbitration instead of War, and a Defence of the Commune," 1872; "Register, Register, Register," in 1873; "Some Popular Errors concerning Politics and Religion," 1874, forming vol. i. of "St. Joseph's Theological Library;" "Expostulation in Extremis: Remarks on Mr. Gladstone's political Expostulation on the Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance," 1874; "Foreign Policy: England and the Eastern Question," 1877; "Our Sunday Fireside," 1878; "Address on the Time of the Stuarts; or Home Rule in 1588, 1688, 1788 and 1888," 1886; "Recent Events, with a Clue to their Solution," 1st and 2nd eds. 1886; 3rd ed. 1888; "Scylla or Carybdis; Salisbury or Gladstone,—which?" "The Sower and the Virgin," "Whither are we drifting," 1887; "The Pope, the Government, and the Plan of Campaign," 1888.

MONTÉGUT, Emile, a French writer, was born at Limoges, June 24, 1826, of an ancient bourgeois family. His first publication was an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for August, 1847, on the philosophy of Emerson, which was followed by a series of studies of English and American literature. In 1857 he succeeded Gustave Planche in the reviewing department of the *Revue*, which position he filled until 1862, when he transferred his services to the *Moniteur Universel*. He was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, August 12, 1865. Besides numerous articles contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other literary journals, M. Montégut has written "Les Pays Bas, Impressions de Voyage et d'Art," 1869; "Tableau de la France, Souvenirs de Bourgoyne," 1874; "En Bourbonnais et en Forez," 1875; "L'Angleterre et les Colonies Australes," 1879; "Poètes et Artistes de l'Italie," 1881; "Le Maréchal Davont, son Caractère et son Génie," and "Types Littéraires, et Fantaisies Esthétiques," 1882. He has also translated Emerson's "Essays;" Lord Macaulay's "History of England," and Shakespeare's Plays.

MONTÉPIN, Xavier de, French writer, was born at Apremont, March 18, 1824, made himself conspicuous as an anti-revolutionary journalist in 1848, and since then has devoted himself to literature. His novels and plays, mostly of a sensational and melo-dramatic kind, are exceedingly numerous. Amongst the best known novels are "Les Chevaliers du Lansquenet," 1847; "Confessions d'un Bohème," 1849; "Les Viveurs de Paris," 1852-56; "Les Marionnettes du Diable," 1860; "Les Tragédies de Paris," 1874; "Les Drames du Mariage," 1878; "Le Médecin des Folles," 1879. Of his plays may be mentioned "Pauline," 1850; "La Sirène de Paris," 1860; "Le Médecin des Pauvres," 1865.

MONTGOMERY, Florence, authoress, was born in 1847, and is the daughter of Sir Alexander Montgomery, Bart. She is said to have acquired the facility of narration from telling stories to her younger sisters; and, at the suggestion of Mr. Whyte-Melville, resolved to publish; and her success has justified the step taken. Her works are as follows:—"A Very Simple Story," 1867; "Misunderstood," 1869; "Thrown Together," 1872; "Twarted, or Duck's Eggs in a Hen's Nest," 1874; "Wild Mike and his Victim," 1875; "Seaforth," 1878; "Peggy and Other Tales," 1880; "The Blue Veil," 1883; and "Transformed," 1886; "The Fisherman's Daughter," 1888.

MONTREAL, Bishop of. *See* BOND, THE RT. REV. WILLIAM BENNETT.

MOODY, Dwight Lyman, was born at Northfield, Massachusetts, Feb. 5, 1837. He worked on a farm until the age of seventeen, when he became a clerk in a shoe-store in Boston. In 1856 he went to Chicago, and while engaged there in active business entered zealously into missionary work among the poorer classes. During the Civil War he was in the service of the Christian Commission, and afterwards became a lay-missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. In 1873, accompanied by Mr. Sankey, an effective singer, he went to England, and the two instituted a series of weekday religious services, which attracted large and enthusiastic audiences. They returned to America in 1875, where they organized similar meetings all over the country.

They again visited England in 1883. In addition to the many printed accounts of his meetings and reports of his addresses, Mr. Moody has published "Heaven," 1880; "Secret Power," 1881; and "Way to God and How to Find It," 1884. His home is still at Northfield, Mass.

MOORE, The Rev. Daniel, M.A., a native of Coventry, was educated in the Grammar School of that city, and entered at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, in 1837 (B.A. 1840; M.A. 1844). He gained the Norrissian Prize in 1837 and 1839, and the Hulsean Prize in 1840. He was perpetual curate of Camden Church, Camberwell, from 1844 to 1866, when he was presented to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, Paddington. In several years he has been a Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge, and in 1864 he filled the office of Hulsean Lecturer. He was appointed Lecturer at St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in 1856; a chaplain in ordinary to the Queen in 1870; Prebendary of Oxgate in St. Paul's Cathedral, in 1880, and Rural Dean of Paddington in 1885. Among his works we may mention "Romanism as set forth in its own acknowledged Formularies;" "Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge;" "Discourses on the Lord's Prayer;" "Thoughts on Preaching;" "The Divine Authority of the Pentateuch;" "The Age and the Gospel," being the Hulsean lectures for 1864; "Aids to Prayer;" "Sermons on Special Occasions;" "Sunday Meditations;" and "Christ in all Ages."

MOORHOUSE, The Right Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Manchester, son of Mr. James Moorhouse, a merchant of Sheffield, was born in that town in 1826. He received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1853; M.A., 1860; D.D., *jure dignitatis*, 1876). He became Vicar of St. John's, Fitzroy Square, in 1862; Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1865; Vicar of Paddington and Rural Dean in 1868; Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen in 1874; Prebendary of St. Paul's and Warburtonian Lecturer in 1875. In May, 1876, he was appointed Bishop of Melbourne, in succession to Dr. Perry, resigned. On the death of Dr. Fraser, in 1885, he was appointed by Lord Salisbury to the Bishopric of Manchester. He is the author of "Nature and Revelation," four sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, 1861; "Our Lord Jesus Christ the Subject of Growth in Wisdom," being the Hulsean Lectures for 1865; "Jacob," three sermons before the University of Cambridge; Charge at Primary Visitation, July, 1889; "Christ and his Surroundings," Oct., 1889; and various single sermons.

MORAN, His Eminence Cardinal Patrick Francis, D.D., Roman Catholic Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, born at Leghlinbridge, co. Carlow, Ireland, Sept. 16, 1830, was educated at the Irish College of St. Agatha, Rome. He was appointed Vice-President of the College in 1856, and Professor of Hebrew in the College of Propaganda, Rome. Returning to Ireland in 1866, he was Private Secretary to his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin; was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Ossory on March 5, 1872, and succeeded, a few months later, to that See. He was translated to the Archiepiscopal See of Sydney in Australia, on March 21, 1884; and was made cardinal, July 27, 1885. Besides publishing many pastoral letters, addressed to the clergy and laity of his diocese, he has laboured a great deal to promote the study of Irish history and antiquities. Among other works he has published: "Memoir of the Most Rev. Oliver Plunkett," 1861; "Essays on the Origin, &c., of the Early Irish Church," and "History of the Catholic Archbishops of Dublin," 1864; "Historical Sketch of the Persecutions, &c., under Cromwell and the Puritans," 1865; "Acta S. Brendani," 1872; "Monasticon Hibernicum," 1873; "Spicilegium Ossoriense, being a Collection of Documents to illustrate the History of the Irish Church from the Reformation to the year 1800," 3 vols., 4to, 1874; "Irish Saints in Great Britain," Dublin, 1879; a volume of poems entitled "Fragmentary Thoughts," also a political work on "The Federal Government of Australasia;" and "Letters on the Anglican Reformation," 1890.

MORAY and ROSS, Bishop of. *See* KELLY, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES BUTLER KNILL.

MORGAN, The Right Hon. George Osborne, P.C., is the eldest son of the late Rev. Morgan Morgan, Vicar of Conway, Carnarvonshire. He was born on May 8, 1826, and was educated at Friars' School, Bangor, at Shrewsbury School, and afterwards at Balliol College, Oxford, where, in addition to other honours, he obtained the Craven University Scholarship, the Eldon Law Scholarship, the Newdigate and Chancellor's prizes, the Stowell Civil Law Fellowship, and a first class in

Classics. He was called to the Bar in 1853, and made a Queen's Counsel in 1869. Mr. Morgan represented the County of Denbigh from 1868 to 1885, when he was returned for East Denbighshire by a majority of 393 over Sir Watkin Wynn, whose family had represented the county uninterruptedly for 177 years; and in 1886 he was re-elected for the same constituency by a majority of 26 over the same opponent. He was appointed Judge Advocate General and Privy Councillor in 1880, and Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1886. He has carried through Parliament (besides other measures) the Burials Act, 1880, the Married Woman's Property Act, 1882, and the Act for abolishing corporal punishment in the army. He also acted as Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Land Titles and Transfer in 1877-8, and as Chairman of the Standing Committees of the House of Commons on Law and Trade Bills in 1888, 1889, and 1890. He is the author of various political pamphlets on "Land Reform in England," "Disestablishment in Wales," &c., as well as of a standard work on Chancery Practice, which has passed through six editions.

MORIER, Sir Robert Burnett David, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.C.L., was born in 1826, and graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, taking his Bachelor's degree as a second class in Classics in 1849. He served in the Educational Department of the Privy Council Office in 1851-52, and was afterwards successively unpaid Attaché in Vienna, and paid Attaché in Berlin. In 1859 he accompanied Mr. (now Sir Henry) Elliot's special mission to Naples, and in 1860 he acted as assistant private secretary to Lord John (afterwards Earl) Russell at Coburg, when his Lordship was in attendance on Her Majesty. Mr. Morier was appointed a second secretary in the diplomatic service in 1862. He was nominated British member of the Mixed Commission at Vienna to inquire into the Austrian tariff in March, 1865, and was promoted to be Secretary of Legation in Athens in September of the same year. He was shortly after transferred to Frankfort, where he subsequently acted as Chargé d'Affaires. In 1866 he was appointed Acting Chargé d'Affaires at Darmstadt; he was nominated Chargé d'Affaires at Stuttgardt in 1871, and was transferred to Munich in 1872. He was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal in 1876, to Madrid in 1881, and was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in St. Petersburg in 1884.

MORLEY, The Right Hon. Albert Edmund Parker, 3rd Earl of, only son of the 2nd Earl, was born at Kent House, Knightsbridge, June 11, 1843, and educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took a first class in Classics in 1865. He succeeded to the title in 1864, and was Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen from 1868 to 1874. He was Under Secretary of State for War in Mr. Gladstone's Government from 1880-85, Privy Councillor, 1886, and on the formation of the new cabinet in Feb. 1886, became First Commissioner of Works, but resigned in April through disagreement with Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. He was elected Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, 1889. In 1876 he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Staynor Holford, Esq., of Westonbirt, Gloucestershire, and Dorchester House.

MORLEY, Arnold, M.P., fourth son of the late Mr. Samuel Morley, was born in 1849, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1873, and first entered Parliament in 1880, as member for Nottingham. He represented that borough until 1885, when he was returned for its Eastern Division. He is Vice-President of the "Eighty Club," and was one of the party who accompanied Mr. Gladstone in the *Sunbeam* to Norway. He has several times represented the Home Office at inquiries relating to accidents in mines. In Mr. Gladstone's administration of 1886 Mr. Arnold Morley was appointed Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, since which time he has acted as First Whip to the Liberal Party.

MORLEY, Professor Henry, LL.D., born in London, Sept. 15, 1822, was educated at the Moravian School, Neuwied-on-the-Rhine, and at King's College, London, of which college he has since been made an honorary Fellow. He practised medicine at Madeley, Shropshire, from 1844 till 1848; tried successfully, during two years at Liscard, Liverpool, the method of school-keeping described by him in No. 200 of *Household Words*, and gave up the project somewhat unwillingly in 1851, offers having been made that led him to settle in London as a journalist, in association with *Household Words* and the *Examiner*, of which paper he afterwards was editor. He has written "How to make Home Unhealthy," published in 1850; "A Defence of

Ignorance," 1851; "Life of Palissy, the Potter," 1852; "Life of Jerome Cardan," 1854; "Life of Cornelius Agrippa," 1856; "Life of Clement Marot," 1870; essays in *Household Words*, reprinted in 1857 as "Gossip," "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair," 1857; two volumes of "Fairy Tales," 1859 and 1860; "English Writers before Chaucer," vol. i., 1864, vol. ii. part 1, "From Chaucer to Dunbar," 1867; new issue planned for about twenty volumes, vols. i. to vi., 1887 to 1890; "Journal of a London Playgoer, from 1857 to 1866," published in 1866. He edited, with notes, Steele and Addison's "Spectator," in 1868, and published "Tables of English Literature," in 1870; "A First Sketch of English Literature," in 1873 (twenty-eighth thousand, 1890); "A Library of English Literature," in five volumes, 1874-80; and a sketch of "English Literature in the reign of Victoria," being vol. 2,000 of the Tauchnitz Collection, 1881. He edited in 1886, "Florio's Montaigne," and, in five volumes, "Boswell's Life of Johnson." He has edited for Messrs. Routledge "Morley's Universal Library," in sixty-three volumes, followed by "The Carisbrooke Library" begun in 1889, and has edited also "Cassell's National Library," founded in 1886. He was English Lecturer at King's College from 1857 till 1865, with duty confined to direction of the English department in the evening classes. From 1865 to 1889 he was Professor of English Language and Literature, at University College, London, and upon his retirement to Carisbrooke in 1889, he was made Emeritus Professor. He was Examiner in English Language, Literature, and History to the University of London, from 1870 to 1875, and during a second term of five years from 1878 to 1883. From 1878 to 1889 he was also Professor of English Language and Literature at Queen's College, London. In 1879 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. From 1882 until 1889 he was Principal of University Hall, London.

MORLEY, The Right Hon. John, LL.D., M.P., is the eldest son of the late Mr. Jonathan Morley, of Blackburn, Lancashire, where he was born in Dec., 1838. He was educated at Cheltenham College and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1859, and M.A. in 1874; and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859. He was for some years editor of the *Literary Gazette*, the title of which was subsequently altered to the *Parthenon*. Mr. Morley was editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, from 1867 to Oct. 1882. He was also editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* from May, 1880, till Aug., 1883, and of *Macmillan's Magazine* from 1883 to 1885. He unsuccessfully contested the borough of Blackburn in 1869, in the Liberal interest, and the City of Westminster in 1880; but in Feb. 1883, at a by-election, he was returned as an advanced Liberal by the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, defeating his Conservative opponent, Mr. Gainsford Bruce, by a majority of 2,256 (9,443 votes against 7,187). Mr. Morley presided over the great Conference of Liberals held at Leeds in Oct., 1883. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's "Home Rule" Cabinet, Feb., 1886, Mr. Morley was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland; and throughout the debate on the Bill (for which he was in a great measure responsible), he was the Prime Minister's right-hand man. As almost the only cabinet minister who had been a consistent Home Ruler for many years, Mr. Morley was regarded with respect even by his most thorough-going opponents. He is one of the five Liberals who met in Jan. 1887, for the purpose of discovering a *modus vivendi* for the reunion of the Liberal party. He was returned at the head of the poll for Newcastle, July, 1886. His works are—"Edmund Burke, an Historical Study," 1867; "Critical Miscellanies," 1871, 2nd series, 1877; "Voltaire," 1872; "On Compromise," 1874; "Rousseau," 1876; "Diderot and the Encyclopædists," 2 vols., 1878; "Life of Richard Cobden," 1881; "Walpole," 1889, in the "Twelve English Statesmen Series;" and he is the editor of the "English Men of Letters" series. Mr. Morley is an honorary LL.D. of the University of Glasgow. He was elected a member of the Reform Club in 1890.

MOROCCO, Sultan of. *See* MOULEY EL HASSAN.

MORRIS, The Rev. Francis Orpen, B.A., eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Henry Gage Morris, of Beverley, Yorkshire, and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Morris, of York, was born March 25, 1810, and educated at Bromsgrove School and Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated a second class in Classics in 1833. He holds the living of Nunburnholme, Yorkshire; was chaplain to the late Duke of Cleveland; and has written "A History of British Birds," published in 1851-57;

"A Bible Natural History," "A Book of Natural History," 1852; "A Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of British Birds," and "A Natural History of British Butterflies," 1853; "Anecdotes in Natural History," "Natural History of British Moths," 1859-71; "Records of Animal Sagacity and Character," 1861; "The County Seats of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland;" "The Humanity Series of School Books;" "Plain Sermons for Plain People" (200); "A Guide to an Arrangement of Birds;" "An Essay on Scientific Nomenclature;" "Difficulties of Darwinism," 1870; "Dogs and their Doings," 1871; "All the Articles of the Darwin Faith," 1877; "Letters to *The Times* about Birds," 1879; "The Demands of Darwinism on Credulity;" and several smaller works on religious, scientific and social questions, and he has for many years been carrying on a "Plan of Campaign," against the unjustifiable cruelty of vivisection. Mr. Morris is a Justice of the Peace for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

MORRIS, The Rev. John, F.S.A., was born in India, at Ootacamund, in the Madras Presidency, July 4, 1826. While pursuing his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, he became a Roman Catholic, and repairing to Rome entered the English College. After receiving orders he spent three years in the diocese of Northampton and was made Canon. He then returned to Rome, and for three years held the office of Vice-Rector of the English College; at the expiration of that period he entered the arch-diocese of Westminster, was made Canon Penitentiary of the Metropolitan Chapter, and acted as Secretary to Cardinal Wiseman, and his successor, Cardinal Manning. He left the arch-diocese in 1867 to join the Society of Jesus. He has spent a year in Malta as Rector of a College of the Society newly established there; he has been for some years Professor of Canon Law and Church History at St. Beuno's College, near St. Asaph; and for seven years he was Rector and Master of Novices at Roehampton. Father Morris has published a "Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury;" "Cardinal Wiseman's Last Illness;" "Condition of Catholics under James I.;" "The Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers," three series; "The Letter-Books of Sir Amias Poulet, Keeper of Mary Queen of Scots;" and "The Life of Father John Gerard."

MORRIS, Lewis, M.A., was born in Carmarthen, in Jan. 1833, being the eldest son of the late L. E. Williams Morris, of Carmarthen, formerly of Blannant, Breconshire, by Sophia, daughter of the late John Hughes, of Carmarthen. He was educated at Cowbridge, and Sherborne Schools and Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1855 as first-class in Classics and Chancellor's Prizeman; M.A., 1858; was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in Nov., 1861, when he obtained a Certificate of Honour of the First Class; practised chiefly as a conveyancing counsel until 1880; was elected an Honorary Fellow of Jesus College in 1877. In 1879 he was appointed a Knight of the Order of the Saviour (of Greece). In the same year he accepted the office of Honorary Secretary of the University College of Wales. In 1880, he was appointed on the Departmental Committee, charged by the Government to inquire into Intermediate and Higher Education in Wales, and, in the same year, was made a Justice of the Peace for Carmarthenshire, in which county, at Penbryn House, he resides. He was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Political Committee of the Reform Club, in the place of the late Mr. W. P. Adam, M.P.; and was a candidate, in December, 1881, for the Carmarthen burghs, but retired; in 1886, he was Gladstonian candidate for Pembroke and Haverfordwest, but was defeated. It is understood that Mr. Morris, who has recently resigned his Vice-Chairmanship at the Reform Club, and his candidature for the Pembroke Boroughs, has definitely renounced all connection with politics. Mr. Morris, who is also the author of numerous addresses and papers on Educational subjects and is a member of the Governing Bodies of the three Welsh colleges, is perhaps best known for his contributions to the poetical literature of the time. In 1871-74-75, appeared the 3 vols. of "Songs of Two Worlds," since collected, and in a thirteenth edition. In 1876 appeared Book II., and in 1877, Books I. and III., of "The Epic of Hades," now in a twenty-sixth edition. In December, 1878, appeared "Gwen, a Drama, in Monologue," in March, 1880, "The Ode of Life," both which are since in an eighth edition, and in Oct., 1883, "Songs Unsung," since in a sixth edition. In 1886, appeared a tragedy, "Gycia," written for the stage, but not yet represented, now in a fifth edition, and in 1887, "Songs of Britain," now in a third edition, embodying several beautiful Welsh legends, and containing also the Odes on the Queen's Jubilee, and on the Imperial Institute (the latter written by request, owing to the illness of the Laureate), for which Mr. Morris received the Jubilee Medal from the Queen. The above works are now collected, and were published under the author's name, in a popular edition of one volume in the spring of 1890; which volume has already passed into a fifth edition. Mr. Morris is understood to have completed his final and most considerable poem, to be entitled "A Vision of Saints," which, proceeding after the manner of Dante, attempts for the Christian ideal what "The Epic of Hades" did for that of the Pagan world. Mr. Morris is the great grandson of the well-known Welsh antiquary and poet, Lewis Morris, of Penbryn, in Cardiganshire.

MORRIS, The Right Hon. Lord Michael, eldest son of Martin Morris, Esq., J. P., of Spiddal, co. Galway, by Julia, daughter of Dr. Charles Blake, of Galway, was born at the latter place in November, 1827. He received his education at Erasmus Smith's College, Galway, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1847, First Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist. He was called to the Bar in Ireland in June, 1849, and made a Queen's Counsel in Feb., 1863. Mr. Morris who was High Sheriff in 1849-50, held the office of Recorder of Galway from 1857 till 1865. The representative of one of the old families known as the "Tribes of Galway," he was first elected as one of the members in Parliament of the borough of Galway, on Independent principles, in July, 1865, having polled 90 per cent. of the electors; was subsequently twice re-elected without opposition, on his appointment as Solicitor-General for Ireland (July, 1866), and as Attorney-General (Nov., 1866) in Lord Derby's Government; and retained the seat until he was raised to the Bench, as one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland, in 1867, when he was succeeded in the representation of Galway by his brother. He served as a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into Primary Education in Ireland, in 1868, 1869, and 1870; and became a Commissioner of National Education in 1868, and a member of the senate of the Royal University; was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1876, and in 1889 was appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, in the room of the late Lord Fitzgerald. He was created a baronet in Aug., 1885, and in 1890 was raised to the peerage as a "peer for life," under the name, style, and title of Lord Morris of Spiddal, co. Galway. Lord Morris married, in 1860, Anna, daughter of the late Hon. H. G. Hughes, Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

MORRIS, Philip Richard, A.R.A., was born at Devonport, Dec. 4, 1838. The son of an engineer and ironfounder, he pursued his early artistic studies in the hours won with some difficulty from the working day. He owed his first regular training to Mr. Holman Hunt, and by the advice of that eminent artist, studied the Elgin Marbles in the British Museum. He next entered the schools of the Royal Academy, where his first success was made by gaining the silver Medal for the best drawing from the life. In the following year he achieved double honours by obtaining the silver Medal for the best painting from the nude figure, and a second similar prize for the best painting from the dressed figure. In 1858 he won the Gold Medal for the best historical picture, the subject being "The Good Samaritan," and subsequently competed successively for the Travelling Studentship. While he was yet a student in the schools of the Royal Academy his first publicly exhibited picture appeared on its walls under the title of "Peaceful Days," since which time Mr. Morris has constantly exhibited at the Royal Academy, the Grosvenor Gallery, and elsewhere. Among his best known pictures are "The Shadow of the Cross," "Prison Fare," and the large picture of a "Procession at Dieppe," 1877; and "Home: a Family Group," 1889. Mr. Morris was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, June 18, 1877.

MORRIS, The Rev. Richard, M.A., LL.D., was born Sept. 8, 1833, at Bermondsey, Southwark, and educated at St. John's College, Battersea. He was appointed lecturer on the English language and literature in King's College School (Modern Department) in April, 1869; and ordained by the Bishop of Winchester, and licensed as curate of Christ Church, Camberwell, on Trinity Sunday, 1871. He was created Doctor of Laws in 1870 by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Morris is a Member of the Council of the Philological and Early English Text Societies. He was elected President of the Philological in 1874, and in the same year received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Oxford. In July, 1875, he was elected head master of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. His works are:—"The Etymology of Local Names," 1857; "Specimens of Early English," Parts I. and II., 1867, 1872, 1882; and "Historical Outlines of English Accidence," 1872; "Elementary Lessons in Historical English Grammar," 1874; "Primer of English Grammar," 1875. He is also the editor of "Liber Cure

Cocorum," 1862; "Hampole's Pricke of Conscience," 1863; "Early English Alliterative Poems," and "Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight," 1864; "The Story of Genesis and Exodus," 1865; "Chaucer's Poetical Works," and "The Ayenbite of Inwyt," 1866; "Selections from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales," 1867; "Old English Homilies," 1867-68; "Chaucer's Boethius," 1868; "Spenser's Works," 1869; "Legends of the Holy Rood," 1871; "An Old English Miscellany," 1872; "Old English Homilies" (second series), 1873; "Cursor Mundi," and "The Blickling Homilies," 1874-78; "Report on Pâli Literature," 1880; "Añguttara-Nikâya," Part I., 1882; "Buddhavam̃sa and Cariyâ-Pitaka," 1882; "Puggala Paññatti," 1883; "Dâthavam̃sa," and "Pâli Notes and Queries," 1884; "Folk Tales of India," 1884-85.

MORRIS, William, was born at Walthamstow, near London, in 1834. He is the eldest son of a merchant, who died in 1844, leaving his widow and children well off. He was educated at Marlborough, and at Exeter College, Oxford. He studied painting, but did not succeed in that profession. In 1858 he published a small volume entitled "The Defence of Guenevere" (since re-published in 1875), and other poems. In 1863, with several partners, amongst whom were D. G. Rossetti, Ford Madox Brown, and E. Burne Jones, he started in London an establishment for the artistic designing and manufacture of various articles, especially wall paper, stained glass, woven goods, and household decorations. The manufacturing part of the business has since been moved to Merton Abbey, Surrey. At this business Mr. Morris has ever since wrought as a designer, devoting his leisure to the composition of poetry. He published "The Life and Death of Jason," a narrative poem, in 1867, and "The Earthly Paradise" (4 parts), 3 vols., 1868-70. The latter poem is made up of twenty-four legendary and romantic tales in verse, recited by a company of travellers who had sailed westward from Norway to find the earthly paradise. He published also a poem entitled "Love is Enough, or the Freeing of Pharamond; a Morality," 1873. His later publications are, "The Æneids of Virgil, done into English verse," 1876; and "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung, and the Fall of the Niblungs," a poem in 14 books, 1877. In collaboration with Mr. Eirikr Magnusson, he has translated the following works from the Icelandic:—"The Story of Grettir the Strong," 1869; "The Story of the Volsungs and the Niblungs," 1870; and "Three Northern Love Stories," 1875. His "Hopes and Fears for Art: Five Lectures, delivered in Birmingham, London, and Nottingham, 1878-81," appeared in 1882. A translation of the Odyssey was published in 1887; "A Dream of John Bull," in 1888; "Signs of Change" (a collection of socialist lectures), in the same year. "The House of the Wolfings," in 1889; and "The Roots of the Mountains," in 1890. The last two books are romances written in mingled prose and verse. Of late years Mr. Morris has declared himself a Socialist, and has written and spoken much in support of socialist doctrines.

MORTON, The Hon. Levi Parsons, LL.D., was born at Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824. He entered mercantile life at an early age and soon showed a remarkable aptitude for business. In 1850 he became a partner in a Boston firm of merchants, and in 1854, removed to New York, where he established the firm of Morton & Grinnell. He founded, in 1863, the banking houses of Morton, Bliss & Co. at New York, and Morton, Rose & Co. in London, the latter serving as fiscal agents of the U.S. Government from 1873 to 1884. Both these houses were active in the syndicates that negotiated U.S. bonds, and in the payments of the Geneva award of $15,500,000 and the Halifax fisheries award of $5,500,000. Mr. Morton was an Honorary Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1878, and in the same year was elected a Republican Member of the House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1880. He declined a nomination for the Vice-Presidency in 1880, but accepted the mission to France when it was tendered him by President Garfield. During his occupancy of that post, 1881-85, he secured the removal of the restrictions upon the importation of American pork, and obtained a legal status for American corporations in France. In 1888 he accepted the nomination for the Vice-Presidency again offered him by the Republican party, and was duly elected in November of that year for the term expiring March 4, 1893. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1881.

MOSELEY, Henry Nottidge, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. Henry Moseley, F.R.S., Canon of Bristol, was born at Wandsworth, Nov. 14, 1844, and educated at Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford. He subsequently studied medicine at University College, London, and in Vienna and at Leipzig. In 1871, he served as a member of the English Government Eclipse Expedition to Ceylon and Southern India, and made successful observation near Trincomali. In the autumn of 1872, he was appointed one of the naturalists to the *Challenger* Expedition, and served on board H.M.S. *Challenger* during the entire voyage round the world till May, 1876. On his return he was elected Fellow of Exeter College, and resided there several years working out some of the scientific results of the expedition and preparing for the press his book entitled "Notes by a Naturalist on the *Challenger*," 1879; a large portion of which is re-printed in the "Narrative" volume of the official work on the scientific results of the *Challenger* Expedition, of which he is joint author with his colleagues on the scientific staff. He acted two years as Assistant Registrar to the University of London, and vacated that position on his election in Nov., 1881, to the Linacre Professorship of Human and Comparative Anatomy in the University of Oxford. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1877, and has been for the last two years a member of the Council. In 1884 he was President of the Section of Biology at the meeting of the British Association at Montreal, when the McGill University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. During the *Challenger* Expedition he undertook the entire collection of plants at the various regions visited. Besides the "Notes by a Naturalist on the *Challenger*" he has published a small work entitled "Oregon, its Climate, Resources, People, and Productions," 1878; and contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and those of other learned bodies a large number of papers on various natural history subjects. His more important memoirs are: "On the Anatomy and Histology of the Land Planarians of Ceylon," 1874; "On the Structure and Development of Peripatus Capensis," 1874; "On the Structure and Relations of the Alcyonarian Heliopora Cœrulea," 1876; "On the Inhabitants of the Admiralty Islands," 1877; "On the Structure of the Stylasteridæ," the Croonian Lecture, Royal Society, 1878; "Report on Hydroid Alcyonarian and Madreporarian Corals procured during Voyage of H.M.S. *Challenger*," 1881; "On the Presence of Eyes in the Shells of certain Chitonidæ," 1885. He married, in 1881, Amabel, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., the well-known conchologist.

MOUKHTAR - PACHA, Ghazi Ahmed, springs direct from a family of silk merchants of Broussa, of Asia Minor. His father, Hadji Halil Agha, died young, and Ahmed Moukhtar, who was born Oct. 31, 1839, was brought up by his grandfather, who sent him, in 1851, to the preparatory military school of his native city. He manifested a remarkable aptitude for military studies, and at the expiration of five years he passed from the school first of his class. Entering the Military Academy at Constantinople, he remained four years as pupil, when, in consequence of his progress, he was, while still pursuing his studies, promoted to the grade of lieutenant. When he left, as a further reward of merit, he was made captain on the staff, and in that capacity he, in 1860, joined the head-quarters of the Serdar Ekrem Omar Pacha, in Montenegro, where, with a mere handful of troops, he dashed at an almost impregnable pass, and rendered such service that he was decorated on the spot with the Medjidieh of the 5th Class. After a time Ahmed Moukhtar returned to the Military Academy, where he was appointed to the post of Professor of Astronomy, Military Tactics, and Fortification. In this somewhat mixed capacity he remained until 1863, when he was sent as binbashi or major and chief of the staff of the division of Islaheye—a division of organisation—at Alexandretta, under the command of Dervish Pacha, now mushir at Batoum. At the end of 1864 the young soldier was appointed caimakam, or lieutenant-colonel, and tutor to Prince Youssouf Issedin, the eldest son of Sultan Abdul Aziz. In this capacity he travelled over the greater part of Europe, and received the Legion of Honour, the Red Eagle, and the Crown of Iron among other decorations, and in 1867 returned to Constantinople. At that time Prince Youssouf became colonel of the Imperial Guard, and Ahmed Moukhtar was appointed one of the commissioners for regulating the frontier of Montenegro, in which capacity he served until 1869, by his policy saving to Turkey the strategical point of Veli Malou Berdu, between Spitz and Podgoritza, while as the ex-Professor of Fortifications he made the *tête du pont* of Vezir Keupri. For these services he was promoted to the Third Class of the Medjidieh, and returning to Stamboul was made a member of the Council of War. Three months later he was nominated general of brigade, under Redif Pacha, then commanding the Yemen expedition against the Arabs, 20,000 of whom were in insurrection. Soon after Moukhtar's arrival Redif fell ill, and the command fell into the hands of the young liwa, or major-general. He took the city of Yedy, and was promoted for that achievement to the grade of ferik, or general of division, and chief of all the corps in Yemen, Redif becoming governor, until he was superseded, on the ground of illness, by Essad Pacha. When Ali Pacha, the Minister of War, died, Essad Pacha became seraskier, and Moukhtar was promoted to mushir (or full general) and the governorship of Yemen, in 1871, at the age of 33. He also received the Osmanli of the First Class in brilliants. After the taking of Sana he was further decorated with the First Class of the Medjidieh. In 1873 he returned to Stamboul, where he was appointed Minister of Public Works, but he did not take up the post, as a few days afterwards he was named Governor of Crete. He was not destined, however, to occupy the post, for the command of the Shumla army corps fell vacant, and it was conferred on the young mushir. He remained at Shumla for 13½ months, during which time he constructed the existing fortifications. Next, appointed Governor and Military Commandant at Erzeroum, he served in the Armenian capital for another 13½ months, when, for yet a third period of 13½ months, he took the command of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, where his friends claimed for him that he had gained twenty battles and lost only one. Now named Governor of Candia, he was at the end of ten days about to leave Constantinople when the Government detained him to have his advice on the questions affecting Montenegro, giving him the nominal command of the 4th or Erzeroum army corps. On March 25, 1877, while in his bureau at Stamboul, he learnt that for the first time the prospects of peace were judged hopeless by Turkish statesmen, and making an immediate application for a ship he left in a man-of-war on the 26th for Trebizonde, where he arrived on the 30th, proceeding, after three days' hard work in the organisation of land transport, &c., to Erzeroum and Kars. He had only three weeks to provide for the defence of Armenia when the war broke out, and in less than a week from his arrival in Kars that fortress was invested, and Moukhtar retired on the Soghanly Dagh. His gallant conduct has become a matter of history. On the evening of Oct. 1, 1877, he received the news that the Sultan had conferred on him the title of Ghazi, one of the greatest honours that can be given to an Ottoman. The word originally means fanatic, but in its modern acceptation it is both Defender of the Faith and Conqueror. Besides this title, the First Class of the Medjidieh in diamonds, two fine Arab horses, and a sword in brilliants, marked his Ottoman Majesty's sense of Ahmed Moukhtar's services. In April, 1878, he was appointed Grand Master of Artillery, and in November of the same year, Commandant of Janina. In Sept., 1883, he was chosen to proceed to Berlin to attend the German autumn military manœuvres. He also had several interviews with Prince Bismarck with reference to the entrance of Turkey into the Austro-German alliance. His Excellency is the author of an astronomical work called "Fenni Bassite, ou la Science du Quadrant Solaire pour le Temps Turque," the hours in Turkey depending upon the moment of sunset, and consequently varying from day to day. Moukhtar-Pacha has retained his early interest in mathematics and astronomy, and recently has written an important work on the forms of calculation adopted before the invention of logarithms, on the astrolobe, and on a reform in the calendar, whereby the annual error is reduced to two seconds; so that, for 30,000 years, the equinox would always fall on the true day.

MOULEY EL HASSAN, Sultan of Morocco, was born in 1831, and, though not the eldest son, ascended the throne on the death of his father, Sidi-Muley Mohammed, Sept. 20, 1873. He claims to be the thirty-fourth in descent from Ali, the uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet Mohammed.

MOULTON, John Fletcher, M.A., F.R.S., &c., the third son of the late Rev. James Egan Moulton, was born at Madeley, in Shropshire, on Nov. 18, 1844. He received the elements of his education at the New Kingswood School, near Bath; and subsequently proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Routh. Throughout his school and college days young Moulton displayed an extraordinary faculty for mastering any subject which he attacked; so much so as hardly ever to fail of securing the first place in any examination for which he sat. His favourite subject was mathematics. During his undergraduate course at Cambridge, he was a competitor for mathematical honours at the London University, and he succeeded in carrying off in succession a mathematical scholarship at the matriculation examination, and again another mathematical scholarship at the first B.A. examination. In the next year he became University Scholar; and, in 1868, he graduated M.A.

and obtained the Gold Medal for mathematics. Meanwhile he was equally carrying everything before him at Cambridge, where he won the first mathematical scholarship at St. John's College; and, subsequently, in the same year in which he took the Gold Medal at the London University, became Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. On this occasion his score of marks was so extraordinary that his *excess* of marks over what would have sufficed to secure the Senior Wranglership would alone have entitled him to a high place among the wranglers. As was natural in the circumstances, Mr. Moulton, when the choice of a profession presented itself to his mind, at first inclined to adopt an academic career, and he became a Fellow, afterwards a Lecturer, of Christ's College, and subsequently a Lecturer at Jesus College. The attractions of a larger sphere, however, in the end prevailed, and in 1873 he resigned his Fellowship and came to London, receiving in the next year a call to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He took silk in 1885, and is still in leading practice at the Bar. In politics Mr. Moulton has always been an advanced thinker. He was a Radical member of the Union Debating Society at Cambridge, over which he for a time presided, and sat for a short while in the last Parliament as the Liberal representative of Clapham. He was, however, among the many Liberals dislodged at the general election of 1886, and has not yet found an opportunity of re-entering the House of Commons. He is at the present time the designated Liberal candidate for the representation of Nottingham. Notwithstanding professional and political preoccupations, Mr. Moulton has from time to time made contributions to current scientific discussion, and in particular during the year 1879 he wrote, in collaboration with the late Dr. William Spottiswoode, at that time President of the Royal Society, two elaborate papers upon the discharge of Electricity through rarified gases, or, to speak more popularly, in vacuum tubes. The merit of these contributions was at once recognised in scientific circles, and Mr. Moulton was, in June, 1880, elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Society. Again, in 1881, he assisted at the Congress of Electricians, which met during that year in Paris, and on that occasion was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He married, in 1875, Clara, the widow of the late R. W. Thompson of Edinburgh; she died in 1889.

MOULTON, The Rev. William Fiddian, D.D., President of the Wesleyan Conference, the son of the Rev. James Egan Moulton, was born at Leek, in 1835, and was educated at Woodhouse Grove School. In 1856 he graduated M.A. at the London University, gaining the Gold Medal in Mathematics. In the Scriptural Examinations and Biblical Criticism he was Prizeman. Mr. Moulton then entered the Wesleyan Ministry; and, in 1858, was appointed Classical Tutor in the Wesleyan Theological College, Richmond. After having laboured there for sixteen years, he was appointed Head Master of the New Wesleyan School, "The Leys," at Cambridge in 1874. Previously, in 1872, he had been elected a member of the Legal Hundred at the earliest election at which the laws of the Wesleyan Connexion admitted into that select body. While at Richmond, in 1870, he published a translation of Winer's "Treatise on the Grammar of New Testament Greek;" and in the same year he was invited to join the New Testament Revision Committee, which invitation he accepted, and continued as an active member till the completion of the Revised Version in 1880. It is understood that Dr. Moulton is engaged upon the marginal references for the Revised New Testament; a new Reference Bible of that Revised Version being in preparation. He is also one of the Cambridge Committee for the revision of the translation of the Apocrypha, his original colleagues being the late Dr. Lightfoot, Dr. Westcott, and Dr. Hort. In 1878 he published a "Popular History of the English Bible," and in 1879, "Commentaries on the Epistle to the Hebrews, and the Gospel of St. John." He has also published other minor works. The value of his work was recognised by the University of Edinburgh, which conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1874; and by the University of Cambridge, which made him an honorary M.A. in 1877. In 1874 the foundation of "The Leys" School in Cambridge took Dr. Moulton from Richmond. The success of this school is now established, there being more than 160 boys in residence, drawn from all the Evangelical Churches. In 1890 Dr. Moulton was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference.

MOWAT, The Hon. Oliver, Q.C., LL.D., M.P.P., Canadian statesman, was born at Kingston, July 22, 1820. He was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Nov., 1841, and was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1856, and a Bencher of the Law Society for the Province in the same year. From 1856 to 1857 he was a Commissioner for consolidating the Public General Statutes of Canada and Upper Canada. He entered political life in 1857, as representative of South Ontario, and was Provincial Secretary in the following year in the Brown-Dorion Government, which, however, lasted but a few days. He was Postmaster-General in 1863-64; and from Nov., 1864, until Oct., 1872, was Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada. He left the Bench at the latter period to form a new administration in Ontario, and became Premier and Attorney-General for the Province, and representative of North Oxford in the Legislature, positions which he still holds. He is the author of many important legislative measures in the Provincial Parliament, and is a Liberal in politics. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Toronto in 1889.

MOWBRAY, The Right Hon. Sir John Robert, Bart., M.P., D.C.L., P.C., of Warennes Wood, Berkshire, is the only son of the late Mr. Robert S. Cornish, of Exeter, by his marriage with Marianne, daughter of Mr. John Powning, of Hill's Court, near Exeter. He was born at Exeter in 1815; was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A., and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1869; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and went the Western circuit. He was elected, in 1853, one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the city of Durham, which he continued to represent until 1868, when he was returned for the University of Oxford, for which he has been one of the members up to the present time. He was appointed Judge-Advocate-General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and again in Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866. He was Second Church Estates Commissioner from Aug., 1866, to Dec., 1868; and has been Church Estates Commissioner, appointed by Archbishop Tait, since 1871. He is an honorary Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford; and in 1877 he was elected an honorary Student of Christ Church. He was created a baronet in April, 1880. He married, in 1847, Elizabeth Gray, only child of George Isaac Mowbray, Esq., of Bishopwearmouth, co. Durham, and Mortimer, Berks, on which occasion he assumed the name of Mowbray in lieu of his patronymic. His son, Mr. Robert G. C. Mowbray, Fellow of all Souls, was in 1886, elected Conservative member for the Prestwich division of Lancashire.

MOZLEY, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., an elder brother of the late Rev. James B. Mozley, D.D., born at Gainsborough, in 1806; was educated at Charterhouse and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. at Michaelmas, 1828, and was elected to a Fellowship at the ensuing Easter. In 1832, he accepted the living of Moreton Pinckney, Northants, holding it with his fellowship, and resigning both on his marriage and acceptance of the living of Cholderton, Wilts, in 1836. From 1838 to 1843 he wrote for the *British Critic*, the last two years as editor. Early in 1844 he became a contributor of leading articles to the *Times*, and is still a member of the staff. In 1847 he resigned his living to reside in London, and some years afterwards removed to Finchampstead, Berks. In 1868 he was presented by his college to the Rectory of Plymtree, Devon, where he became Rural Dean of Plymtree, and then of Ottery St. Mary. From the opening of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, 1869, to its public session at Easter, 1870, he was special correspondent to the *Times* in Rome. In 1880 he resigned Plymtree to reside at Cheltenham, from which he published, in 1882, "Reminiscences of Oriel College, and of the Oxford Movement," 2 vols.; and in 1885 "Reminiscences of Towns, Villages, and Schools," 2 vols. In 1889 he published "The Word," 1 vol., and has now in the Press "Letters from Rome, in 1869-70," 2 vols.

MUDFORD, William H., the able editor of the *Standard*, was born in 1839, and is the son of the proprietor of the *Kentish Observer* and the *Canterbury Journal*. He became manager of the *Standard* in 1873, and editor in 1876. It is said that the success of that important paper is mainly due to the ability and moderation of its present editor.

MUELLER (Baron), Sir Ferdinand von, K.C.M.G., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., son of the late Frederick Mueller, of Rostock, Germany, and Louisa, daughter of George Mertens, of Aschersleben, was born at Rostock, 1825; educated, after the early death of his parents, in Schleswig; studied in Kiel, and examined extensively the vegetation of Schleswig and Holstein from 1840 to 1847, when, on account of hereditary inclination to phthisis, he emigrated to Australia. He travelled through the extensive territory of South Australia, mainly for researches on plants, from 1848 till 1852, at his private expense. In 1852 he accepted the newly-created office of Government Botanist for Victoria; explored there till 1855, examining also the whole alpine vegetation of Australia, previously utterly unknown; ascended and named Mount Hotham, the Barkly Ranges and many other mountains; joined, as Phytographic Naturalist, the expedition, sent out under Augustus Gregory, by the Duke of Newcastle, to explore the River Victoria, and other portions of the north parts of the Australian continent; was one of the four who reached Termination Lake in 1856; went throughout the whole route of the same expedition, conducted overland by Gregory to Moreton Bay; accepted the Directorship of the Botanical Garden of Melbourne in 1857, which office he held till 1873, raising that institution to high fame, and establishing scientific relations with all parts of the globe, in order to introduce useful and rare plants into the colony, and to make known Australian plants abroad. He was one of the Commissioners for the Industrial Exhibitions in Melbourne in 1854, 1862 and 1867; has issued eleven volumes of his "Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ;" two volumes on the "Plants of Victoria," one on Eucalyptus, one on Myoporinæ, one on Acacias, one on Salsolaceæ, all largely illustrated, irrespective of many other publications; cooperated in the elaboration of Bentham's "Flora Australiensis," of which seven volumes have appeared. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1861; was included in the first colonial nominations for the Order of SS. Michael and George; nominated a Grand Cross Dignitary of the Christus Order, a Commander of the Order of St. Iago of Portugal, of Isabella of Spain, and of Philipp of Hesse, and created an hereditary Baron by the king of Würtemberg, in 1871. He extensively promoted geographic research in Australian territory also. Mountains, rivers, and lakes are named in Australia in honour of Baron von Mueller, also a glacier and river in New Zealand, a mountain in Spitzbergen, and a cataract in the Brazils. The Baron still continues his researches in Melbourne. In 1879 he was rewarded for his colonial services with the Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1888 he was the recipient of one of the two Royal Medals of the Royal Society of London. The Baron is corresponding member of over 150 scientific societies, including many academies in various parts of the world.

MUIR, Matthew Moncrieff Pattison, was born at Glasgow on Nov. 1, 1848, and educated at the High School of Glasgow and the University of Glasgow. He studied chemistry under the late Dr. Penny at Anderson's College, Glasgow, and under Professor Fittig at the University of Tübingen. He was Demonstrator in Chemistry in Anderson's College 1871-74; Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in Chemistry in the Owens College, Manchester, 1874-77; and was appointed Prælector in Chemistry at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, 1877. He took the degree of M.A., *honoris causâ*, given by the University of Cambridge in 1880; and was elected a Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, 1881. He was examiner in Chemistry in the Natural Sciences Tripos (Cambridge) 1884 and 1885, and is the author of "Qualitative Analysis and Laboratory Practice," with T. E. Thorpe, 1874 (several editions published since); "Chemistry for Medical Students," 1878; "Chemists" in "Heroes of Science," series, 1883; "A Treatise on the Principles of Chemistry," 1884; 2nd edit. 1889; "Elements of Thermal Chemistry, 1885; "Elementary Chemistry" (with Chas. Slater), 1887; "Practical Chemistry" (with D. J. Carnegie), 1887; and joint editor of a new edition of "Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry," 1888.

MUIR, Sir William, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Ph.D., son of Mr. William Muir of Glasgow, was born in 1819. He was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1837; has been Secretary to the Government of India in the foreign department; was appointed Provisional Member of the Governor-General's Council in India in Dec., 1867, and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in 1868; was invested with the Order of the Star of India in 1867; appointed Financial Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in 1874; and retired in 1876; Member of the Council of India, 1876 to 1885; Principal of the University of Edinburgh, 1885, in succession to the late Sir Alexander Grant. He was created an honorary D.C.L. of the University of Oxford in 1882; and Ph.D. of Bologna in 1888. His works are: "The Life of Mahomet and History of Islam, to the Era of the Hegira," 4 vols., Lond., 1858-61, new edit., abridged, 1 vol., 1877; "Annals of the Early Caliphate," 1883; "The Korân, its Composition and Teaching, and the Testimony it bears to the Holy Scriptures," 1878; "Extracts from the Korân, with English rendering," 1880; "The Apology of Al-Kindy," 1881 and 1887; and "The Early Caliphate and Rise of Islam," being the Rede Lecture for 1881, delivered before the University of Cambridge.

MULHALL, Michael G., born 1836, is third son of the late Thomas Mulhall, lawyer, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. He was educated at the Irish College, Rome. In 1861 he founded the Buenos Ayres *Standard*, the first English daily paper printed in S. America, of which he is still half-owner. His handbook of the River Plate has gone through five editions, one in Spanish. During the last ten years he has been a constant contributor to the *Contemporary Review* and to section F. of the British Association. He was elected to the Committee of the Association in 1884, and attended the Anglo-American Scientific Congress, held that year at Philadelphia. His principal works are, "The Progress of the World," 1880; and the "Dictionary of Statistics," 1886. His wife, Mrs. Marion Mulhall, published, in 1883, a book of travels "Between the Amazon and the Andes," and received a complimentary diploma from the Royal Italian Geographical Society.

MÜLLER, George, founder of the Orphanage at Bristol, was, according to his own "Narrative" of the "Lord's Dealings" with himself, born at Kroppenstaedt, near Halberstadt, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1805. In 1810, his parents removed to Heimersleben, where his father was appointed collector in the Excise. Between the ages of ten and eleven he was sent to Halberstadt, to the Cathedral Classical School, there to be prepared for the university, his father's desire being that he should become a clergyman, although he acknowledges many youthful delinquencies indicative of unfitness at that time for a sacred calling. He became a member of the University of Halle, with honourable testimonials, and thus obtained admission to preach in the Lutheran establishment. He began preaching in August, 1826, and lived for two months in free lodgings provided for poor students of divinity. In June, 1828, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews invited him to London on a six months' probation; but the Prussian law required from him three years' military service. He failed to obtain exemption; but an illness came on and left him in a condition unfit for military service; and in March, 1829, he reached London. He studied Hebrew and Chaldee; but he fell ill again, and by medical advice, went to Teignmouth, where he formed the acquaintance of his "beloved brother, friend, and fellow-labourer, Henry Craik." He could not conform to the disciplinary conditions of the Jews' Society, and he ceased to be one of its missionary students in Jan. 1830. Ultimately he consented to settle down at Teignmouth, as the minister at Ebenezer Chapel; he also laboured in Bristol. In 1830, he married Mary Groves; and the same year gave up pew rents and threw himself on voluntary gifts, for which a box was set up in the chapel. In Dec. 1835, after a visit to the Continent, and after much consideration, he printed a proposal for the establishment of an Orphan House for destitute children bereaved of both parents. By May, 1837, there were sixty-four children in two houses; and at the end of that year Mr. Müller wrote and published the first part of his "Narrative." He continued it in 1841, 1844, and 1856. At the end of 1838 there were 86 orphans in three houses. At the end of 1856 the orphans numbered 297; and Mr. Müller wrote, "Without any one having been personally applied to for anything by me, the sum of £84,441 6*s*. 3½*d*. has been given to me for the orphans, as the result of prayer to God." Expansion, the addition of house to house, increase in the number of orphans, have been the history of this undertaking, until, in 1875, 2,000 children were lodged, fed, and educated, without a shilling of endowment, without a committee, without organization, by funds drawn from all parts of the world. Besides all this, through the agency of the Institution named, Mr. Müller supports numerous foreign and home missionaries and schools, and provides for the circulation of vast numbers of the Scriptures and religious tracts. Mr. Müller went to Queensland on a preaching tour in 1886.

MULLINGER, James Bass, B.A., was born at Bishops Stortford, Herts, in 1834, being the second son of John Morse Mullinger, and Mary, second daughter of the Rev. James Bass, of Halstead, Essex. He studied at University College, London, in the classes of the late professors De Morgan and Malden. In 1862 he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. in 1866 in double honours, third-class in classics, and second-class in moral sciences, and was Le Bas, Hulsean, and Kaye university prizeman. He was for two years lecturer on history at Bedford College, London, and is at the present time lecturer on history and librarian to St. John's College, Birkbeck Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History to Trinity College, and lecturer on the History of Education to the University. Mr. Mullinger is the author of "Cambridge Characteristics in the Seventeenth Century," 1867; "The Ancient African Church," 1869; "The New Reformation," a narrative of the Old Catholic movement, published under the *nom de guerre* of "Theodorus," 1875; "The University of Cambridge: from the Earliest Times to the Accession of Charles I.," 2 vols., 1873-84; "The Schools of Charles the Great," 1877; and joint author, with Professor S. R. Gardiner, of "An Introduction to English History," 1881. He has written also various historical articles in the "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities;" and is the author of those on "The Popedom," "The Reformation," and "Universities" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He has been a frequent contributor to the *Academy*, the *Revue Historique*, the *Contemporary Review*, and the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

MUNDELLA, The Right Hon. Anthony John, M.P., is of Italian ancestry, and was born in 1825. He received a liberal education, and was subsequently engaged in the staple trade of Nottingham, and became Sheriff for that town in 1852. In 1859 he organised the first courts of arbitration for the settlement of trade disputes. He entered Parliament as an advanced Liberal member for Sheffield in 1868, and represented that constituency till 1885, when he was returned by the Brightside Division of Sheffield. He was Vice-President of the Council on Education, and a Charity Commissioner, from 1880 to 1885; and, in 1886, became President of the Board of Trade, which post, of course, he resigned when Mr. Gladstone's Ministry went out of office.

MUNK, William, M.D., F.S.A., was educated at University College, London, and the University of Leyden, where he graduated Doctor of Medicine, June 23, 1837. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1844, and a Fellow in 1854; elected Harveian Librarian of the College in 1857; and was Senior Censor in 1882, and Vice-President of the College in 1888-89. He was formerly connected with the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital as demonstrator of morbid anatomy, and for many years was physician to the Royal Hospital for Asthma, Consumption, and Diseases of the Chest. He now holds the office of consulting physician to the Royal Hospital for Incurables. In addition to numerous contributions to the medical journals relating chiefly to diseases of the lungs and heart, he is the author of a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of J. A. Paris, M.D.," 1857; and of a valuable biographical work, entitled "The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London, compiled from the Annals and from other Authentic Sources," 2 vols., 1861, the second edition of which appeared in 3 volumes in 1878; and of "Euthanasia or Medical Treatment in Aid of an Easy Natural Death," 1887. In 1884 he edited "The Gold-Headed Cane." Dr. Munk was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1863.

MUNKACSY, Michael, Hungarian painter, was born near Munkacs in 1846. His parents were poor, and he was apprenticed to a carpenter; but his genius for painting soon manifested itself, and he left the bench for the easel. His picture, "The Last Day of a Condemned Prisoner" was exhibited in the Paris Salon in 1870, and at once established his reputation. This was followed by "The Night Prowlers," "The Studio," "The Two Families," "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost to his Daughters," 1878; "Christ before Pilate," 1882; "Christ on Calvary," 1884; and "The Last Moments of Mozart," 1886.

MURE, David, called by courtesy Lord Mure, a Scotch Judge of Session, third son of the late Col. Mure, of Caldwell, and brother of the eminent historian of Greece, born in 1810, was educated at Westminster and the University of Edinburgh. Having been called to the Scotch Bar in 1831, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1858, Lord Advocate in April, 1859, and was raised to the Scotch Bench in Jan., 1865. He represented Buteshire, in the Conservative interest, from April, 1859, till he was made a Judge; is a Deputy-Lieut. for Buteshire, and was Sheriff of Perthshire in 1853-58.

MURRAY, Alexander S., LL.D., F.S.A., Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, was born in 1841, and educated at the Royal High School, Edinburgh, the University of Edinburgh, and the University of Berlin. He was appointed Assistant in the British Museum in 1867, and Keeper in 1886, in succession to Sir C. T. Newton, K.C.B., retired. He is best known by a work on the History of Greek Sculpture, 2 vols., 1880 and 1883; and he has also contributed numerous articles to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary Review*, *Revue Archéologique*, and *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, &c. He is an active and prominent member of the Hellenic Society.

MURRAY, The Right Hon. Sir Charles Augustus, K.C.B., P.C., second son of the fifth Earl of Dunmore, born Nov. 22, 1806, was educated at Eton and at Oriel

College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, and was elected to a Fellowshp, at All Souls College. He was appointeid June 6, 1838, Master of the Royal Household, and Dec. 31, 1844, extra Groom in Waiting on the Queen. In 1844 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Naples; in 1846 British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, where he remained some years; in 1853 British Minister in Switzerland; was sent in 1854 as Envoy to Teheran; in 1859 was appointed British Minister in Saxony; in 1866 was sent as Envoy to Denmark; and in 1867 to Portugal. He was in attendance upon the Viceroy of Egypt on his visit to England in June and July, 1862; was made a C.B. April 27, 1848, and a K.C.B. in June, 1866. He has written the popular Indian story, "The Prairie Bird," published in 1844; "Travels in North America," in 1854; and "Hassan; or, the Child of the Pyramids," in 1857. He was sworn of the Privy Council, May 13, 1875.

MURRAY, David Christie, was born at West Bromwich, Staffordshire, April 13, 1847, and educated at a private school there. He began press life as a reporter on the *Birmingham Morning News*, under the editorship of his friend George Dawson; came to London in 1873, served on the *Daily News*, and was on the staff of the *World*. He acted as special correspondent to the *Scotsman*, and the *Times* in the Russo-Turkish War. On his return he abandoned journalism for fiction. In 1879 he published his first long work of fiction in *Chambers's Journal*—"A Life's Atonement." "Joseph's Coat" appeared in 1880; "Val Strange" and "Coals of Fire," a collection of short stories, in 1881; "Hearts," and "By the Gate of the Lea," in 1882, the latter being the latest serial published in the original series of the *Cornhill Magazine*. In 1883 Mr. Murray published "The Way of the World," and, in 1886, "Aunt Rachel," which appeared first in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, "Old Blazer's Hero," 1887; "A Dangerous Catspaw," (written in connection with Mr. Henry Murray); and "Wild Dorrie," 1889.

MURRAY, Professor, G. G. A., was born in Sydney, in 1866, and is the son of Sir T. A. Murray, who was the first Speaker in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and for ten years its President. G. G. A. Murray was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where in his first year, he carried off the Hertford and Ireland Scholarships, and subsequently every open scholarship and prize of the University, and was elected to a Fellowship of New College. In 1889, at the age of only twenty-three, he became Professor of Greek at the University of Glasgow. He published in 1890, "Gobi or Shame: a Story of Three Songs;" and in Nov., 1889, he married the Hon. Lady Mary Howard, eldest daughter of the Earl of Carlisle.

MUSURUS PACHA, Constantine, diplomatist, son of Paul Musurus, a native of Retimo, in Crete, and a descendant of an ancient patrician family, was born at Constantinople, Feb. 18, 1807. He received, at Constantinople, a very careful education, comprising the classical literature of Greece and Rome, the sciences, and several European languages. In 1832 he was appointed Secretary to the prince of Samos (Stephen Vogorides), and in 1833 accompanied the commissioners of France, England, and Russia, sent to exhort the Samians to make their submission to the Porte. The commissioners having failed, M. Musurus, in 1834, undertook the pacification of Samos, which he accomplished without using coercion; and having organized the internal administration upon a liberal constitutional basis, he governed the island for four years to the satisfaction of the people. On his return to Constantinople, in 1839, he married the Princess Anne, second daughter of Prince Vogorides, born in 1819. She was seized with an attack of disease of the heart, at the ball given to the Sultan at the India Office, London, July 19, 1867, and died the same night. In 1840 he was sent to Athens as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, a difficult mission for an Ottoman diplomatist. It was signalized by a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two courts, by the triumph of Ottoman policy, and by an attempted assassination of M. Musurus. At the end of 1848 he was recalled from Athens to represent Turkey at the Austrian Court, where his able management of the delicate matters connected with the demand for the surrender of the Hungarian refugees increased his well-earned reputation. He was rewarded for the ability displayed by him in these delicate negotiations by being appointed, in April, 1851, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London; received the rank of Ambassador, Jan. 30, 1856, and the rank of Muchir, with the title of Pacha, on the Sultan's visit to London, in July, 1867. He remained Ambassador in London until 1885, when he was succeeded by Rustem Pacha. Musurus is decorated with the

Order of the Osmanieh of the first class in brilliants, and the Order of the Medjidieh of the first class, besides many other foreign Orders. He translated into Greek verse, Dante's "Inferno," "Purgatorio," and "Paradiso," a translation much appreciated by Hellenists and published in London, in three volumes (1882, 1884 and 1885).

MUTSU HITO, The Mikado, or Emperor of Japan, was born Nov. 3, 1852, and ascended the throne Feb. 3, 1867. He began his reign by great reforms conceived in a liberal spirit, resulting in abolishing the feudal system which has impeded the general progress of the country. He has recently given the Japanese a parliamentary constitution based on the example of European nations. The Prince Imperial is Yoshi Hito, born Aug. 31, 1879.

MYLNE, The Right Rev. Louis George, D.D., Bishop of Bombay, son of Major Charles David Mylne, H.E.I.C.S., was born in Paris in 1843, and educated at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, at the University of St. Andrews, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A. 1st class in Classics, 1866; M.A. 1870; D.D., 1876). He was curate of North Moreton, Berkshire, from 1866 to 1870, and senior tutor of Keble College from 1870 to 1876; was appointed Bishop of Bombay in succession to the late Dr. Douglas, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, May 1, 1876. Dr. Mylne married in 1879, Amy Frederica, daughter of G. W. Moultrie, Esq., and has four children.

N.

NANSEN, Fridjof, Ph.D., was born near Christiania, on Oct. 10, 1861. He went to the University of Christiania in 1880, and decided upon studying zoology; therefore to study animal life in high latitudes, he, in March, 1882, went out in a Norwegian sealing ship to the Jan Mayen and Spitzbergen seas, and afterwards to the sea between Iceland and Greenland. He returned from this expedition in July, 1882, and later in the same year was appointed Curator in the Natural History Museum at Bergen (Norway). In 1888 he took his degree as Doctor of Philosophy, and in May of that year started on his memorable journey to Greenland, which continent he crossed, returning in May, 1889, after which he was appointed, by the government, Curator of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy at the Christiania University. He has written various papers upon Anatomical subjects; and the account of his last expedition "Across Greenland," is just published. The Norwegian Storthing, or National Assembly, has voted a grant of 200,000 kroner, for a fresh expedition to the North Pole. The charge of the expedition will be intrusted to M. Fridjof Nansen, and there are several features of special interest in connection with the inception of this further effort to reach the North Pole that call for notice. Hitherto, with one possible exception, all attempts to reach the North Pole have been made in defiance of the obstacles of nature. Now, an attempt will be made to ascertain whether nature herself has not supplied a means of solving the difficulty, and whether there is not, after all, a possibility of reaching the North Pole by utilizing certain natural facilities in these frozen seas of which all early explorers were ignorant. The circumstances upon which these new hopes are based may be thus summarised. The Jeannette expedition of 1879-81 and the loss of that vessel seemed to sound the knell of all expeditions to reach the Pole by Behring Straits, but in June, 1884, exactly three years after the Jeannette sank, there were found near Julianshaab, in Greenland, several articles which had belonged to the Jeannette, and been abandoned at the time of its wreck by the crew, and which had been carried to the coast of Greenland, from the opposite side of the Polar Sea, on a piece of ice. This fact at once aroused curiosity as to how it accomplished that weird and mysterious journey across the Arctic Ocean, and as to what unknown current had borne that significant and informing message from Behring Straits to Greenland; and it is thought highly probable that there is a comparatively short and direct route across the Arctic Ocean by way of the North Pole, and that nature herself has supplied a means of communication, however uncertain, across it. M. Nansen's expedition will endeavour to realize these hopes of a direct route across the apex of the Arctic Ocean. A specially-constructed boat of 170 tons will be built, and provisions and fuel taken for five years, although it is hoped that two will suffice. The expedition will consist of ten or twelve men, and M. Nansen proposes to leave Norway in February, 1892. He married, in Sept., 1889, Mlle. Eva Sars, an eminent singer, the youngest daughter of the late M. Sars, Professor of Zoology in Christiania University.

NAPIER AND ETTRICK (Lord) **The Right Hon. Francis Napier**, K.T., eldest son of the 8th Baron, born Sept. 15, 1819, succeeded his father Oct. 11, 1834. He was made Attaché to the Embassy in Vienna in 1840, and held diplomatic posts in Teheran and Constantinople, to which place he returned as Secretary of Embassy in 1854, after having been Secretary of Legation at Naples and in St. Petersburg. In 1857 he was appointed British Minister in Washington, whence he was removed, Dec. 13, 1858, to the Hague; going Dec. 11, 1860, to St. Petersburg; and Sept. 15, 1864, to Berlin. He was Governor of Madras from Jan. 31, 1866, till Jan., 1872, and was then acting Viceroy of India, *pro tempore*, after the assassination of Lord Mayo. Having returned to England he acted as President of the Social Science Association at the meeting held at Plymouth in the autumn of 1872. He also presided over the education section of the same Association at the meeting held at Glasgow in Oct., 1874. After his return to this country Lord Napier and Ettrick took an active part towards bringing about a reform in the municipal government of the metropolis, and he became an energetic worker in the London School Board, of which he was a member. He was chairman of the Crofter Commission, and is believed to have written the celebrated Report, which caused so much indignation in the minds of the Duke of Argyll and other Highland landlords.

NAPOLEON, Prince Napoleon - Joseph-Charles - Paul - Bonaparte, cousin to the emperor Napoleon III., the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, by his second marriage with the Princess Frederika of Würtemburg, was born at Trieste, Sept. 9, 1822. His youth was passed in Vienna and at Trieste, Florence and Rome, occasionally in Switzerland, England, and Spain; and in 1845 he obtained permission to visit Paris under the name of the Comte de Montfort, but was soon afterwards compelled to leave on account of his intrigues with the extreme democrats. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, Prince Napoleon returned, and the Corsicans elected him a member of the Constituent Assembly, in which he became leader of the extreme republican party known as the Mountain. His views, however, underwent a change, and in 1849 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in Madrid, but was shortly recalled for having quitted his post without authority. He was made a French prince, with a seat in the Senate and Council of State, Dec. 23, 1853, and at the same time received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and the rank of General of Division. In 1854 he was appointed to a command in the expedition to the Crimea, and commanded an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkerman. On account of his sudden retirement from this post, ill-health being the excuse, the sobriquet of *Plon-plon* was given him by his countrymen. Prince Napoleon is said to have furnished information for a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of the war, and commenting somewhat too freely on the deliberations of the council of war which decided upon the Crimean expedition. Though it was immediately suppressed by order of the French Government, it was published in Brussels, and was forthwith translated into English. In 1855 he was named President of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, and proved himself a zealous and efficient member. In June, 1858, he was placed at the head of the new ministry for Algiers and the colonies, but speedily resigned his appointment. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he commanded the French army of reserve in the north of Italy, but was not engaged in any of the great battles. In the Senate in 1861 he made an attack upon the Orleans family, which was answered with spirit by the Duc d'Aumale. Prince Napoleon, to the disgust of a great portion of the French army, declined to accept the challenge sent him by the duke on that occasion. He was President of the French Commission to represent France in the Great Exhibition at Kensington in 1862. In 1865 Prince Napoleon was appointed President of the Commissioners for the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1867, but resigned the post in consequence of a reprimand which he received from the Emperor for a speech delivered in Corsica at the inauguration of a statue of the Emperor Napoleon I., May 27, 1865. At the same time he gave up his appointments as member and Vice-President of the Privy Council. This disgrace, however, was only of temporary duration, the prince being soon admitted again into the councils of the Emperor, and intrusted with important and delicate missions. It is well known that the prince urged the Emperor to inaugurate a liberal policy, and it is understood that, after the message of 1869, announcing the Senatus-Consultum which revived ministerial responsibility and the system of parliamentary government, he recommended that the members of the cabinet should be replaced by new men, who would thoroughly carry out the new policy. Prince Napoleon has travelled much, and made many voyages in his steam yacht the *Jerome Napoleon* to distant parts of the world. He has often visited England, Corsica, Algeria, and Italy; and in 1861 he went to America while the civil war was raging, and formed the acquaintance of President Lincoln, of Mr. Seward, and of several of the Federal and Confederate generals. In 1868 he visited, it is believed with a political object, Southern Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, the Danubian Principalities, and Turkey in Europe. On war being declared with Prussia, in July, 1870, Prince Napoleon implored his cousin to appoint him to a military command. The Emperor, however, declined to do so, on the plea that he might render more efficient service to France by accepting a confidential mission to Italy, where he could bring his personal influence to bear on his father-in-law, King Victor Emmanuel. Accordingly he proceeded to Florence, but failed to obtain the cooperation of Italy. These latter facts are stated on the authority of a justificatory pamphlet published by Prince Napoleon in 1871, under the title of "La Vérité." After the fall of the Empire he spent some months in Brussels and in other continental cities, but ultimately he fixed his residence in England. On May 24, 1873, he obtained permission to return to France. After the death of the Emperor, Prince Napoleon claimed to be the chief representative of his family, and endeavoured, though without success, to organise a party of his own in opposition to the adherents of the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial. At the general election of Feb. 20, 1876, Prince Napoleon came forward as a candidate in the arrondissement of Ajaccio, against M. Rouher, with a profession of his political faith, in which he said:—"The form of government is not in question: it exists; I accept it frankly," and which concluded thus:—"Choose between the son of Jerome, nephew of Napoleon I., and a stranger to your island." He was earnestly opposed by the leaders of the Bonapartist party and by the Prince Imperial, who addressed to M. Franceschini Pietro a letter in which he exhorted his friends to support M. Rouher. Prince Napoleon was defeated on the second ballot, but the Chamber invalidated the election of his adversary, and on May 14 the Prince was elected. He took his seat on the benches of the Left, though he did not identify himself with any particular group. On Dec. 24, 1876, he delivered a speech in which he made a violent attack on the clerical party. He was listened to in silence by the Left, while he was violently interrupted by the Bonapartists. After the act of May 16, 1877, he was one of the 363 deputies of the reunited sections of the Left who refused a vote of confidence to the De Broglie Cabinet. At the election of Oct. 14, he was defeated in the arrondissement of Ajaccio by Baron Haussmann. From that period he held aloof from party politics until the unexpected death of the Prince Imperial again brought him into prominence. He was recognised as head of the family of Bonaparte and of the Imperialist party by the majority of the adherents of the party of the "Appeal to the People," though not without the opposition of M. Amigues and M. Paul Granier de Cassagnac, who after having in his journal denounced him as a "Communard" (May 24, 1876), proposed as the head of the party, his son Victor, a "young man with an ardent heart," who, in point of fact, had been designated by the Prince Imperial, in his last will and testament, as his successor. Prince Napoleon was present at the funeral of his cousin at Chislehurst, but he returned to Paris immediately afterwards without having had an interview with the Empress. Thenceforward he maintained an attitude of absolute reserve until shortly after the promulgation of the decrees of March 29, 1880, respecting the religious congregations. In a letter published by the *Ordre* and the *Estafette*, he applauded that measure, as being a "renewal of the prescriptions, too long neglected, of the Concordat," and he treated as a "fiction" the Conservative union, and declared that he and his friends could not be supporters "of a retrograde policy, hostile to civilisation, to science, and to true liberty" (April 5, 1880). On Jan. 16, 1883, a manifesto by the Prince appeared in the *Figaro*, and was extensively placarded on the walls of Paris. In this document, which was an indictment against the Republic, he posed as champion of the Church, and advised the nation to have recourse to a *plébiscite*. A meeting of the Cabinet was immediately convened, and the Prince was arrested and imprisoned. The Chambre des Mises en Accusation unanimously decided, however, that the Prince had in reality committed no offence, and accordingly after a month's detention he was set at liberty. He was included in the Expulsion Law of 1886, and left France on its promulgation. In 1887 he wrote a defence of his uncle under the title of "Napoleon and his Detractors." He married the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, late King of Italy, Jan. 30, 1859, by whom he has two sons, Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederick, born

July 18, 1862, and Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome, born July 16, 1864, and one daughter, Marie Létitia Eugénie Catherine Adelaide, born Dec. 20, 1866.

NAPOLEON, Victor Jerome Frederick, son of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, was born July 18, 1862. On the death of the Prince Imperial in 1879, when his father held the position of head of the House of Bonaparte, the claim was disputed by M. Paul de Cassagnac and several other Imperialists, who put forward the young Prince Victor as his father's rival. But this move was not encouraged by the son, though the latter, it is understood, was nominated in the Prince Imperial's will as his successor. When the Expulsion Bill of 1886 became law, the Prince and his father were exiled from France. In 1889 he issued a manifesto previous to the general election. In November of that year he received a commission as Major in the Russian Army.

NAQUET, Joseph Alfred, M.D., was born at Carpentras (Vaucluse), on Oct. 6, 1834, and educated first at Carpentras then at Montpellier, and finally in Paris, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1859. He then went into the Chemical laboratory of the School of Medicine in Paris under M. Wurtz, and wrote many papers on pure chemistry. In 1863 he became Professor of Physics at Palermo, and while there wrote his work "Principes de Chimie fondés sur les Théories modernes," which has passed through five editions in France, and been translated into English, German, and Polish. In 1867 M. Naquet entered political life, a charge against him of conspiracy against the Empire having resulted in fifteen months' imprisonment, and a subsequent flight into Spain, from which he returned in 1869; and having taken a prominent part in the events of Sept. 4, 1870, he was subsequently, at Tours, nominated by Gambetta as Secretary to the Defence Committee. He was in 1879 elected deputy for Vaucluse, and at first supported Gambetta, but eventually broke with him. He then threw all his strength into the effort for legalising divorce, in which he succeeded in 1886. As he is a strong revisionist, and thought that that end might be attained through the success of General Boulanger, he became one of his warmest supporters; that movement having failed, he is now waiting and watching.

NARES, Sir George Strong, K.C.B., F.R.S., is a son of the late Captain William Henry Nares, R.N., of Danestown, Aberdeen, by his marriage with a daughter of Mr. E. G. Dodd, and a great grandson of Sir George Nares, formerly one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He was born in 1831, and was educated at the Royal Naval College, New Cross, where he gained the naval cadetship which is given annually to the most promising pupil by the Lords of the Admiralty. He saw some service in H.M.S. *Canopus*, forming part of the Channel Squadron, and afterwards in H.M.S. *Havannah*, on the Australian station. He was a mate on board the *Resolute* in the Arctic Expedition of 1852-54, when he took an active share in the winter amusements, and did his part manfully as a sledge-traveller. He acted in the theatricals, and gave a series of lectures to the men on winds and on the laws of mechanics. In the spring of 1853 he was auxiliary to Lieut. Mecham, and travelled over 665 miles in 69 days. In 1854 he started in the intense cold of March, and went over 586 miles in 56 days. On the return of this Arctic Expedition he served in H.M.S. *Glatton* during the last year of the Crimean war; afterwards in H.M.S. *Conqueror* on the Mediterranean station. On the inauguration of the present system of training for naval cadets, he served as Lieutenant in charge of Cadets under the late Captain Robert Harris, in H.M. ships *Illustrious* and *Britannia*. In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, being attached also to the training-ship *Boscawen*. In 1866-67 we find him employed at the Antipodes in command of the *Salamander* in surveying the eastern and north-eastern coasts of Australia and Torres Straits. In 1869 he was sent in H.M.S. *Shearwater* to survey and report upon the Gulf of Suez. From 1872 down to the end of 1874 Captain Nares was in command of H.M.S. *Challenger*, employed in making extensive soundings on the coast of China, in the Eastern and South Pacific Oceans, and in other parts of the world. He was then ordered home, and appointed to the command of the Arctic Expedition. The two ships composing the expedition, H.M.S. *Alert* and H.M.S. *Discovery*, commanded respectively by Captains Nares and Stephenson, left England in May, 1875, with the hope of reaching the North Pole. The expedition reached the mouth of Lady Franklin Bay on Aug. 27. Here Captain Nares left the *Discovery* to take up her quarters for the winter, while the *Alert* continued her course along the western shore of Robeson Channel. This course she held until, on

Sept. 1, the *Alert* herself attained the highest latitude, and was made fast to some grounded bergs of ice, within 100 yards of a tolerably level beach, in lat. 82° 27′ and long. 61° 22′. Lieut. Rawson, of the *Discovery*, with his sledge-crew of eight men, had accompanied the advance ship with the object of returning to the *Discovery* during the Autumn with news of the *Alert's* progress. This journey, however, he was never able to accomplish, the snow being too deep, and the ice too treacherous and too frequently in motion to render sledge-travelling possible for a distance of 70 to 80 miles at so late a period of the year. The *Discovery* therefore knew nothing of her consort's position until the ensuing spring. On Oct. 12 the sun finally disappeared, leaving the *Alert* in total or partial darkness for 142 days, and the *Discovery* for almost the same period. After the return of daylight, sledge expeditions were arranged. A party, numbering in the aggregate 53 persons, led by Commander Markham and Lieut. Parr, made a very gallant attempt to reach the Pole. They were absent 72 days from the ship, and on May 12 succeeded in planting the British flag in lat. 83° 10′ 26″ N. From this position there was no appearance of land to the northward, but, curiously enough, the depth of water was found to be only 72 fathoms. The men suffered intensely from the extreme cold, many were attacked by scurvy, and it was with great difficulty that the sledging party made their way back to the ship. Captain Nares now resolved to return home, as, with the whole resources of the expedition he could not hope to advance more than about 50 miles beyond the positions already attained. The expedition arrived at Valentia, Oct. 27, 1876. In reward for his services Captain Nares was appointed a K.C.B. (Dec. 1). He was afterwards again placed in command of the *Alert*, which sailed from Portsmouth Sept. 24, 1878, for a two years' survey of the South Pacific. He is the author of "The Naval Cadet's Guide, or Seaman's Companion; containing complete Illustrations of all the Standing Riggings, the Knots in Use, &c.," 1860, afterwards published under the title of "Seamanship," 2nd edit., 1862; 3rd edit., 1865; 4th edit., 1868; "Reports on Ocean Soundings and Temperature" [in the *Challenger*], printed by direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, 6 parts, 1874-5; "The Official Report of the Arctic Expedition," 1876; and "Narrative of a Voyage to the Polar Sea during 1875-6 in H.M. ships *Alert* and *Discovery*," 2 vols., 1878. He married, in 1858, Mary, daughter of the late Mr. W. G. Grant, of Portsmouth.

NASR-ED-DEEN, Chah en Char (King of Kings), K.G., Shah of Persia, son of the late Mehemet Shah, by Queen Velliat, of the Kadjar tribe, and grandson of Abbaz Mirza, born April 4, 1829, was called to the throne Sept. 10, 1848. The Shah is well versed in Persian and Turkish, is acquainted with history, and has travelled in Europe. At the beginning of the war between Russia and Turkey in 1853, he declared his neutrality, but shortly before its close, entered into a treaty with Russia. In the following year, in consequence of the occupation of Herat by Persian troops, the Government of India declared war against him (Nov. 1, 1856). After a few months of hostilities, during which General Outram captured Kurrach, Bushire, and other places, a treaty of peace was signed in Paris by Lord Cowley and the Persian ambassador, in which ample satisfaction was given to England. Subsequently the Shah had wars with several neighbouring states, and was successful in an expedition against the Turcomans. Of late years he has acted in the most friendly manner towards England, and in 1866 a treaty for establishing telegraphic communication between Europe and India through Persia was signed at Teheran. The Shah's visit to Europe in 1873 is a strong argument as to the moderation and popularity of his rule, for although he was absent from his kingdom from May 12 till Sept. 6, not one breath of sedition disturbed the political calm that reigned there. In four months the Shah crossed the Caspian to Astrakhan, ascended the Volga, visited Moscow and St. Petersburg, crossed by rail to Berlin and Cologne, ascended by rail to Wiesbaden and Frankfort, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, and Baden, turned northward to Biberich, descended the Rhine to Bonn, took the rail to Spa, went on to Brussels, crossed from Ostend to Dover, visited London, Portsmouth, Liverpool, Trentham, Manchester, Windsor, Woolwich, and Richmond; crossed to Cherbourg, visited Paris, Geneva, Turin, Milan, and Verona; crossed the Brenner to Salzburg and Vienna, returned to Italy, crossed from Brindisi to Constantinople, and from Constantinople to Poti, took rail to Tiflis and carriage to Bákú, and thence returned by steamer to Enzeli, the Persian port at which His Majesty had first embarked in May. During this journey the Shah kept a diary, which, on his return, was published in the original Persian. A verbatim English translation, by Mr. J. W. Redhouse, appeared in London in 1874. The Shah has since paid a visit to Russia, entering the capital of that country in state, May 23, 1878. The "Diary kept by His Majesty the Shah of Persia during his Journey to Europe in 1878, translated from the Persian by Albert Schindler and Baron Louis de Norman," was published in London in 1879. The Shah made a second tour of Europe in 1889. He has five sons and thirteen daughters. Not the eldest, but the second son, who was born March 5, 1853, and is named Muzaffer ed Deen Mirza, is heir presumptive.

NASSAU (Duke of), Adolphus William Charles Augustus Frederick, born July 24, 1817, assumed the sovereignty Aug. 20, 1839. A constitutional government had existed for many years before his accession to the throne, the nation being represented not in Chambers elected by popular suffrage, but by the states of the dukedom. In 1848, a new constitution, upon a more liberal basis, was proclaimed; the Duke declared his intention of governing in a constitutional manner, and for a time the experiment promised to succeed. The Duke was one of the sovereigns who joined the union of German States under the presidency of the King of Prussia, formed after the failure of the Frankfort constitution. This union was soon dissolved, and the Duke joined the Austrian party in 1850, and voted with it in the Diet. The constitution was annulled in Nov. 1851. This state was joined to Prussia by decree, Sept. 20, 1866, and the Prussians took possession Oct. 8. On the death of the King of the Netherlands he became Grand Duke of Luxemburg (*q.v.*). He married, in 1844, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia; she died Jan. 28, 1845; and he took, as his second wife, April 23, 1851, Adelaide Marie, daughter of Prince Frederick, of Anhalt-Dessau, by whom he has two children.

NAST, Thomas, was born at Landau in Bavaria, on Sept. 27, 1840. He went to America with his parents in 1846, his father, a musician in the Bavarian Army, being kindly advised to leave Germany, as his opinions were too radical for the times. Young Thomas soon exhibited a preference for an artistic career, and at an early age, with very little instruction, began to furnish acceptable sketches for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, and other periodicals. He was sent to England in 1860, to make illustrations of the celebrated international prize fight between Heenan and Sayres for the *New York Illustrated News*. That finished, he joined General Medici in the famous campaign in which Garibaldi freed Sicily and Naples, and created the united kingdom of Italy. While in Italy he furnished sketches for various English, French and American papers. Returning to America in Feb., 1861, just before the breaking out of the civil war, it was then that he found the material for his genius, which gave him his national reputation, as the patriotic artist of the war. Burning with the enthusiasm of the time, he gave forth from week to week those powerful emblematic pictures which roused the citizen and cheered the soldier. Mr. Lincoln placed a high value upon this series of truly national works; and many members of Congress, and many brave soldiers testified to the artist in the strongest language their sense of the value of his efforts. It was during the period of corruption, which always follows a war, that he made his best remembered hits against the Tammany Ring, and its ally, the Roman Catholic Church. He waged most brilliant and effective warfare upon Tweed and his associates. The fertility of invention displayed week after week, for months at a time, followed finally by the explosion of the Tammany Ring, earned for him the title of, "The Destroyer of Tammany." He possesses in a remarkable degree the faculty of throwing individuality into articles of apparel and personal effects. In many of his pictures he would merely indicate the personality in that way; and it would be immediately recognized. Oakey Hall's eye glasses, Horace Greeley's hat and coat, the tag attached to the tail of Greeley's coat for Gratz Brown, the dollar mark for Tweed's face; and many other symbols, as well as the Republican Elephant and Democratic Tiger, were made to express volumes. In his record, as a poignant castigator of wrongdoers, he has no equal; insensible to threats and bribes alike, he never flinches and shows no mercy. Most sincere in purpose, he has always been a champion of right, an exposer of humbug and an exponent of the sentiment of the people. He is now regarded as the father of American caricature, and it is generally conceded that to him is due the development of this branch of art there. He has also found time to illustrate a number of books, make designs for panoramas, as well as to paint one completely, his unflagging industry being only equalled by the fecundity of his imagination. In 1866 he painted over sixty caricatures, in distemper, of the notables of the day, to be used as decorations for the opera ball given in the Academy of Music, New York, which was a very novel affair at that time. In 1873 he made his first appearance as a lecturer, illustrating in the presence of the audience. He began with crayon sketches and advanced by degrees to oil paintings, possessing wonderful dexterity of execution. He has since lectured in 1885 and 1888. He has also executed a number of oil paintings, the largest of which is now in the possession of the Seventh Regiment of New York, and hangs in the Colonel's room, in their armoury. It represents the departure of the regiment for the war, April 19, 1861. His home is at Morrestown, New Jersey, and a visitor there may see two handsome silver testimonials: one, a graceful vase, bears the inscription, that some "Members of the Union League Club of New York unite in presenting to Thomas Nast this token of their admiration of his genius, and of his ardent devotion of that genius to the preservation of his country from the schemes of rebellion. 1869." The other, in the form of an army canteen, reads, "Presented to Thomas Nast by his friends in the Army and Navy of the United States, in recognition of the patriotic use he has made of his rare abilities as the artist of the people. 1879."

NATALIE, Queen of Servia, is the daughter of Pierre Ivanovitch Kechko, and was born May 2, 1859, and married at Belgrade to Milan I., ex-King of Servia, Oct. 17, 1875; and was divorced from him in Oct. 1888. Her son, Alexander I., who was born at Belgrade Aug. 14, 1876, is now king; but Servia is governed by a Regency composed of Ristitch, Belimarkovitch, and Protitch. The validity of the divorce of the Queen, as conducted by the aged Metropolitan Theodosius alone, at the request of the king, is disputed by Her Majesty; and in reply to a letter addressed by her to the Metropolitan Michael, she received a letter signed, not only by him, but also by two members of the Synod, stating that the decree of the Metropolitan Theodosius is null and void, having been granted without consultation with the Synod, and without the Queen having been heard in her own defence. Therefore there can be no doubt that the Queen's divorce was illegal. It was granted by an aged prelate who was almost in his dotage, as it has since transpired, and who has now retired into a monastery. It was contrary to the ecclesiastical law of the land, which alone has jurisdiction in Servia over divorce cases, and it has been declared invalid by the Holy Synod. Queen Natalie must therefore be regarded by all mankind, outside the small ring of Servian office-holders, as being King Milan's lawful wife.

NAVARRO, Madame Antonio, *née* **Mary Antoinette Anderson,** an American actress, was born at Sacramento, California, July 28, 1859. Her parents moved to Kentucky when she was only six months old, and her home was at Louisville in that State until she went on the stage in her seventeenth year. Her first representation was as *Juliet*, Nov. 27, 1875, which met with a marked success. After travelling for a few years in the South and West she made her appearance before Eastern audiences in the large seaboard cities in 1880, where she was as warmly received as she had previously been in smaller places. Her career from the first was one of unchecked prosperity, and few actors have met with more popular favour than has Miss Anderson. Her first visit to England (1879) was for pleasure only, but on her return (1884-5) she played at the Lyceum Theatre, during Mr. Irving's absence in America. It was during this second visit that the Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon was opened by Miss Anderson as *Rosamond* in "As You Like It," and her portrait in that character forms one of the panels in the theatre. Her principal parts have been *Juliet*, *Bianca* (in "Fazio"), *Julia* (in "The Hunchback"), *Evadne*, *Meg Merrilies*, *Pauline* (in "Lady of Lyons"), *Galatea*, *Clarice* (in "Comedy and Tragedy"), *Parthenia* and *Rosamond*. From 1885 to 1889 she had many engagements both in Great Britain and in America, but a prolonged illness during 1889 compelled a temporary retirement from the stage, and early in 1890 she announced her withdrawal from the dramatic profession; shortly afterwards she was married in London to M. Antonio Navarro de Viana, a citizen of New York.

NEMOURS, Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans, Duc de, one of the Orleans princes, is the second son of King Louis Philippe, and was born in Paris, Oct. 25, 1814. He received his education in the Collège Henri IV., and was still a child when Charles X., in accordance with ancient custom, appointed him colonel of the first regiment of Chasseurs de Cheval, at the head of which he made his entry into Paris, Aug. 3, 1830. In Feb., 1831, he was elected King of the Belgians, but his royal father declined, on his behalf, this offer of the National Congress, as he did also at a later period a similar offer of the throne of Greece. Subsequently the Duc de Nemours served with distinction in the two Belgian campaigns, and in Algeria, being in 1837 promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General. The premature decease of his elder brother, the Duc d'Orléans (July 13, 1842), placed the Duc de Nemours in a position of great importance. Contrary to the traditions of the old monarchy, which were in favour of the mother of the heir presumptive being declared Regent, a bill was introduced, conferring the regency on the Duc de Nemours, and carried in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 216 votes, and afterwards in the Peers by 163 to 14 votes. Public opinion, however, did not appear to ratify this law, which the general apprehension of danger caused to be abandoned in 1848. After the revolution of February the Duc de Nemours quitted France, and joined the other members of the exiled family at Claremont; and he did not return to his native country until after the downfall of the empire in 1870. He married, April 27, 1840, Victoire-Auguste-Antoinette, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (born Feb. 14, 1822; died Nov. 10, 1857), by whom he had issue two sons, Prince Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston d'Orléans, comte d'Eu (*q.v.*, p. 303); and Prince Ferdinand Philippe Marie d'Orléans, duc d'Alençon, born July 12, 1844; and two daughters, the eldest of whom, the Princess Marguerite Adelaide Marie d'Orléans, born Feb. 16, 1846, was married at Chantilly to Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, Jan. 15, 1872.

NÉRUDA, Madame Norman. *See* HALLÉ, LADY.

NETHERLANDS, Queen of. *See* EMMA, QUEEN REGENT.

NETTLESHIP, Professor Henry, was born at Kettering in Northamptonshire, May 5, 1839, and educated first at private schools, and afterwards at the Cathedral School, Durham, and at Charterhouse. He gained a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1858, the Hertford University in 1859, and the Gaisford Prize for Greek Prose, 1861. In the same year he was elected Fellow of Lincoln, and in 1862 gained the Chancellor's Latin Essay Prize. From 1868 to 1873 he was Assistant Master at Harrow. In 1873 he was appointed Fellow and Tutor of Corpus, and Classical Lecturer at Christ Church, Oxford, which appointments he resigned on being made Corpus Professor of Latin Literature in the University of Oxford, 1878. Professor Nettleship has published and edited a large number of works on classical subjects, amongst which are a Commentary on Æneid x. and xii. in Conington's "Virgil," a revised edition of Conington's "Virgil," "Lectures and Essays on Subjects connected with Latin Literature and Scholarship," 1885; "Contributions to Latin Lexicography," 1889; and other pamphlets, essays, &c. In 1870 Professor Nettleship married the eldest daughter of Rev. T. H. Steel, his colleague at Harrow.

NEVILLE, Henry, born at Manchester, became an actor at an early age, and played in the provinces before coming to London, where he appeared as Percy Ardent in Boucicault's "Irish Heiress" at the Lyceum Theatre in Oct., 1860. He played for a short season at the Operetta House in Edinburgh before appearing at the Olympic as the hero in "Jack of all Trades," and as Brierly in "The Ticket of Leave Man," which was produced in May, 1863, and played for 418 nights without intermission. After his engagement at the Olympic, having performed in the "Yellow Passport," written by himself, Mr. Neville went to the Adelphi, where he played in "Lost in London," "Dora," and "Put yourself in his place." He also shared honours with Mr. Fechter in "No Thoroughfare." He then joined the Vaudeville company under the management of Messrs. James and Thorne, and remained there during the memorable runs of "London Assurance" (360 nights), "School for Scandal," (400 nights, and a later revival of 350 nights), "Rivals" (over 300 nights), and "Money" over 260 nights. Subsequently he went back to the Olympic Theatre, not only as actor, but also as lessee and manager. Mr. Neville has also published a work entitled "The Stage, its Past and Present, in relation to Fine Art," and contributed several stories to London serials.

NEWBOLT, Dr. William Charles Edmund, Canon of St. Paul's in succession to the late Dr. Liddon, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, of which college he was a scholar. He took his degree with honours in classics in the year 1867 and was ordained the next year. After holding for two years a curacy at Wantage, he was vicar of Dymock, Gloucestershire, from 1870 to 1877, when he was transferred to Malvern Link. In 1887 he was appointed Principal of Ely Theological College, and at the same time Honorary Canon of the diocese. He is the author of "Counsels of Faith and Practice," 1883. He was appointed Canon of St. Paul's in 1890.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Bishop of. *See* WILBERFORCE, ERNEST ROLAND.

NEWCOMB, Simon, LL.D., was born at Wallace, Nova Scotia, March 12, 1835. While a youth he went to the United States, and was for several years engaged as a teacher. In 1857 he was employed on the computations for the "American Nautical Almanac." In 1858 he began original investigations in astronomy, and in 1861 was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy, and stationed at the Naval Observatory. He negotiated the contract for the great 26-inch telescope and supervised its construction. He was made Secretary of the Commission created by Congress in 1871 to observe the transit of Venus (Dec. 9, 1874). In 1872 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society, and in 1874 received its Gold Medal for his tables of Neptune and Uranus. In the same year he was chosen a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France; and in 1875 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics from the University of Leyden. In 1878 the Haarlem Society of Sciences awarded its biennial Medal to Dr. Newcomb. He went to the Cape of Good Hope to observe the transit of Venus on Dec. 6, 1882. He is now Superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac," and in that capacity has instituted a series of researches on the motions of the planets which are published from time to time as "Astronomical Papers of the American Ephemeris." Among his other published works are: "On the Secular Variations, &c., of the Asteroids," 1860; "Investigation of the Distance of the Sun," 1867; "On the Action of the Planets on the Moon," 1871; "Tables of the Planet Neptune," 1865; "Tables of Uranus," 1873; "Integrals of Planetary Motion," 1874; "Researches on the Motion of the Moon," 1878; "Popular Astronomy," 1878; "A Course of Mathematics for Schools and Colleges," 1881-87; and "Principles of Political Economy," 1886.

NEWDIGATE-NEWDEGATE, Lieut.-General Edward, C.B., was born June 15, 1825, at Astley Castle, Warwickshire, and is the son of Francis Newdigate, Esq., and Lady Barbara, daughter of the third Earl of Dartmouth, and was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He held a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, May 29, 1842; Lieutenant, April 14, 1846; Captain, April 30, 1852; Brevet-Major, Nov. 2, 1855; Major R. B., Sept. 1, 1857; Lieut.-Colonel, April 30, 1861; Colonel, Oct. 23, 1867; Major-General, Oct. 1, 1877; Lieut.-General, April 15, 1887. His principal appointments having been: Brigade Major, Aldershot, Aug. 11, 1856, to July 31, 1857; Particular Service, Canada, Dec. 13, 1861, to June 29, 1862; A. A. G., Aldershot, Sept. 1, 1865, to Sept. 30, 1870; Brigade-General, Chatham, Jan. 21, 1878, to Feb. 17, 1879; Major-General, South Africa, April 8, 1879, to Sept., 1879; Major-General, S. E. District, April 1, 1880, to March 31, 1885; Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas, Oct. 29, 1888. He has been in the following war services: Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, including battles of Alma and Inkerman (wounded), and siege of Sebastopol (Medal with three clasps, Brevet of Major, and Knight of the Legion of Honour, fifth class of the Medjidieh, and Turkish Medal); Zulu War, 1879; Battle of Ulundi (Medal with clasp, and C.B.). He married, in 1858, Anne Emily, second daughter of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln, and Lady Caroline, daughter of fourth Earl of Albemarle, and succeeded to the Arbury and Astley Estates in Warwickshire, and Harefield in Middlesex, on the death of his cousin, the Right Hon. Charles Newdigate-Newdegate in April, 1887. In accordance with the will of the above he took the additional surname of Newdegate by royal licence in 1888. Lieut.-General Newdigate-Newdegate is a J.P. for Warwickshire.

NEWMAN, Professor Francis William, son of John Newman, a member of the banking firm of Ramsbottom, Newman & Co., and younger brother of Cardinal Newman, born in London in 1805, was educated at a private school at Ealing, and at Worcester College, Oxford, where he obtained a double first-class in classics and mathematics in 1826. In the same year he was elected Fellow of Balliol. He gave up the idea of taking orders, and resigned his fellowship in 1830 from conscientious scruples on the subject of infant baptism. He then went to Bagdad with the object of assisting the late Mr. Antony Norris Greves in a Christian mission, but his further studies convinced him that he could not conscientiously undertake the work, and in 1833 he returned to England and became classical tutor in Bristol College. In 1840 he accepted the post of Classical Professor at Manchester, and in 1846 became Latin Professor at University College, London, which post he resigned in 1863. He has published a number of works on religious subjects, of which the best known are "The Soul; its Sorrows and its Aspirations," 1849; "Phases of Faith;" "Theism Doctrinal and Practical," 1858. Professor Newman has long since ceased to call himself a Christian, but defines his own aim as "that of saving all that is spiritual, pure and merciful in Christianity amid the wreck which Erudition has made of its Mythology." Professor Newman has also published works on political economy and history, classics, and Oriental languages. Professor Newman has never forgotten his old academical studies, Greek, Latin, and Mathematical. To these topics he has superadded Modern Arabic, which led him further into the modern Zouave, and back into the ancient Numidian, Mauritian, and Gaetulian languages. He is also an ample writer on Hebrew and Christian Theism, and on ethical politics. He has published also many fugitive pieces, in four solid octavos, under the general title of "Miscellanies." Vol. i. is chiefly Addresses, Academical and Historical; vol. ii. is Moral and Religious; vol. iii. is on Political Reforms; vol. iv. is on Political Economy. A fifth volume is to come if his life be spared. Besides these, he has put forth two small volumes of mathematical tracts, well charged with numerical tables, and an ample Treatise on Elliptic Integrals, of which a significant part appeared in the *Dublin and Cambridge Magazine* forty years earlier, on the *Third* Elliptic Integral. The following is a list of Professor Newman's principal works:—"On the Relations of Free Knowledge to Moral Sentiment," 1847; "A Reply to the 'Eclipse of Faith,'" 1853; "The Odes of Horace," 1853, 2nd edit. 1876; "Theism, Doctrinal and Practical," 1858; "Relations of Professional to Liberal Knowledge," 1859; "The Moral Influence of Law," 1860; "Homeric Translation in Theory and Practice," 1861; "Hiawatha: rendered into Latin," 1862; "The Soul: its Sorrows and its Aspirations," 1863; "A Discourse against Hero-making in Religion," 1864; "A History of the Hebrew Monarchy," 1865; "Phases of Faith," 1865; "A Handbook of Modern Arabic," 1866; "Forms of Government," 1867; "Translations of English Poetry into Latin Verse," and "The Text of the Iguvine Inscriptions," 1868; "Miscellanies," 1869, vol. ii., 1887; "Orthoëpy," 1869; "The Iliad of Homer," "A Dictionary of Modern Arabic," and "Europe of the Near Future," 1871; "Hebrew Theism," 1874; "Religion not History," 1877; "Morning Prayers in the Household of a Believer in God," 1878; "Reorganization of English Institutions," 1880; "What is Christianity without Christ?" 1881; "Libyan Vocabulary," 1882; "A Christian Commonwealth," and "Essays on Diet," 1883; "Christianity in its Cradle," "Comments on the Text of Æschylus," and "Rebilius Cruso," 1884; "Life after Death," 1886; "Reminiscences of Two Exiles and Two Wars," 1888. Professor Newman's most recent work is a memoir of the early years of his brother, the late Cardinal Newman. He has always taken a keen interest in politics, but adheres to no party. He is an ardent advocate of the triple abstinence from alcohol, tobacco, and flesh meats.

NEWTON, Professor Alfred, M.A., F.R.S., born at Geneva, June 11, 1829, is the fifth son of William Newton, of Elveden (formerly M.P. for Ipswich, and Lieut.-Colonel of West Suffolk Militia), by Eliza, daughter of Richard Slater Milnes, of Fryston (formerly M.P. for York). He entered Magdalene College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1852, being afterwards chosen Travelling Fellow of that College, in which capacity he visited Lapland, Iceland, the West Indies, North America, and other countries. In 1864 he accompanied Sir Edward Birkbeck to Spitsbergen, and was elected by the University of Cambridge to the Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy on its establishment in 1866. In 1877 he was re-elected Fellow of Magdalene College. Prof. Newton has published "The Zoology of Ancient Europe," 1862; "Ootheca Wolleyana," 1864; and edited "The Ibis," second series; "Zoological Record," 1871-73; and the 4th edit. of "Yarrell's British Birds." He is the author of "Zoology," published by the S.P.C.K., of numerous papers in publications of the Zoological, Linnean, Royal, and other learned societies, as also of many contributions to scientific journals, and to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 9th edit. He was President in 1888, and has been many times Vice-President of Section D. of the British Association, and is Vice-President of the Royal and Zoological Societies, and of the Marine Biological Association, and is Honorary or Corresponding Member of various foreign and colonial societies.

NEWTON, Professor Charles Thomas, C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Ph.D., son of the Rev. N. D. H. Newton, Vicar of Bredwardine, Herefordshire, born in 1816, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a faculty student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1837, taking second-class honours, and M.A. in 1840. In May, 1840, he was appointed one of the assistants in the department of Antiquities at the British Museum, which post he held until 1852, when, being anxious to rescue from oblivion some of the ancient sculptures on the coasts of Asia Minor and in the islands of the Ægean, he obtained the appointment of Vice-Consul at Mitylene. After having spent several years in exploring the Archipelago, he discovered at Budrum (the ancient Halicarnassus) the site of the Mausoleum erected by Artemisia, and carried on extensive excavations at Cnidus and at Branchidæ, between Oct., 1856, and April, 1859. The results of his discoveries consist of a fine collection of sculptures from the Mausoleum and other places, deposited in the British Museum, which is indebted to Mr. Newton for a very interesting collection of Greek inscriptions, vases, coins, and other antiquities, acquired in Asia Minor and the Archipelago, by purchase or in the course of excavation. In May, 1860, he was appointed British Consul in Rome; in 1861 Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum; and in 1880 Professor of Archæology at University College, London. Professor Newton was elected an honorary fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, Nov. 27, 1874. He was made an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1875; a Companion of the Bath in the same year; and an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge in 1879. He is also a member of the Roman Accademia dei Lincei; a corresponding member of the French Institute; has received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of Strasburg; and holds the honorary post of Antiquary to the Royal Academy. Prof. Newton has published "Notes on the Sculptures at Wilton House," printed for private circulation, 1849; "A History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidæ," 2 vols., 1862, &c.; "Travels and Discoveries in the Levant," 2 vols., 1865; a description of the Castellani Collection, 1874; "A Guide to the Blacas Collection of Antiquities;" "Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities," and "Essays on Art and Archæology," 1880. He has also translated from the German "Panofka's Manners and Customs of the Greeks," 1849; and edited "The Collection of Ancient Greek Inscriptions in the British Museum." Professor Newton resigned his position as Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum at the end of 1885, and was succeeded by Mr. A. S. Murray. His wife, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Severn, was a celebrated artist. She died Jan. 2, 1866.

NEWTON, General John, American soldier, was born at Norfolk, Aug. 24, 1823, and graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1842. Until the outbreak of the Civil War he was principally occupied in the construction of fortifications on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. In Aug., 1861, he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and given command of a brigade in the defences of Washington. He led his brigade in many engagements until 1862, when a division was given him. He was promoted to a Major-Generalship of Volunteers in 1863. At Gettysburg he succeeded to the command of a corps, which he retained until the reorganisation of the army in March, 1864, when he was transferred to the West, and led a division in the campaign which ended in the capture of Atlanta (Sept., 1864). From 1864, until mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866, he was in charge of various districts in Florida. He then returned to his engineering corps as a Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet Major-General) in the regular army, and was subsequently engaged in various important engineering duties in the neighbourhood of New York, principally in removing obstructions in the channel at Hell Gate and Flood Rock. In 1876 he became a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and in 1884 an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 1879 he was made a Colonel, and in 1884 a Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers. Having reached the retiring age in 1886, he left the army, and in the following year was made Commissioner of Public Works in New York City. This position he resigned in 1888 to accept the Presidency of the Panama Railroad Co.

NICHOL, Professor John, LL.D., only son of J. P. Nichol, late Professor of Astronomy, was born at Montrose, Forfarshire, Sept. 8, 1833, and educated in the University of Glasgow (1848-55), and at Balliol College, Oxford (1855-59). He graduated B.A. at Oxford, with first-class in classics and philosophy (and honours in mathematics) in 1869, but did not proceed to the degree of M.A. until 1874, after the abolition of the tests. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews, Feb. 25, 1873. In 1861 he was appointed, by the Crown, Professor of English Literature in the University of Glasgow. He resigned his chair in 1889. In addition to teaching at the university, Dr. Nichol has been much engaged as a private tutor at Oxford, and in lecturing, especially to ladies' classes, in various parts of Scotland and England. He has taken some part in political and other controversies, as an advocate of the North in the American Civil War, of Secular Education, and of Broad Church theology. Dr. Nichol is the author of the following works: "Fragments of Criticism," a volume of essays, 1860; "Hannibal," a classical drama, 1872; "Tables of European Literature and History, A.D. 200-1876," published in 1876 (the 5th edition, carried down to date appeared in 1888); "Tables of Ancient Literature and History," 1877; "English Composition," a literature primer, 1879; "Questions on English Composition," 1890; "Byron" (English Men of Letters Series), 1880; "The Death of Themistocles, and other Poems," 1881; "Robert Burns, a Sketch of his Career and Genius," and "American Literature, an Historical Review," 1882; and two volumes on "Lord Bacon's Life and Philosophy," for Black's series of "Philosophical Writers," 1887-89. He has also written numerous essays for the *Westminster, North British*, and other reviews; articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" and several pamphlets on educational questions.

NICHOLAS I., the Hospodar of Montenegro, was born Oct. 7, 1841; was educated at Trieste and in Paris; and succeeded his uncle, who had been assassinated, Aug. 25, 1860.

NICHOLAS (Grand Duke) Nicolaievitch, third son of the Czar Nicholas I., and brother of the Czar Alexander II., was born July 27 (Aug. 8), 1831. Being destined for a military career, he received a suitable education, and entered into active service at the age of sixteen. The Grand Duke spent a few days in Sebastopol, when that fortress was besieged in 1855; he was attached for a period of two years to the general staff of the army of the Caucasus, and in that capacity he was present at several skirmishes with the Tcherkesses. Nominated a General and Inspector-General of Engineers, he commanded-in-chief all the army, having General Todleben as his assistant. He was also appointed Commander of the Royal Body Guard, and President of the chief commission for the organisation and instruction of the troops. In the war against Turkey he received the command-in-chief of the army of the Danube, which, after a council of war held some days previous at Kicheneff, invaded Roumania, April 24, 1877. The Grand Duke himself arrived at Bucharest on the 25th of May, and was received at the railway station, with great ceremony, by the reigning Prince Charles I., and the Metropolitan. In April, 1878, he resigned the command-in-chief of the Russian army before Constantinople, and was succeeded by General Todleben. At the conclusion of the great military manœuvres in Volhynia in the autumn of 1890 he suddenly lost his reason, and has since been living in seclusion on his estate in the Crimea; however, in the spring of 1891, he had in a great measure recovered. He married, Feb. 6, 1856, the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Peter of Oldenburg (she was born June 2, 1838), and has two sons.

NICHOLLS, Henry Alfred Alford, M.D., F.L.S., was born in London on Sept. 27, 1851; studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and at the University of Aberdeen, where he graduated with honours as Master in Surgery, and Bachelor of Medicine in 1873. In the same year he gained the Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, since which time he has resided in Dominica, W. I., as Government Medical Officer. Here Dr. Nicholls has for a number of years carried on investigations into the nature of the disease known as Yaws. His articles on this malady in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, and his *Official Reports* as the Medical Superintendent of the Dominica Yaws Hospitals, have made him the chief authority on the subject. He has established a reputation as a naturalist, and has published some treatises on tropical agriculture. In 1888 he gained the premium of £100 offered by the Government of Jamaica for the best text-book on tropical agriculture for the use of the schools and colleges of that colony. He is a Fellow of the Linnean Society, a Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London, of the New York Academy of Sciences, and of the Chamber of Agriculture of the French Colony of Guadeloupe, and he is also an Honorary Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of British Guiana.

NICHOLSON, Sir Charles, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., born 1808, was educated in Edinburgh, where he graduated as M.D. in 1833. He became a resident in New South Wales in 1834, and was one of the original representative members for Port Phillip (now the Colony of Victoria) in the first Legislative Council established in New South Wales in 1843, of which body he became Chairman of Committees, and subsequently Speaker from 1846 to 1856. He filled the post of Vice-Provost, and subsequently that of Chancellor of the University of Sydney, and received the honour of Knighthood in 1852, and that of Baronet in 1859. He received also the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and that of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge. He is the author of various official papers and reports connected with Colonial, Economic, and Educational affairs, and has also written articles in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature" (of which he is Vice-President), containing an account of exploration in Upper Egypt, and at Memphis, with descriptions of remains of "Disk Worshippers," now deposited in the Museum of the University of Sydney.

NICHOLSON, Professor Henry Alleyne, M.D., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S., was born at Penrith, Cumberland, Sept. 11, 1844, and educated at the Universities of Göttingen and Edinburgh. He was Baxter Scholar in Natural Science (1866), Ettles Scholar in Medicine, and Gold Medallist of the University of Edinburgh (1867). He was appointed Lecturer on Natural History in the Medical School of Edinburgh in 1869; Professor of Natural History and Botany in the University of Toronto in 1871; Professor of Biology and Physiology in the University of Durham (College of Physical Science, Newcastle) in 1874; Professor of Natural History in the University of St. Andrews in 1875; and Swiney Lecturer on Geology to the British Museum in 1877. In 1882 he was appointed Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen, which appointment he now holds. In 1889 he was re-appointed Swiney Lecturer on Geology to the British Museum. He is the author of original scientific works, principally geological and palæontological, comprising "Essay on the Geology of Cumberland and Westmoreland," 1866; "Monograph of the British Graptolitidæ," 1872; "Reports on the Palæontology of the Province of Ontario," 1874-75; "Report on the Fossil Corals of the State of Ohio," 1875; "The Structure and Affinities of the Tabulate Corals of the Palæozoic Period," 1879; "The Structure and Affinities of the Genus Monticulipora," 1881; "Monograph of the British Stromatoporoids" (Palæontographical Society); and numerous memoirs in various scientific publications. He is also the author of various educational works, such as "Manual of Zoology" (7th ed.); "Manual of Palæontology" (3rd ed.); "Introduction to the Study of Biology;" and "Ancient Life-History of the Earth.

NICOL, Erskine, Hon. A.R.A., was born at Leith, Scotland, in 1825, and received his art-education in the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, under Sir William Allan and Mr. Thomas Duncan. In 1846 he went to reside in Ireland, where he remained three or four years. It was this residence in the sister isle which decided the painter's choice of his peculiar field of representation, for most of his subsequent pictures have been Irish in subject. From Ireland he returned to Edinburgh, and after exhibiting for some time, he was ultimately elected a member of the Royal Scottish Academy. In 1862 he settled in London, and after that date contributed regularly to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, of which body he was elected an Associate in June, 1866. His principal pictures are "Notice to Quit," 1862; "Renewal of the Lease Refused," 1863; "Among the Old Masters," and "Waiting for the Train," 1864; "A Deputation," 1865; "Both Puzzled," "Paying the Rent," and "Missed It," 1866; "A Country Booking-Office," and "Kiss an' make it up," 1867; "A China Merchant," and "Waiting at the Cross-roads," 1868; "A Disputed Boundary," 1869; "How it was she was delayed," "On the Look-Out," "The Fisher's Knot," and "The Children's Fairing," 1871; "His Bá-bees," "The Play Hour," and "Bothered," 1872; "Pro Bono Publico," "Steady, Johnnie," and "Past Work," 1873; "A Dander after the Rain," and "When there's nothing else to do," 1874; "The New Vintage," "Always Tell the Truth," and "The Sabbath Day," 1875; "A Storm at Sea," and "Looking out for a Safe Investment," 1876; "His Legal Adviser," and "Unwillingly to School," 1877; "A Colorado Beetle," "The Lonely Tenant of the Glen," "Under a Cloud," and "The Missing Boat," 1878; and "Interviewing their Member," 1879. Mr. Nicol entered on the Retired List of the Royal Academy in 1885, on account of ill-health.

NICOLINI, Signora, *née* **Adelina Maria Clorinda Patti,** a popular operatic singer, daughter of Salvatori Patti, is of Italian extraction, and was born in Madrid, April 9, 1843. After a course of professional training under her brother-in-law, Maurice Strakosch, she appeared at New

York, Nov. 24, 1859, and reports of her fame reached these shores, where a much more brilliant success awaited her. She made her first appearance in London at the Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, in the part of Amina, in "La Sonnambula," May 14, 1861, and so favourable was the impression created, that she became at once the prime favourite of the day. To Amina succeeded her equally successful performance of Lucia, in Donizetti's opera, but she gave still greater reason for approbation by her representation of Violetta in the rather questionable opera of "La Traviata," to which she imparted a purity with which it had never before been invested. Her Zerlina was also much admired, while in Martha, she displayed so original a vein of arch-comedy as to give an unwonted interest to the performance. Mdlle. Patti, with laudable ambition, attempted, in the summer of 1863, the difficult part of Ninetta, in "La Gazza Ladra," and her spirited rendering of the character fully sustained her high reputation, both as Norina, in "Don Pasquale," and as Adina, in "L'Elisire d'Amore." Undaunted by the success of rival celebrities who had preceded her, she, in 1864, took the part of Margherita, in Gounod's "Faust," and her performance was pronounced by some critics to be superior to that of every other representative of the character. She achieved a fresh success in the part of Juliet, in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," which proved the great attraction of the operatic season of 1867. Mdlle. Patti has been equally successful on the Continent of Europe. In the early part of 1870 she visited Russia, where she met with an enthusiastic welcome, receiving from the Emperor Alexander the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court. Early in 1888 Madame Patti accepted an engagement to sing in the Argentine Republic. Her tour through that State was the most successful she had ever made. The total receipts for her 24 entertainments were £70,000; of which she received more than half. In May, 1868, she was married, at the Roman Catholic Church, Clapham, to M. Louis Sébastien Henri de Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, from whom she was afterwards divorced. In 1886 she was married, in Wales, to Signor Nicolini.

NIGHTINGALE, Florence, a lady whose name has been rendered illustrious by her philanthropic efforts to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers in the Crimean War, is younger daughter of Mr. William E. Nightingale, of Embley Park, Hampshire, and Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, and was born at Florence in May, 1820. She enjoyed all the advantages which fall to the lot of the children of the affluent and refined; and her command of different languages and other branches of a truly "liberal education" stood her in good stead in her after career. It was not long before her philanthropic instincts, exercised among the poorer neighbours of her English home, led her to the systematic study of the ameliorative treatment of physical and moral distress. Not satisfied with studying the working of English schools, hospitals, and reformatory institutions, she examined similar institutions abroad in the same spirit, and in 1851 spent some months in an institution of Protestant Sisters of Mercy at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine. Before long an opportunity presented itself for applying the practical lessons she there learned, for having heard that the Governesses' Sanitarium, in Harley Street, languished for the want of supervision and support, she generously devoted both her personal energies and private means to its restoration and thorough organization. This work had scarcely been accomplished, when, before Miss Nightingale had time to recover her over-taxed strength, new demands were made upon her spirit of self-sacrifice. The inefficiency and mismanagement of our military hospitals in the Crimea led to an outburst of public feeling. Various plans of help were suggested, the most popular of which was the sending forth a select band of ladies. At the request of the late Lord Herbert, then Secretary of War (whose letter crossed one from Miss Nightingale, offering to go), she undertook the organization and conduct of this body. No eulogy can do justice to the talent, energy, and devotion she constantly displayed in her self-imposed task. By instituting order where confusion had before reigned, and by affording care and consolation, she alleviated the sufferings of all, saved the lives of many, and earned the blessings of the sick and wounded, as well as the gratitude of her country. A testimonial fund amounting to fifty thousand pounds, subscribed by the public in recognition of her noble services, was at her special request devoted to the formation of an institution for the training of nurses, now carried out at St. Thomas's Hospital, in the "Nightingale Home." Her writings are intended to disseminate practical knowledge on the subject in which she is so well versed. "Notes on Hospitals," a valuable work which had a very large circulation, appeared in 1859; "Notes on Nursing," of which nearly a hundred thousand copies have been sold, was published in 1860; and "Observations on the Sanitary State of the Army in India," in 1863. It is understood that, at the request of the War Office, she drew up a very voluminous confidential report on the working of the army medical department in the Crimea, and she has a further claim on the gratitude of her countrymen for the active interest she has displayed in the Volunteer movement. Although confined to her house by constant ill-health, she has been ceaselessly at work for the welfare of our fellow-subjects in India in all matters affecting the improvement of their health, education, and social benefit. The regulations of hospitals and supply of nurses in different parts of the world, sanitary measures, and nursing arrangements for the army at home and abroad, occupy her thoughts and time. During the Civil War in America, she was frequently consulted on questions affecting the health of the army, and assistance for the wounded in the field. During the Franco-German war she was similarly appealed to by the German authorities. Her name is as well known in America as in England.

NIGRA (Count), Constantino, an Italian diplomatist, born at Castellemonte June 12, 1827, studied law at the University of Turin, and took part, as a volunteer, in the war against Austria in 1848. Being severely wounded at the battle of Rivoli, he abandoned the military career, entered the diplomatic service, and acted as secretary to Count Cavour at the Congress of Paris in 1856. He took part in the negotiations between Piedmont and France which preceded the war of 1859, at which he was present with the general staff of Napoleon III. He was secretary to the Italian plenipotentiaries at the Zurich Congress, after which he was nominated, on Cavour's recommendation, Minister Plenipotentiary, first at Sardinia, and afterwards of the kingdom of Italy, in Paris. On the war of 1870 breaking out, he was among those who made real efforts to prevent it, and then showed himself to the end, at least personally, devoted to the Emperor and Empress. He was one of the few persons who, on Sept. 4, were by the side of the menaced and fugitive sovereigns. After having represented Italy in Paris for fifteen years as Minister Plenipotentiary, he was in May, 1876, appointed to fill the same post in St. Petersburg. He was nominated Italian Ambassador in London in Nov., 1882, on which occasion King Humbert conferred upon him the title of Count, in attestation of His Majesty's recognition of the eminent services he had rendered to his country. Count Nigra has published several works on the dialects and popular poetry of Italy. In 1885 he resigned the embassy in London, and was succeeded by Count Corti.

NILSSON, Christina. *See* MIRANDA, COUNTESS DE.

NOBLE, The Hon. John Willock, LL.D., American statesman, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1831. He graduated at Yale College in 1851, and adopted the profession of law. In 1855 he removed to St. Louis, and in the following year to Keokuk, Iowa, of which, in 1859-60 he was City Attorney. Entering as a private the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil War, he had gained the rank of Colonel and brevet Brigadier-General before its close, having served for a time during its progress as Judge Advocate General of the Army of the South-west and (afterwards) of the Department of the Missouri. When mustered out in 1865 he returned to Keokuk, but in 1867 moved again to St. Louis, where he has since resided. From 1867 to 1870 he was U.S. District Attorney at that city, and for his efficiency in that office he was thanked by President Grant in presence of the Cabinet 1869. On resigning that appointment he again took up his professional practice, which he was still successfully pursuing when summoned by President Harrison in March, 1889, to enter the Cabinet at Washington, as Secretary of the Interior. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Miami University in June, 1889.

NOBLE, Captain William, F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., was born in 1828, and is the eldest son of the late William Noble, Esq., of Berwick. He was Captain of the Queen's Own Light Infantry Militia, and has long devoted great attention to astronomy, and much good work has emanated from the private observatory which he erected in the grounds of his residence. Captain Noble is now on the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society and is a County Magistrate, and discharges the duties of each with equal zeal. He is the author of many contributions to scientific periodicals. Captain Noble married, in 1851, Emily Charlotte, only child of Edward Irving, Esq., of H.M. 61st Regiment, and of Hadriana Cornelia Baroness von Lijnden.

NORDENSKIÖLD (Baron), Adolf Erik, a Swedish naturalist and explorer, was born in Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, Nov. 18, 1832. Descended from a Swedish family long eminent in scientific pursuits, he had his inherent tastes developed alike by his surroundings at his home at Frugård, which contained an extensive mineral and natural history collection, and by his journeys with his father, Nils Gustaf, who was chief of the Finland Mining Department. Thus the lad cared more for practical than for theoretical learning when he first went to the Gymnasium at Borgo, and on entering the University of Helsingfors in 1849 devoted himself almost entirely to scientific studies, spending his vacations in excursions to the rich mineral localities of Finland. He soon became eminent in this particular branch of science, and was nominated to several appointments, but he unluckily incurred the suspicion of the Russian authorities by participation in various students' meetings, and time after time lost his appointments, and was obliged to leave the country. Indeed, at last, for some years he was unable to obtain a passport to return to Finland. He therefore settled in Sweden, and in 1858 first entered on his Arctic travels by accompanying Torell to Spitzbergen. On his return to Stockholm, Nordenskiöld was nominated Director of the Mineralogical Department of the various geographical and scientific researches, and for making a preliminary reconnoitring for the measurement of an arc of the meridian. The work was not then finished, and accordingly, three years later, Nordenskiöld headed an expedition which successfully completed the reconnoitring, and mapped the southern part of Spitzbergen. The explorers, however, met with some shipwrecked walrus hunters, and were obliged to return, their provisions being inadequate to maintain so large an addition to the party. Thus disappointed, Nordenskiöld now endeavoured to organise a fresh expedition, and he eventually started in 1868 in the Government steamer *Sofia*, which managed to attain the high latitude of 81° 42′—a latitude exceeded only by Hall's American and Parry's and Nares's British Arctic Expeditions, and never exceeded by a sailing vessel in the old hemisphere. This success convinced Nordenskiöld that he could reach a much higher latitude by wintering in Spitzbergen and utilising sledges. Accordingly, after an interval—during which he sat in the Swedish Diet, and travelled in Greenland to ascertain the respective values of dogs and reindeer as beasts of burden for sledge journeys.—Nordenskiöld sailed in 1872 to Spitzbergen in the *Polhem*, accompanied by two tenders. He made during this voyage the first serious attempt to penetrate on the inland ice in the interior, and discovered at Ovifak the largest known blocks of native iron, and brought home collections of fossil plants of great importance to the history of climatology during former geological epochs. The winter was unusually early, and the ice shut in the tenders, which were to have returned home, thereby straitening the provisions through extra mouths; the reindeer were lost, and the men suffered greatly from scurvy. Nevertheless Nordenskiöld and Lieutenant Palender successfully surveyed part of North-East Land, and in the following July the vessels were extricated from their winter quarters, Mussel Bay, on the north coast of Spitzbergen, and returned home richly laden with important scientific collections. Nordenskiöld now turned his attention to Siberian exploration, and in 1875 sailed through the Kara Sea to the Yenissei, and ascended the river in a small boat, returning home overland. It was the first time that any ship had succeeded in penetrating from the Atlantic to the great Siberian rivers. He introduced in the following year, after a flying visit to the Philadelphia Exhibition, the first merchandises by sea to Siberia, returning in the autumn with his steamer viâ Kara Sea and Matotschkim Sound. These experiences gave Nordenskiöld a reasonable hope of accomplishing the North-East Passage. The King of Sweden, Mr. Oscar Dickson, and Mr. Sibiriakoff at once lent their aid to the project, and in July, 1878, Professor Nordenskiöld started in the *Vega*. She was the first vessel to double the most northern point of the Old World, Cape Tchelyuskin; she wintered near Behring's Straits; and once more free in July, 1879, reached Japan on Sept. 2. On his arrival in Europe Nordenskiöld was enthusiastically welcomed, and laden with honours. He was created a Baron (April, 1880) and appointed a Commander of the "Nordstjerne Order" (order of North Star). In 1883 Nordenskiöld made his second voyage to the interior of Greenland, and succeeded in penetrating with a ship through the dangerous ice-barrier along the east coast of that country south of the polar circle, a feat in vain attempted during 300 years by different arctic expeditions. He is the author of numerous scientific works and pamphlets.

NORDICA, Madame. *See* Gower, Mrs.

NORFOLK (Duke of), His Grace, Henry Fitzalan Howard, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, Premier Duke and Earl, Hereditary Earl-Marshal, and Chief Butler of England, is the eldest son of the seventeenth Duke by his wife Augusta Mary Minna Catharine, second daughter of Edmund, first Lord Lyons. He was born in Carlton Terrace, London, Dec. 27, 1847, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Nov. 25, 1860. His Grace, who is a zealous Roman Catholic, takes great interest in all matters relating to his Church, and frequently presides over public meetings of his co-religionists. He is President of the Catholic Union of Great Britain. It was to the Duke of Norfolk that Dr. Newman addressed, in 1875, his reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Political Expostulation." The Duke of Norfolk took a prominent part, about the time of the general election of 1886, in the Unionist opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure, thus bringing himself into collision with the Irish hierarchy. In 1887 the Duke was Her Majesty's Special Envoy with presents and congratulations to the Pope on his jubilee. He married, at the Oratory, Brompton, on Nov. 21, 1877, Lady Flora Hastings, eldest daughter of Charles Frederick Abney Hastings, Esq., of Donington Park, Leicestershire, and the late Countess of Loudon. Her Grace died on April 11, 1887.

NORMAN, The Rev. Alfred Meile, F.R.S., F.L.S., was born Aug. 29, 1831, and is the youngest son of John Norman, D.L., of the county of Somerset, of Iwood, Congresbury, and Claveihan House, Yatton, in that county (*vide* "Burke's Landed Gentry," edit. 1853, supplement). He was educated at Winchester, and Christ Church, Oxford. He took the degrees of M.A. (Oxon.), 1859; D.C.L. (Hon. Durham), 1883; is Fellow of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, Vice-President of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, and of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club (President 1865 and 1880). He was appointed Curate of Kibworth Beauchamp, 1856-8; of Sedgefield, county Durham, 1858-64; of Houghton-le-Spring, 1864-6; Rector of Burnmoor, Fence Houses, county Durham, 1866; and Honorary Canon, Durham Cathedral, 1885; Honorary Secretary, Durham Diocesan Conference, 1885; and Honorary Secretary, Durham Training College for Masters, 1877. He is the author of numerous memoirs and papers, chiefly on Marine Zoology in Proc. Roy. Soc.; Proc. Roy. Soc., Edinb.; Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc.; Trans. Linn. Soc.; Nat. Hist. Trans., Northumberland and Durham; Proc. Somerset Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.; Reports British Assoc.; Quart. Journ. Micros. Sci.; Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.; Journal of Conchology; Journal Marine Biolog. Assoc. United Kingdon, &c. He is editor and part author of "Bowerbank's Monograph British Spongiadæ," vol. IV. (Roy. Soc.). Dr. Norman has received the medal of the "Institut de France," conferred upon him in recognition of the part he took in 1880, by special invitation of the French Government, in the exploration of the great depths of the Bay of Biscay, in the Government surveying steamer "Le Travailleur." His collections of the Fauna of the North Atlantic Ocean are most extensive, and a catalogue of them is in course of publication under the title "Museum Normanianum."

NORMAN, General Sir Henry Wylie, G.C.B. (Military Division), G.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Queensland, is the son of James Norman, Esq., and was born in London on Dec. 2, 1826. He entered the Bengal Army in March, 1844; has been Adjutant, Brigade-Major, Assistant Adjutant-General, Deputy Adjutant-General, Acting Adjutant-General in India, Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Military Secretary to the Government of India, and for seven years a Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, twice acting for several weeks as President of the Council during the absence of the Viceroy. He has been a Member of the Council of India in London; was for five years Captain General, and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, and is now Governor of Queensland, to which post he was appointed in 1888. He served throughout the Punjab campaign, including the action of Sodorlapore, battles of Chilianwallah and Goojerat, and pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans. He was present in numerous affairs during six years' service on the Peshawur frontier; served throughout the Mutiny campaigns, including the siege of Delhi, the relief and capture of Lucknow, and many minor actions and services; also in Southal campaign. He has received three war Medals and six Clasps.

NORMAN-NÉRUDA. *See* HALLÉ, LADY.

NORTH, The Hon. Sir Ford, Judge of the High Court of Justice, is son of Mr. John North of Liverpool, and was born there Jan. 10, 1830. He was educated at Winchester School, and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. in 1852, taking a second-class in classics. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1856, and obtained a large practice in the Equity Courts, and at the Lancaster Chancery Palatine Court. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1877, and a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in 1881, on the removal of Mr. Justice Lindley to the Court of Appeal; and was transferred to the Chancery Division of the same Court in 1883.

NORTH, Colonel J. T., the "Nitrate King," is a native of Leeds, and owes his sobriquet to the fact of his having accumulated immense wealth by his speculations in nitrate mines in South America. In Jan., 1889, he presented Kirkstall Abbey and grounds to his native town, and also made handsome contributions to the funds of the Leeds Infirmary and the Yorkshire College of Science. He received the honorary freedom of the borough, Jan. 25, 1889. The Colonel is building for himself a very fine palace at Eltham, in Kent. The ball, which was given in honour of the attainment of the majority of his daughter, in 1889, was on an exceptionally magnificent scale.

NORTHBROOK (Earl of), The Right Hon. Thomas George Baring, eldest son of the first baron, who was long known as Sir Francis Baring, was born in 1826, and received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated (second-class in Classics) in 1846. He was successively private secretary to Mr. Labouchere at the Board of Trade, to Sir George Grey at the Home Office, to Sir Charles Wood at the India Board, and at the Admiralty till 1857, when he was returned to the House of Commons for Penryn and Falmouth, which constituency he continued to represent in the Liberal interest till he became a peer on the death of his father in 1866. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from May, 1857, to Feb., 1858; Under-Secretary of State for India from June, 1859, to Jan., 1861; and Under-Secretary for War from the latter date till June, 1866. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in Dec., 1868, Lord Northbrook was again appointed Under-Secretary for War; and after the assassination of the Earl of Mayo he was appointed to succeed that nobleman as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in Feb., 1872. He resigned in Feb., 1876, and was succeeded by Lord Lytton. From 1880 to 1885 he was First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1884 he was sent to Egypt as Lord High Commissioner to inquire into its finances and condition, the result being a loan of nine millions. In recognition of his distinguished services he was created Viscount Baring, of Lee, in the county of Kent, and Earl of Northbrook, in the county of Southampton. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet in May, 1880, his lordship was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty; but in 1886 he was one of those who opposed the Home Rule policy of the Premier.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Duke of), The Most Noble Algernon George Percy, is the eldest surviving son of George, late Duke, by his marriage with Louisa Harcourt, third daughter of the late Hon. James Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, and sister of the first Lord Wharncliffe. He was born in 1810, and was educated at Eton and Cambridge, of which University he was created a Doctor of Laws in 1842. He served for some years in the Grenadier Guards, from which he retired with the rank of Captain. He first entered Parliament as M.P. for the borough of Beeralston (disfranchised under the first Reform Act), and represented the northern division of Northumberland in the Conservative interest from 1852 down to 1865. He held office in 1858-9, first as a Lord of the Admiralty, and afterwards as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. He was appointed Lord Privy Seal, on the Earl of Beaconsfield resigning that office, in Feb., 1878. In Aug. of that year he was appointed to preside over the Royal Commission, which had been charged with conducting an inquiry into the Parochial Charities of the City of London. He went out of office with his party in April, 1880. His Grace is President of the Royal Institution, and of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and Hon. Colonel of the Northumberland Militia, and of the 1st and 2nd Northumberland Artillery Volunteers; and he was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870. He married, in 1845, Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., of Albury-park, Surrey. She died, Dec. 18, 1890, leaving two sons—Earl Percy, married to Lady Edith Campbell, eldest daughter of the Duke of Argyll; and Lord Algernon Percy, married to Lady Victoria Edgcumbe, eldest daughter of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

NORTON (Lord), The Right Hon. Sir Charles Bowyer Adderley, K.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Charles Clement Adderley, Esq., of Hams Hall, Warwickshire, and Norton, Staffordshire, by Anna

Maria, daughter of the late Sir Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, was born in Aug., 1814, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a gentleman commoner, and where he graduated B.A. in 1835. He was elected in the Conservative interest in 1841, to represent the northern division of Staffordshire, which seat he retained for 37 years. Mr. Adderley was President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education under Lord Derby's second administration of 1858-9, and Under-Secretary for the Colonies under Lord Derby's third administration (July 1866 to Dec. 1868). He is a Trustee and Governor of Rugby School, and was the Chairman of the Royal Sanitary Commission. In 1869 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On the return of the Conservatives to power in Feb. 1874, he was appointed President of the Board of Trade. Sir Charles Adderley took an active part in the establishment of colonial self-government and in the introduction of reformatory institutions, and is the author of pamphlets on education and penal discipline, and of works on other subjects connected with colonial interests. He resigned the office of President of the Board of Trade in April, 1878, when he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Norton, of Norton-on-the-Moors, in the county of Stafford. He was then sent to represent Her Majesty at the funeral of Queen Mercedes at Madrid. His lordship presided at the meeting of the Social Science Association held at Cheltenham in Oct. 1878. He was one of the Royal Commission on Reformatory Schools, and of another on Education 1883-4. He married, in 1842, Julia Anne Eliza Leigh, eldest daughter of Chandos, Lord Leigh.

NORWICH, Bishop of. *See* PELHAM, THE RIGHT REV. AND HON. JOHN THOMAS.

NOTTINGHAM, Bishop of. *See* TROLLOPE, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD.

NOVELLO, Clara. *See* GIGLIUCCI, COUNTESS OF.

NOVELLO, Joseph Alfred, son of Vincent Novello, organist and composer, was born in 1810. He followed his father's footsteps in devoting himself to the propagation of good music in England, and at the early age of nineteen established himself in London as a musical publisher. Some years after he devised a system of printing cheap music, and succeeded in introducing this beneficial novelty, notwithstanding the general opposition of fellow music-sellers. To his efforts is due the abolition of a vexatious printers' guild law, which had hampered the trade since 1811. A friend and admirer of Felix Mendelssohn, Mr. Alfred Novello eagerly introduced to English auditors the works of that great master, and aided him in translating "St. Paul," "Lobgesang," and other compositions. In 1849 he associated himself with the energetic men who relieved England from "taxation on knowledge," and for years was the active treasurer of their society, the object of which was the repeal of the advertisement duty (accomplished in 1853), the repeal of the newspaper stamp (accomplished in 1855), duties on paper and foreign books, and the repeal of the security system. Ever ardent in promoting the progress of art, science, and social advancement, he materially assisted the inventive genius of his friend, Mr. (now Sir H.) Bessemer, in his scientific discoveries in glass, &c., and especially that of producing the metal now known as Bessemer steel. In 1856 he retired from business and established himsel in Italy, the birthplace of his paternal ancestors. At his new home he became one of four commissioners elected to preserve the interests of the English shareholders in the "Italian Irrigation Company" (Canal Cavour), involving five millions of British pounds sterling, which ultimated in a settlement which met with general satisfaction after ten years of attention and labour. His leisure hours were spent in a particular study of the natural powers of *Water*, to which end he was fortunate in having the friendly assistance of the late Mr. William Froude of Chelston, Torquay, who encouraged him to study the better construction of ships, for which improvement he took out several patents. The new views and proposals are detailed in an "Epistle to Naval Architects," printed by Novello and Co.

NUBAR PACHA, an Egyptian statesman, born in Smyrna in 1825, and educated in Switzerland and France. He was Secretary to Mehemet Ali, and to Ibrahim Pacha; and under Ismail was Minister of Public Works in 1864, and Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1867. He was created Pacha by the Sultan, and in 1867 obtained for Ismail from the Porte the title of Khedive. He held various offices under Ismail and his successor Tewfik, but was suddenly dismissed in 1888.

NUNEZ DE ARCE, Gasper, was born at Valladolid, August 4, 1834. He studied at Toledo, where he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He has written "Como se empeñe un Marido," a comedy in one act, and in verse, 1860; "Ni tanto ni tan poco," a comedy in three acts, 1865; "Discursos leidos ante la Real Academia Española," 1876; "El Haz de Leña," a drama in five acts, 1882; "Las Mujeres del Evangelio," 1884. His lyric poems have gained him the name of "The Tennyson of Spain."

O.

OAKELEY, Professor Sir Herbert Stanley, Mus. D., D.C.L., LL.D., second son of the late Sir Herbert Oakeley, Bart., was born at Ealing, Middlesex, in July, 1830. His mother, Atholl Murray, the third Lady Oakeley, was daughter of Lord Charles Murray, youngest son of John, third Duke of Atholl. He was educated at Rugby School, and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1853, M.A. 1855). After having graduated he went abroad to complete his studies in music, for which art, from earliest childhood, he had shown a marked predilection. At Leipzig he studied pianoforte-playing under Professors Moscheles and Plaidy, and at Bonn organ-playing under Dr. Breidenstein, Professor of Music in that University, and later under the great organist Dr. Johann Schneider of Dresden. He acted for ten years as musical critic and correspondent to a well-known London periodical, to which or to other journals he still contributes occasional notices of musical festivals at home and abroad. In 1864 he was enrolled, in Rome, as member of the Society of "Quirites." In 1865, on the death of Professor Donaldson, he was elected Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh; and in 1871 he received from the Primate the degree of Doctor of Music. In recognition of musical services for Scotland, the honour of knighthood was conferred on him at Holyrood in Aug. 1876. In 1879 his own University, Oxford, gave him the degree of Mus. Doc., *honoris causâ*; and in 1881 that of LL.D. was presented to him by the University of Aberdeen. In the same year he was appointed Composer to Her Majesty in Scotland. In 1886 he received from Trinity College, Toronto, the degree of D.C.L.; and in the following year Mus. Doc. from the University of Dublin, and Mus. Doc. from the University of St. Andrews. He has composed for the Church, for chorus, orchestra, organ, and pianoforte, a Jubilee Album of Songs, dedicated to H.M. the Queen. To Sir Herbert Oakeley's influence may be in great measure attributed the increase in appreciation of the organ and of the orchestra which has taken place in Scotland since his appointment at Edinburgh; and also the foundation of a Students' Choral Association at each of the Scottish Universities. He is Hon. President and Conductor of the University Musical Societies of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, and a Vice-President of that at Aberdeen; Hon. President of the Choral Union, Amateur Orchestral, and "St. Andrew" Amateur Orchestral Societies, Edinburgh; Hon. President of Cheltenham Choral and Orchestral Society, Member of the Philharmonic Society, and Hon. Licentiate and Examiner in music at Trinity College, London, and Member of the "Accademia Filarmonica," Bologna.

O'BRIEN, Sir J. Terence N., K.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Major-General Terence O'Brien, Commander of the Forces, and for some time Acting Governor of Ceylon. He was born April 23, 1830, at Manchester; educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from which he obtained his commission without purchase in the 67th Regiment in Sept., 1847; was transferred to the 70th Regiment, 1848; Lieutenant 70th Regiment, 1850; Captain 5th Fusiliers, 1858; transferred to 20th Regiment, 1858; Brevet-Major, 1859; Major, unattached, 1868; and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel, 1870. He served uninterruptedly in India and Ceylon from 1849 to 1867; passed in the native languages, and as Surveyor and Civil Engineer; was Staff Officer of the Darjeeling Depôt, Regimental Interpreter, Assistant in the Revenue Survey, Assistant and subsequently Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department; Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General to a column in the field during the Mutiny; Military Secretary in Ceylon, and Brigade-Major, Gwalior District, Bengal Army; served on the North-west Frontier (medal and clasp), and throughout the Mutiny (mentioned in despatches, Brevet-Major, and medal); was in 1867 appointed Inspector-General of Police, Mauritius; Poor Law Commissioner and Governor of Orphan Asylum, 1870; and was Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh during his visit to the Colony in 1870. He was nominated Governor of Heligoland, 1881; and of Newfoundland, 1888. He married, in 1853, the youngest daughter of the late Captain Eastgate, H.E.I.C.S.; she died in 1867; and he married, secondly, in 1880, the widow of Colonel J. W. Fane, late M.P., Oxon. He is a Past Officer of the Grand Lodge, and of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England.

O'BRIEN, Lucius Richard, President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, was born at the family residence on Lake Simcoe, Ontario, Canada, in 1832, and educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto. At an early age he developed a taste for art. In 1872 he took an active part in founding the Art School of the Ontario Society of Artists, and for six years he held the Vice-Presidency of that Institution. In 1880, the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts was founded, and Mr. O'Brien was elected its President and has been a constant contributor to its exhibitions. He superintended the illustration of "Picturesque Canada," 2 vols., Toronto, 1884, for which he supplied a large number of the drawings. He is represented in the Royal Collections at Windsor and Osborne, and sends regularly to the English Water-Colour Exhibitions.

O'BRIEN, The Right Hon. Peter, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF IRELAND.

O'BRIEN, William, M.P., son of the late Mr. James O'Brien, of Mallow, was born in 1852, and was educated at the Cloyne Diocesan College, and the Queen's College, Cork. He represented Mallow from Jan. 1883, until its extinction as a borough under the Redistribution Act, 1885, and in the Parliament of 1885 was member for South Tyrone, defeating Captain the Hon. Somerset Maxwell, Conservative, by a majority of 55. At the general election of 1886 he was defeated by Mr. T. W. Russell, Unionist Liberal, who gained the seat by a majority of 99, but he was returned for North-East Cork unopposed. Mr. O'Brien is one of the foremost members of the Parnellite party, and is the editor of *United Ireland;* he was a "suspect" under Mr. Forster's Coercion Act, and is a leader in the councils of the National League. He was a delegate of this body to the Chicago Convention in Aug., 1886. In Parliament he is a bitter and incisive speaker, and has once been "suspended" for a breach of the rules of the House. He has been four times imprisoned under the Coercion Act, for what he regards as protests against the curtailment of public liberty, and claims to have effected the abandonment of the prison rules in so far as they sought to confound political offenders with criminal prisoners. He is the author of "When we were Boys," written in prison. Mr. O'Brien, in company with Mr. Dillon, M.P., having been liberated on bail, pending a political trial, in Nov. 1890, forfeited the bail, and escaped to the United States, to fulfil a lecturing engagement there. He and Mr. Dillon met Mr. C. Parnell, M.P., in Paris in Jan. 1891, to consult about his retirement from the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

O'CONNOR, Thomas Power, M.P., born at Athlone, co. Roscommon, in 1848, was educated first at the College of the Immaculate Conception, Athlone, and afterwards at the Queen's College, where he graduated in the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He adopted journalism as a profession, and after three years' connection with the Dublin press, came to London in 1870. He first obtained an engagement on the *Daily Telegraph*, and was afterwards employed on several other London journals. He published, in 1876, the first volume of a biography of the late Lord Beaconsfield, under the title of "Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield," but afterwards, changing the method, brought out a complete Life of the then Premier, in a single volume, entitled "Lord Beaconsfield, a Biography." The work received general praise for its literary merits and research, but, as it took a very unfavourable view of the Conservative leader, its conclusions met with a widely different reception from Liberal and Conservative critics. Mr. O'Connor was elected member for the town of Galway at the General Election of 1880, and soon became one of the most active and prominent members of the party led by Mr. Parnell. He was one of the Executive of the Land League, both in England and Ireland. In Oct., 1881, he set out for the United States, and lectured on the Irish cause to large gatherings in nearly all the great cities, during a tour which extended over seven months, and raised a large sum of money. In 1883 he was elected President of the "Irish National League of Great Britain;" and has been re-elected to the position every year for several years in succession. In 1885 he stood for the Scotland division of Liverpool and defeated Mr. Woodward the Liberal candidate by a majority of 1,350. He was returned at the same time for Galway, but elected to take the seat at Liverpool. In 1886 he defeated Mr. Earle, a Unionist Liberal, by 1,480. He has edited a "Cabinet of Irish Literature," and has written a large number of tales, essays, and magazine articles. In 1885 he published what is, till now, his principal work, "The Parnell Movement." In 1887 he started the *Star* newspaper; but is reported to have sold it in July, 1890.

O'DONOVAN, Denis, F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., &c., was born in co. Cork, Ireland, Aug. 23, 1836, and was educated in Ireland and France. He arrived in Queensland in 1874, and was appointed Parliamentary Librarian. Mr. O'Donovan filled the position of Professor of Modern Languages in the *Collège des Hautes Etudes*, afterwards in the Catholic University of Paris, and Lecturer in one of the colleges of the University of France. He was one of the editors of the *Ami de la Religion*, and is the author of "Memories of Rome," and some minor works. He is well known in Melbourne as a writer on literary and artistic subjects. Some of his lectures on art and architecture, delivered at the Public Library in that city, were published by the Technological Commission of Victoria. He was a warm advocate of the establishment of schools of design in that colony, giving them considerable support in the press and on the platform. His latest work is his Analytical Catalogue of the Queensland Parliamentary Library. It is the fruit of many years' labour in the colony, and of a deep study of bibliography, to which he devoted himself during his long residence in the principal countries of Europe, where he became intimately acquainted with the management of all the great libraries of the Old World. He has received from the Parliament of Queensland special and substantial grants in recognition of the thought and labour bestowed on the compilation of the Catalogue of the Parliamentary Library. Mr. O'Donovan is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Incorporated Society of Authors, of the Society of Science, Letters, and Art, a Member of the Society of Arts, and of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, Corresponding Member *honoris causâ* of the *Société de Géographie Commerciale* of Paris and Havre, and honorary member of the *Société d'Anthropologie* of Paris.

ODLING, William, M.B., F.R.S., born Sept. 5, 1829, in Southwark; was educated at private schools; and for the medical profession at Guy's Hospital. He graduated M.B. of the University of London in 1851; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1859; and President of the Chemical Society in 1873. He was appointed Demonstrator of Chemistry at Guy's Hospital in 1850; Lecturer on Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1863; Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution in 1868; Waynflete Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, June 17, 1872; and elected a Fellow of Worcester College on the following day. Dr. Odling, who is highly distinguished as a scientific chemist, is the author of a "Manual of Chemistry," 1861; "Lectures on Animal Chemistry," 1866; "Course of Practical Chemistry," 1876; and of various scientific memoirs, especially on chemical theory. The University of Leyden conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics in Feb. 1875. He was British Judge of Awards for Chemical Manufactures of the Philadelphia International Exhibition of 1876, and is one of the analysts employed to test the water supplied to London.

OGLE, Dr. William, M.A. and M.D. Oxon., F.R.C.P., London, was born in 1827 at Oxford, his father being the Regius Professor of Medicine in that University. He was educated at Rugby, and at Corpus Christi College, of which latter he afterwards became a Fellow. He graduated in classical honours, and took the degree of M.A. and M.D. at Oxford. His medical education was received at St. George's Hospital, where he became Lecturer on Physiology and Assistant Physician. After practising for a few years in London, he accepted the office of Medical Officer of Health for East Hertfordshire; and held this post until on the retirement of Dr. Farr he was appointed Superintendent of Statistics in the General Register Office, which post he still holds. Among other offices which he has held are those of Examiner in Physical Science and in Public Health in the University of Oxford. He is the author of numerous papers on physiological and medical subjects in the Transactions of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society; and on Statistical Subjects in the Journal of the Statistical Society, and in the official reports issued by the General Register Office. He is also the author of a translation, with notes and essays, of the treatise of Aristotle on the Parts of Animals, and of Kerner's "Flowers and their Unbidden Guests," and has published various articles on the "Fertilization of Flowers."

O'KELLY, James, M.P., son of Mr. John O'Kelly, of Roscommon, was born in Dublin in 1845. He was educated at Dublin

University and at the Sorbonne, Paris, and served for some time as an officer in the French army during the Franco-German war. He left France after the fall of Paris and went to New York, where he worked for some time as a journalist for the *New York Herald*. As a correspondent for the same paper he went to Cuba at the time of the insurrection, but joined the rebels, was taken prisoner, and confined for some time in a dungeon, whence at last he contrived to escape. After various adventures in America, Algiers and elsewhere, he went to the Soudan for the purpose of joining the Mahdi's troops; he was lost for some months in the desert, and at last appeared on the Nile, not far from Khartoum. After writing a series of lively letters to the *Daily News* he returned to England, and once more represented the constituency of Roscommon in the House of Commons. At the General Election of 1885 he and Mr. Mullany were returned by an immense Parnellite majority for the new division of North Roscommon, and in 1886 he was returned unopposed. Mr. O'Kelly was a "suspect," and was imprisoned at Kilmainham in 1881-2. In the House of Commons he has been frequently "suspended."

OLDENBURG (Grand Duke of), Nicholas Frederick Peter, son of the Grand Duke Paul Frederick Augustus and the Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernberg, born July 8, 1827, succeeded his father Feb. 27, 1853. The population of the Duchy over which he reigns is about 300,000. He promulgated a liberal constitution in Feb., 1849, modified it in 1852, and during the war between Russia, Turkey, and the Allied Powers, he adhered to the policy of Prussia. After the conquest of Schleswig-Holstein by Prussia and Austria, the Grand Duke claimed a portion of these duchies, which claim he endeavoured to support by some "Memoirs" addressed to the diplomatists of Europe. He married, Feb. 10, 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has two sons.

OLIPHANT, Mrs. Margaret, whose maiden name was Wilson, novelist and biographer, and one of the most prolific writers of the day, was born at Wallyford near Musselburgh in Midlothian, in 1828. The first of her numerous works of fiction, which abound in skilful delineations of Scotch life and character, appeared in 1849, before the author had attained her majority, under the title of "Passages in the life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside." Its success was such as to incite its author to fresh efforts, and she produced a long series of works of fiction which secured for her a widespread reputation both in England and America. Amongst her novels are, "Caleb Field," 1850; "Markland," 1851; "Katie Stewart," 1852; "The Quiet Heart," 1854; "Zaidée," 1856; "The Laird of Norlaw," 1858; "Lucy Crofton," 1860; "The Chronicles of Carlingford," 1862-66; "Madonna Mary," 1867; "Squire Arden," 1871; "At His Gates," 1872; "A Rose in June," 1876; "Young Musgrave," 1877; "Within the Precincts," 1879; "The Ladies Lindores," 1883; "The Wizard's Son," 1883; "Hester," 1884; "Sir Tom," 1884; "Madam," 1885; "Oliver's Bride," 1886; "The Second Son," 1888; "Neighbours on the Green," "Lady Car: the Sequel of a Life," "A Poor Gentleman," 1889; "Mrs. Blencarrow's Troubles," and "Sons and Daughters," 1890. Mrs. Oliphant has also written works of history and biography, amongst which "S. Francis of Assisi," 1870; "The Makers of Florence," 1876; and "Literary History of England," 1882, and a biography of Laurence Oliphant, 1889, are the best known. She also edited Messrs. Blackwood's "Foreign Classics for English Readers," and herself contributed volumes on Dante and Cervantes. On the death of her son in Nov., 1890, Her Majesty sent her a kind letter of condolence.

OLIPHANT, Thomas Laurence Kington, born Aug. 16, 1831, at Henleaze, near Bristol, was educated at Cheam, Surrey, then at Eton, next at Balliol College, Oxford, and afterwards at the Inner Temple. He was served heir to his maternal grandfather's estate of Gask, in Perthshire, in 1867, having adopted his mother's family name, "Oliphant" instead of "Kington." Mr. Oliphant has published the "Life of the Emperor Frederick the Second," 1862; "Jacobite Lairds of Gask," 1870; "Sources of Standard English," 1873; "Life of the Duc de Luynes," with other essays, 1875; "Old and Middle English," 1878; "New English," 1886. He is now bringing out a second edition of "Old and Middle English."

OLLIVIER, Émile, a French statesman, born at Marseilles, July 2, 1825; became a member of the Paris bar in 1847; and in 1848 was Commissary-General of the Republic at Marseilles; was Préfet at Chaumont, and returned to the bar in 1849. Elected as Opposition candidate for the third circonscription of the Seine in 1857, he took part in several important discussions; amongst which may be mentioned those relating to the laws respecting public safety, the expedition to Italy, and the regulation of the Press. During the session of 1860 he was one of the most distinguished members of a small group of Opposition Deputies, known by the name of "The Five." In the meantime he undertook the defence of M. Vacherot, indicted for his work entitled "La Démocratie," and in consequence of the style he adopted in pleading, was suspended for three months, an appeal against this judgment failing. In 1863 he was re-elected for Paris. During the session of 1865 he was elected a member of the Council-General of the Var. In July of the same year he received the appointment of Judicial Counsel and Commissary-General of the Viceroy of Egypt in Paris, and retired from the Paris bar. M. Émile Ollivier was chosen by the Emperor as arbitrator of the difficulties which arose relative to the Isthmus of Suez, and it was upon his report that the final decision was founded. The session of 1866-67 witnessed the complete separation of M. Ollivier from his former political associates of the Left. At the general elections of 1869 he was returned by an enormous majority for the first circonscription of the Var. On Dec. 27, M. Ollivier, who had been for some time the centre of the movements for uniting the fractions of the late majority with the new Liberal *Tiers Parti*, received from the Emperor a letter inviting him to form a ministry which should enjoy the confidence of the Legislative body, and which could carry out the Senatus-Consultum in letter and spirit. This onerous task he undertook, and the names of the new ministers were published in the *Journal Officiel* on Jan. 3, 1870. M. Ollivier himself took the portfolio of Justice. Among the first-fruits of the new administration was the granting of an amnesty in favour of M. Ledru-Rollin, the convocation of the High Court of Justice at Tours to try Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the maintenance of order without shedding of blood during the popular excitement caused by the assassination of Victor Noir, the prosecution of Henry Rochefort, and the dismissal of M. Haussmann. Several administrative reforms also were introduced, and it was thought by many that an era of constitutional liberty had begun for France. These hopes were soon rudely dispelled. The declaration of war against Germany, and its disastrous results, led to the overthrow of the Ollivier Government on Aug. 9, 1870. M. Ollivier, who, it should be mentioned, had been elected a member of the French Academy in April, 1870, deemed it prudent after the fall of the empire to retire to Biella, in Piedmont, where he resided for a considerable time with his wife and child, devoting his time to literary pursuits. He returned to his house at Passy at the close of the year 1872, and his reception at the French Academy took place Feb. 25, 1874. M. Emile Ollivier has published numerous juridical works, which have appeared in the *Revue de Droit Pratique*, which he founded in 1856, in conjunction with MM. Mourlon, Demangeat, and Ballot. He is the author, with M. Mourlon, of "Commentaire sur les Saisies Immobilières et Ordres," 1859; and of "Commissaire de la Loi du 25 Mars, 1864, sur les Coalitions," 1864; "Une Visite à la Chapelle des Médicis: Dialogue entre Michel Ange et Raphaël," 1872; "L'Eglise et l'État au Concile du Vatican," 2 vols., 1879; "M. Thiers à l'Académie et dans l'Histoire," 1880; "Le Concordat, est-il respecté?" 1883; and other works. He is an accomplished dilettante. M. Ollivier's first wife, who died at Saint Tropez, in 1862, was a daughter of Liszt, the famous pianist and composer; he married, secondly, in Sept., 1869, Mdlle. Gravier, the daughter of a merchant of Marseilles.

OLMSTED, Frederick Law, landscape gardener, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, Nov. 10, 1822. He studied at Yale College, devoting special attention to engineering and the sciences connected with agriculture. In 1848 he purchased a farm on Staten Island, and while managing it, studied landscape gardening. In 1850 he made a pedestrian tour through England and portions of the Continent, an account of which was given in his "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," 1852. In 1852-53, as correspondent of the *New York Times*, he travelled through the South for the purpose of studying the economical effects of slavery. The results of this and of a subsequent journey were afterwards published in separate works: "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," 1856; "A Journey through Texas," 1857; "A Journey in the Black Country," 1860; and "The Cotton Kingdom," 1861, In the meanwhile, in 1855, he made a tour through France, Italy, and Germany, for the purpose of observing parks and rural grounds. In 1856, in connection with Calvert-Vaux, he secured the prize for the best plan of laying out the New York Central Park, and was appointed architect-in-chief of the work. He continued in charge of the Park until the outbreak of the Civil War (1861), when he was appointed Secretary and Executive Officer of the Sanitary Commission. From 1864 to 1866 he spent in California, when he was made one of the Commissioners of the National Park of the Yosemite. He returned to New York in 1866, and had charge of the laying out of the Brooklyn Prospect Park. He has since been associated in designs for parks and other public works at Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, Buffalo, Montreal and other cities. He resides at Brookline, Massachusetts.

O'MALLEY, Edward Loughlin, son of the late Peter Frederick O'Malley, Q.C., was born in 1842, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1864, M.A. 1868. He was called to the Bar, Middle Temple, in 1866, and went on the Norfolk and South Eastern Circuits. He was made Attorney-General for Jamaica in 1876; Attorney-General for Hongkong in 1879; and Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements in 1889.

OMMANNEY, Admiral Sir Erasmus, C.B., F.R.S., is the seventh son of the late Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney, the well-known Navy agent, and sometime M.P. for Barnstaple, and nephew of the late Admiral Sir John A. Ommanney, K.C.B. He was born in London in 1814, and entered the Navy in 1826. As midshipman, he assisted at the landing of the British Army at Lisbon in 1827; was at the battle of Navarino on board the *Albion*, and in H.M. ships *Revenge* and *Undaunted* saw much service in the Mediterranean, East Indies and Coast of Africa. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1835, and immediately volunteered to serve with Capt. James Ross in an expedition to relieve the whaling vessels beset in the ice of Baffin's Bay: this expedition was carried out in mid-winter under extreme hardships and difficulties and for his services Lieut. Ommanney received the commendation of the Admiralty. In Oct., 1840, he was promoted to Commander, and studied the principles and construction of marine engines in order to fit himself to command steam-vessels, which were then being introduced into the navy. With the *Vesuvius*, he was actively employed on all parts of the Mediterranean for three years, being present at the bombardment of Tangier by the French. He then returned to England, and, unable to get active employment, studied at the Portsmouth Naval College. After being promoted Captain in 1846, he was employed by the Government to help in carrying out the relief measures during the Irish Famine, and in Feb., 1850, was selected to be second in command of the Arctic Expedition, under Captain Austin, to search after the Franklin expedition, and was the first to discover traces of the missing ships. After travelling over 500 miles on the ice in sledges, Capt. Ommanney returned to the ship, and though no further traces of Franklin were found, a great deal of new land was discovered. On his return to England he was appointed Deputy Controller-General of the Coastguard, which he left on the outbreak of the war against Russia in 1854, when he was appointed to command the White Sea Expedition, which harassed the towns of Russian Lapland, and endured a service of considerable severity. In 1855 he was appointed to command a special service in the Baltic, assisted in the operations of the fleet in the Gulf of Finland, and was Senior Officer in the Gulf of Riga. In 1857 he proceeded to the West Indies, and took command of the *Brunswick*, and was afterwards attached to the Channel Fleet and the Mediterranean Fleet.

ONSLOW (The Earl of), William Hillier, K.C.M.G., Governor of New Zealand, was born in 1853; educated at Eton, and Exeter College, Oxford; and succeeded to the peerage in 1870. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies 1887-8; and Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade from Feb. to Nov., 1888, when he became Governor of New Zealand in succession to Sir W. D. Jervois. The Earl was Lord-in-Waiting to Her Majesty in 1880 and in 1886.

OPPERT, Julius, a French orientalist, was born in Hamburgh, of Jewish parents, July 9, 1825. He studied law at Heidelberg, and Sanskrit and Arabic at Bonn. He next studied the Zend and the ancient Persian, and published a treatise at Berlin on the vocal system of the latter language. As his religion prevented him from holding a professorship in a German University, he went to France in 1847, obtained the professorship of German at the Lyceums of Laval and Rheims, and was appointed on the scientific expedition sent by the government to Mesopotamia. After his return in 1854, he submitted to the Institute a new system of interpreting the inscriptions. For nearly thirty years he has devoted himself chiefly to the decyphering of cuneiform inscriptions. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Sanskrit in the School of Languages attached to the Imperial Library. Among his works are

"Les Inscriptions des Archémenides," 1852; "Études Assyriennes; L'Expédition scientifique de France en Mésopotamie," 1854-64; "Grammaire Sanscrite," 1859; "Grande inscription du Palais de Khorsabad," 1864; "Histoire des empires de Chaldée et d'Assyrie, d'après les monuments," 1866; "L'Immortalité de l'âme chez les Chaldéens, suivie d'une traduction de la descente aux enfers de la déesse Istar Astarté," 1875; "L'ambre jaune chez les Assyriens," 1880; "Fragments Mythologiques relatifs à la Mythologie Assyrienne," 1882; "Deux textes très anciens de la Chaldée," 1883; "Chronologie de la Génèse," 1877; "Documents juridiques de la Chaldée et de l'Assyrie," 1878; "Le peuple et la langue des Medes," 1879. Many papers on the Laws of Assyria and Babylon. Etat des esclaves à Babylone," 1888, etc.

ORCHARDSON, William Quiller, R.A., D.C.L. Oxford, born in Edinburgh in 1835, entered at the age of fifteen the Trustees' Academy of his native city. The first pictures he submitted to public inspection were shown in the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy. Encouraged by their reception, Mr. Orchardson came to London in 1863, and the same year exhibited at the Royal Academy for the first time. His contributions were entitled "An Old English Song," and "Portraits," the latter a life-size full-length portrait composition of three young ladies. In the following year he exhibited at the British Institution a figure of "Peggy" from Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd," and at the Royal Academy another Scottish subject, entitled "Flowers o' the Forest." The following year, there appeared at the Royal Academy "Hamlet and Ophelia," and in the winter exhibition at the French gallery, Pall Mall, "The Challenge," which won a prize of £100 given by Mr. Wallace. In 1866 came "The Story of a Life" at the Academy—an aged nun relating her life experience to a group of novices; and "Christopher Sly," in Mr. Wallis's winter exhibition at the Suffolk-street galleries. In 1867 the Academy pictures were "Talbot and the Countess of Auvergne," and "Miss Pettie;" and another was shown at the French gallery winter exhibition, entitled "Choosing a Weapon." In Jan., 1868, he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, only four years after he had come to London. He exhibited that year at the Academy, besides a portrait of Mrs. Birket Foster, a subject from Shakespeare—"Prince Henry, Poins, and Falstaff." In 1870 three pictures by him were exhibited at the Royal Academy, viz., "Day Dreams," "The Market-Girl from the Lido," and "Toilers of the Sea." Mr. Orchardson achieved a great success at the Paris Universal Exhibition, where his "Challenge" and "Christopher Sly" were greatly admired by French critics, and won for the painter one of the very few Medals awarded to English artists. His more recent pictures are, "A Hundred Years Ago," "On the Grand Canal, Venice," and "In St. Mark's, Venice," exhibited at the Academy, 1871; "Casus Belli" and "The Forest Pet," 1872; "The Protector," "Oscar and Brin," and "Cinderella," 1873; "Hamlet and the King," "Ophelia," "A Venetian Fruit-seller," and "Escaped," 1874; "Too Good to be True," and "Moonlight on the Lagoons," 1875; "Flotsam and Jetsam," "The Bill of Sale," and "The Old Soldier," 1876; "The Queen of the Swords," and "Jessica" (Merchant of Venice), 1877; "Conditional Neutrality," "A Social Eddy left by the Tide," and "Autumn," 1878; "Hard Hit," a scene at the gaming table, 1879; "Napoleon I., on board H.M.S. Bellerophon," 1880, purchased by the Council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantrey bequest; "Housekeeping in the Honeymoon," 1882. These were followed by "Voltaire," 1883; "Un Mariage de Convenance," 1884; "The Salon of Mme. Recamier," 1885; "Un Mariage de Convenance—After," 1886; "The Rift within the Lute," 1887; and "The Young Duke," 1889. Mr. Orchardson was elected a Royal Academician Dec. 13, 1877; and a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1890.

ORLEANS, Duc d', Prince Louis Philippe Robert, eldest son of the Comte de Paris, was born Feb. 6, 1869. On attaining his majority, Feb. 6, 1890, he entered Paris, and proceeding to the Mairie, expressed his desire, as a Frenchman, to perform his military service; whereupon he was arrested in conformity with the Expulsion Bill of 1886, which forbids the soil of France to the direct heirs of the families which have reigned there. He was liberated after a few months' imprisonment, and conducted to the frontier.

ORMEROD, Miss Eleanor A., of Torrington House, St. Albans, was born at Sedbury Park, near Chepstow, and is the youngest daughter of Geo. Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S., of Sedbury Park, Gloucestershire, and of Tyldesley, Lancashire, who was well known as the "Historian of Cheshire." From her earliest childhood Miss Ormerod was excessively fond of observing plant and animal life. Her education was conducted at home under the supervision of her mother, whose chief care was that all studies undertaken should be carefully learned and thoroughly mastered, and to this judicious early training Miss Ormerod attributes the success which has attended her studies as a specialist. In early life successive illnesses occasioned periods of enforced leisure, which Miss Ormerod occupied in natural history studies out of doors, together with the correlated subjects of Botany, Horticulture, and Agricultural Chemistry. Miss Ormerod has acquired a knowledge of Latin, French, Italian, and several other languages, which greatly helped her in later work, and she began early to sketch from nature in pencil and water colours. About the year 1853 Miss Ormerod took up the study of entomology for the love of it, as distinguished from a mere collector's pastime. The real work of her life began in 1868, when the formation of the collection of Economic Entomology was set on foot by the Royal Horticultural Society and the South Kensington Department. At this time, Mr. Andrew Murray, the curator of the museum, was in constant communication with Miss Ormerod, suggesting special investigations and reports; and, in response, she contributed specimens, drawings, and models, illustrative of insect depredations, for which the "Silver Floral Medal" of the Royal Horticultural Society was awarded to her in recognition of these many services. In the year 1872 Miss Ormerod was chosen to represent British natural history modelling from life at the International Polytechnic Exhibition held in Moscow, and sent over a large collection of plaster-of-Paris models, taken by her in exact facsimile by a process of her own invention and coloured by herself. These specimens represented a large number of garden plants and hot-house fruits, from grapes and peaches down to potatoes and lettuces. She also sent groups of electrotypes from nature, representing leaves and reptiles. For these she received the Silver Medal, the Great Silver Medal, and also the Gold Medal of Honour from the University of Moscow. In 1878 Miss Ormerod was elected a Fellow of the Meteorological Society, being the first lady ever admitted to Fellowship. She arranged and edited for the Society a large mass of observations relating to coincident conditions of weather and plant life. This was published in a royal 8vo vol. under the name of the "Cobham Journals." In 1879 Miss Ormerod published "Notes of Observations on Injurious Insects." In 1881 she published her "Manual of Injurious Insects, with Methods of Prevention and Remedy for these Attacks on Food, Crops, &c." This was followed by "Reports of Observations on Injurious Insects during 1882, 1883;" "Some Observations on the Œstridæ," and "Guide to Insect Life," being a series of ten lectures on the same class of subjects delivered by her in the Lecture Theatre at South Kensington Museum. Previous to this, in 1881, Miss Ormerod had accepted the post of Special Lecturer on Economic Entomology at the Royal Agricultural College, but after a few years she resigned this office. Miss Ormerod was unanimously elected Consulting Entomologist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England by the Council, on May 2, 1882. Since this appointment her work has increased greatly in amount and scope. Her election successively as honorary and corresponding member of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia, as one of the Patrons of the Natural History Society of East Province, Cape Colony; also as hon. member of the Entomological Society of Ontario, Canada, has placed her in connection with agricultural work in these large districts, and she is constantly receiving from colonists specimens of insects and insect injuries, as well as from farmers and others in this country. In 1882 Miss Ormerod was appointed Consulting Entomologist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and shortly after became Special Lecturer on Economic Entomology at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

O'RELL, Max. *See* BLOUËT, PAUL.

OSCAR II., King of Sweden and Norway, is the great grandson of Napoleon's famous general Bernadot, and was born Jan. 21, 1829. Before he ascended the throne he held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army. On the death of the King's brother, Charles XV., Sept. 18, 1872, he succeeded to the throne. In 1878 the Frankfort Academy of Sciences elected the King of Sweden a corresponding member in recognition of his poetical translation of Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish. His Majesty is also the author of "A Memoir of Charles XII." (translated into English in 1879); and of "Poems and Leaflets from my Journal," 1880, under the *nom de plume* of "Oscar Frederik." He married, in June, 1857, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau, who was born in July, 1836. From this union there are four sons—namely, Gustaf, Duke of Wermland, born in June, 1858, now heir-apparent to the throne; Oscar, Duke of Götland, born in Nov., 1859, and who married Miss Ebba Munck, daughter of Col. Munck; Carl, Duke of Westergötland, born in Feb. 1861; and Eugene, Duke of Nerike, born in Aug. 1865. The coronation of King Oscar and Queen Sophia took place July 18, 1873, at the Cathedral of Drontheim in Norway.

O'SHEA, William Henry, born in 1840, is the only son of the late Henry O'Shea, Esq., of Dublin. He was educated at Oscott and at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1858 joined the 18th Hussars, but has now retired. He is a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a J.P. for co. Clare. He entered Parliament in 1880 as Liberal Home Rule member for Clare, and retained his seat until 1885. When it was in contemplation to release Mr. Parnell and others from Kilmainham in April, 1882, Captain O'Shea acted as the intermediary between the Government and the suspects. At the general election of 1885 he stood as a Liberal, for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, but was defeated by a narrow majority. In Feb., 1886, he stood for Galway on the same principles. He declined to vote for Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in June, 1886, and resigned his seat. Towards the end of 1889 he instituted divorce proceedings against his wife, a daughter of the late Sir John Page Wood, and niece of the late Lord Chancellor Hatherley, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P. A decree *nisi* was granted the petitioner on Nov. 17, 1890; and the suit has given rise to political complications, of which it is impossible to foresee the issue.

OSMAN, Ali (called Osman Digna, or "the bearded one," from *dikn*, the beard), was born at Suakim about 1836. He is not of pure Arab descent; his grandfather was a Turkish slave dealer who married a woman of the Hadendowa tribe; and Osman, like his father and grandfather before him, was a dealer in slaves, and had connections in Khartoum and Berber; and, during latter years, before he appeared as the ambassador of the Mahdi, he stayed more frequently at Berber than at Suakim. There he entered into communication with the Mahdi, Mohammed Ahmed, and matured his plans for inducing the tribes round Suakim to rebel against the oppression of their Egyptian rulers. Osman Digna was not, however, the first and original leader of the rebellion. Sheik Tahher, of Suakim, who enjoyed the repute of especial holiness amongst the superstitious nomads of those parts, was the real messenger of the Mahdi, and the channel of communication in the negotiations with the rebellious tribes, while Osman Digna was more the military commander, and had to base his operations upon the spiritual authority of Sheik Tahher, a relation which existed as late as a year ago. It is well known with what skill Osman Digna filled his position, extended his influence over the rebellious tribes, and rose in the estimation of the authorities at Khartoum. The rebellion of the False Prophet on the White Nile broke out in Dec. 1881; and, on Aug. 3, 1883, Osman Digna appeared before Suakim, on which day the first encounter took place at Sinkat with Tewfik Bey, Osman being beaten and wounded, and losing three members of his family. In Sept., 1885, an Abyssinian expedition under Ras Alula, which had been sent to the relief of Kassala by King Johannes, encountered Osman Digna at Kafeil, and utterly defeated him. He again threatened Suakim in 1888, whence he was repulsed by General Grenfell on Dec. 21 of that year.

OSMAN NUBAR PACHA (Ghazi), a Turkish general, was born at Tokat, in Asia Minor, in 1832. He began his education in the preparatory school in Constantinople, under the supervision of his brother, Hussein Effendi, who, at the time, was professor of Arabic at the institution. From the preparatory school Osman passed in due course into the military school, and quitting the latter in 1853 with very high certificates, at once entered the army as a lieutenant; being appointed to the general staff in Shumla shortly after the outbreak of the Crimean war. His gallantry in action, and general soldier-like qualities, led to his rapid advancement, and at the termination of the campaign he was appointed a captain in the Imperial Guard at Constantinople. Before long he was promoted to the rank of major, and, as such, took part in the fighting in Crete, from 1866 to 1869. Returning to Constantinople after the suppression of the insurrection in the island, he was promoted to the rank of colonel; and on attaining the rank of brigadier-general he was appointed to the command of a division in the 5th Army Corps. In the Turko-Servian war Osman Pacha commanded the division of the Turkish army assembled at Widdin, and for his conduct in the campaign he was promoted, by an Imperial irade, to the rank of Muschir, or Field-Marshal. When the war between Russia and Turkey broke out he still remained at Widdin, but his command was increased to sixty-eight battalions, sixteen squadrons, and 174 guns; and it was with the greater part of this force that he appeared at Plevna in July, 1877, and turned the tide of war in favour of the Turks. He defended that place with such gallantry, that in October he received from the Sultan the title of "Ghazi," or "Victorious," and the decoration of the Osmanieh in brilliants. At last Plevna surrendered (Dec. 10, 1877), after Osman had made a desperate attempt to break through the Russian lines. Ghazi Osman surrendered unconditionally the gallant army with which he had held this famous stronghold for so long, with which he upset the whole Russian plan of campaign, and with which he defeated, in three pitched battles, Russia's finest armies. The respect with which Ghazi Osman was treated by the Russians was equally honourable to his captors and to himself. The Emperor (Alexander II.) came to see him and said, "Osman Pacha, do not regret that you were obliged to surrender; for that often happens in war. You defended your country bravely; but, unfortunately, your government could not send you reinforcements in time; therefore I do not receive you as a prisoner; and, while returning your sword, consider myself happy to have fought on the field of battle so brave a General." After the conclusion of peace in March, 1878, he returned to Constantinople, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard. On June 10 he was appointed Marshal of the Palace, at the same time retaining his command of the army for the defence of Constantinople. He was next appointed Governor-General of the island of Crete. Ghazi Osman Pacha was appointed Minister of War in the administration formed in Dec. 1878, and he elaborated a plan for the radical reorganisation of the army. In a short time he acquired considerable influence over the mind of the Sultan. Being accused by two Muschirs, Fuad and Nusret, of maladministration, before the Sultan himself and the Council of Ministers, he was successful in preventing the charges from being pressed (June, 1879). To his influence, and that of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, was attributed the dismissal of the Grand-Vizier Khereddin Pacha. In July, 1880, his dismissal from the post of Minister of War was announced, but in Jan. 1881, he was again appointed to that office in the place of Hussein Huvni Pacha. After being for some time out of office, he once more, on Dec. 3, 1882, became Minister of War with the title of Seraskier. Ghazi Osman Pacha has received from the Sultan and from other European sovereigns almost innumerable decorations; while the approval of his Imperial master could hardly have been more plainly marked than by the fact that two of Osman Pacha's sons have been honoured by receiving in marriage the hands of two of the Sultan's daughters.

OSSORY & FERNS, Bishop of. *See* Walsh, The Right Rev. W. Pakenham.

OTTO, King of Bavaria, was born April 27, 1848; succeeded to the throne, June 13, 1866; but the government passed into the hands of the Regent, Prince Luitpold, on June 10, 1886.

OULESS, Walter William, R.A., was born at St. Heliers, Jersey, Sept. 21, 1848, and educated at Victoria College in that island. He came to London in 1864, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in the following year. While there, he took a silver Medal in the Antique School, and was an unsuccessful competitor for the Historical Gold Medal. Mr. Ouless has been a constant exhibitor at Burlington House since 1869, and his first works were subject pictures, the principal being "Home Again," and "An Incident in the French Revolution." In 1872, acting on the advice of Mr. Millais, he took to portrait-painting, and has since devoted himself almost exclusively to that branch of the profession. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy Jan. 24, 1877, and a Royal Academician May 5, 1881. He obtained the Medal of the second class at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. Among the portraits painted and exhibited by Mr. Ouless may be mentioned those of Lord Selborne, Mr. Charles Darwin, F.R.S.; the late Bishop of London; Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., Miss Ruth Bouverie, 1877; the late Mr. Russell Gurney, M.P., Recorder of London, 1877; Lieut.-Col. Loyd Lindsay, 1878; Mr. John Bright, M.P.; Sir Thomas Gladstone; the Rev. Dr. Ridding, head-master of Winchester College; and Mr. Edmund Yates, 1879; His Eminence Cardinal Newman and Mr. Justice Manisty, 1880; Mrs. Butterworth, 1881; Gen. Sir F. Roberts, 1882; the late Bishop of Llandaff, and the Bishop of Norwich, 1883; and Mr. G. Scharf, 1886. His Eminence Cardinal Manning, 1888; Sir William Bowman, F.R.S., Lady Manisty, T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., 1889; the Bishop of St. Albans and the Bishop of Chichester, 1890. Mr. Ouless was one of the two English recipients of the grand Gold Medal for Art at the Berlin International Exhibition, 1886; and was made a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur after the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889.

OWEN, The Rev. James, President of the Baptist Union, was born in 1838, and educated at Haverfordwest College, and Bristol College. He was for twenty years minister at Swansea; and in 1889 he was appointed Vice-President of the Baptist Union, and President in 1890.

OWEN, The Very Rev. John, M.A., Dean of St. Asaph, was born at Llanengan, Carnarvonshire, in 1854, and is the son of Mr. Griffith Owen, Ysgerber, Den. He was educated at Boltwnog Grammar School and Jesus College, Oxford, where he gained a scholarship at entrance in 1872. He obtained a Second Class Honour in Classical Moderations, 1873; and a Second Class in Mathematical Moderations, 1874; and graduated with Second Class Honour in Mathematical Finals, 1876; proceeding to the M.A. degree in 1879. He was ordained Deacon in 1879, and Priest in 1880, by the Bishop of St. David's. He was elected Professor and Lecturer in Classics and Theology at St. David's College, Lampeter, 1879-85; Head Master and Warden of Llandovery College, 1885-89; and was appointed Dean of St. Asaph in 1889.

OWEN, Sir Richard, K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., the celebrated comparative anatomist, is the youngest son of Richard Owen, Esq., of Fulmer Place, Bucks, and was born at Lancaster, July 20, 1804. He studied in the grammar school of his native town, where he was contemporary with the late Dr. Whewell. In 1824 he matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, where he attended the anatomical lectures of Dr. Barclay. He thence proceeded to London and entered the Medical School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He also attended for a considerable time the schools of medicine in Paris. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London in 1826, and began life as a general practitioner in Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, but his subsequent appointment, on Mr. Abernethy's recommendation, to the post of Assistant Curator of the Hunterian Museum, led him to devote his attention exclusively to the study of comparative anatomy. In 1834 he was appointed to the Chair of Comparative Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and soon afterwards he married the only daughter of his colleague, Mr. William Clift, Curator of the Hunterian Museum. In 1836 he succeeded Sir Charles Bell as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the College of Surgeons, being appointed by the College in that year as the first Hunterian Professor. Professor Owen's connection with the College of Surgeons ceased in 1856, on his being appointed Superintendent of the Natural History Departments (Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy) in the British Museum. He has advocated the provision of adequate galleries for the exposition of these collections in his "Discourse on the Extent and Aims of a National Museum of Natural History." For some years he was Lecturer on Palæontology in the Government School of Mines, Jermyn Street, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, but was compelled, on account of failing health, to resign these offices. He has been chosen, by command of Her Majesty, to deliver courses of lectures to the Royal Family at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and a residence in Richmond Park has been assigned to him. Among the first great works which he undertook were the "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Specimens of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy;" the "Catalogue of the Natural History," that of the "Osteology," and that of the "Fossil Organic Remains," preserved in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Discerning in a fragment of fossil bone from New Zealand, submitted to him in 1839, evidence of a bird more gigantic than the ostrich, Professor Owen published an account of it; transmitted copies to New Zealand, and obtained evidence in confirmation and extension of his idea, which occupies many successive parts of the "Transactions" of the Zoological Society. In that for 1855 he propounds his theory of the extinction of species on the principle of the "contest of existence" through the operation of extraneous influences. The genera of birds thus lost by "natural rejection" are *Dinornis, Aptornis, Notornis, Cnemiornis*, &c. Concluding in the work "On the Nature of Limbs" his researches on the unity of plan of animal organisation, the author is led to regard species as due to secondary cause or law, continuously operating and producing them successively. Professor Owen has written, amongst other works, "Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus," 1832; "Odontography," 1840; "Memoir on a Gigantic Extinct Sloth," 1842; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals," 1843; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrate Animals," 1846; "History of British

Fossils, Mammals, and Birds," 1846; "On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton," 1848; "On the Nature of Limbs," 1849; "On Parthenogenesis, or the Successive Production of Procreative Individuals from a single ovum," 1849; "History of British Fossil Reptiles," 1849-51; "Principles of Comparative Osteology," published in French at Paris in 1855; "On Palæontology," and "On the Megatherium," 1860; "On the Aye-Aye" (*Chiromys*), 1863; "On the Gorilla," 1865; "On the Dodo," and "On the Anatomy of Vertebrates," 1866; and the articles on Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology, in "Brande's Dictionary of Science," in which the article "Species" contains the Professor's views of their nature and origin. His later researches have been on the extinct animals of our principal Colonies. In 1876 his work on "The Fossil Reptilia of South Africa," with 70 plates, was published by the trustees of the British Museum. In 1877 Professor Owen brought out, at his own cost, a work "On the Fossil Mammals of Australia, and on the Extinct Marsupials of England," 2 vols. 4to, with 132 plates and many woodcuts. He is also the author of an enlarged work "On the Extinct Wingless Birds of New Zealand." The great and rapid increase of specimens of species previously unknown, of both plants and animals, necessitated a considerably greater extent of exhibition space than the then British Museum in Bloomsbury afforded, and led to the foundation of the National Museum of Natural History at South Kensington, the erection of which was superintended by Professor Owen and, when completed to the extent required for the then number of specimens, the Professor superintended their arrangement in the halls and galleries of the part of the New Museum ready to receive and exhibit them. Subsequent increase has required the galleries now in progress of completion. Professor Owen has communicated numerous papers to the "Transactions" of the Royal, Linnæan, Geological, Zoological, Cambridge Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Microscopical Societies, and has contributed some elaborate Reports, published in the Reports of the British Association. He was one of the founders, and first President, of the Microscopical Society; is a Fellow or Associate of most of the learned societies or scientific academies at home and abroad; has received the Cross of the Legion of Honour; is a Chevalier of the Order of Merit of Prussia, and one of the eight Foreign Associates of the French Institute. He was created a Companion of the Bath, June 3, 1873, and shortly afterwards made a K.C.B.; and in Jan., 1879, he was elected a Foreign Member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

OXENDEN, The Right Rev. Ashton, D.D., late Primate and Metropolitan of Canada, was born at Broome Park, near Canterbury, in 1808, graduated B.A. at University College, Oxford, in 1831, and was ordained priest in 1834. From 1848 to 1869 he was rector of Pluckley-with-Pevington, in Kent. In 1864 he became an Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral. In 1869, having been elected by the synod, he was consecrated to the Metropolitical See of Montreal, in virtue of which he became Primate of all Canada. He resigned his bishopric in April, 1878, feeling himself no longer equal to the fatigues of his diocese. In May, 1879, he was instituted to the vicarage of St. Stephen, near Canterbury. Dr. Oxenden has written "Decision," "Prayers for Private Use," "Sermons on the Christian Life," "God's Message to the Poor," "Baptism Simply Explained," "The Lord's Supper Simply Explained," "Fervent Prayer," "A Plain History of the Christian Church," "The Pastoral Office," "The Pathway of Safety," "Lectures on the Gospel," "The Barham Tracts," and many other works, most of which have had a large circulation.

OXFORD, Bishop of. *See* STUBBS, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM.

P.

PAGE, Thomas Nelson, LL.D., American writer, was born at Oakland, Virginia, April 23, 1853. He was educated at Washington and Lee University, and received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Virginia in 1874. He has since practised his profession at Richmond. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Washington and Lee University in 1887. Mr. Paget's first publication was a rhyme entitled "Uncle Gabe's White Folks," which appeared in *Scribner's Monthly* (now *The Century*) in 1877. In 1884 was issued in the same periodical "Marse Chan," a negro dialect story of the Civil War, and this made the writer's reputation. Others in the same vein followed, and in 1887 they were collected and published together in a book under title of "In the Virginia." This was followed by "Befo' de War: Echoes in Negro Dialect," 1888; and "Two Little Confederates," 1888.

PAGET, The Right Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley, G.C.B., P.C., fourth son of the late Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B., was born in 1823, and served a few months in the Secretary's Department of the General Post Office, and in the Audit Office. He was appointed a Clerk in the Foreign Office, Aug. 21, 1841; was temporarily attached to the Mission at Madrid, Dec. 2, 1843; and was some time Chargé des Archives. He was appointed Précis Writer to the late Earl of Aberdeen, when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Feb. 6, 1846; 2nd Paid Attaché in Paris, June 26, 1846; 1st Paid Attaché, Dec. 18, 1851; Secretary of Legation at Athens, Feb. 12, 1852. He was Acting Consul-General in Egypt from Dec. 8, 1852, till Feb. 19, 1853; and remained in Egypt till May 27, 1853. He was transferred to the Hague, Jan. 14, 1854; was Chargé d'Affaires from May 7 till Oct. 21, 1855; and from July 30 till Aug. 24, 1856. He was transferred to Lisbon, Feb. 18, 1857; was Chargé d'Affaires from July 9, 1857, till Jan. 14, 1858. He was transferred to Berlin, April 1, 1858; was Chargé d'Affaires, from June 17 till Nov. 20, 1858. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony, Dec. 13, 1858; to the King of Sweden and Norway, June 6, 1859 (which appointment was subsequently cancelled); and to the King of Denmark, July 6, 1859. He was made a C.B., Feb. 10, 1863; a K.C.B., March 16, 1863; was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal, June 9, 1866; and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy, July 6, 1867. He was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy, from March 24, 1876, to Sept. 12, 1883; was sworn a Privy Councillor, July 21, 1876; was made a G.C.B., Aug. 21, 1883; and was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria, Jan. 1, 1884. He married the Countess Hohenthal, Maid of Honour to the Princess Royal of Prussia, Oct. 20, 1860.

PAGET, The Right Hon. Lord Clarence Edward, K.C.B., son of the first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., by his second marriage, born June 17, 1811, entered the Navy at an early age, and saw some active service in the Baltic during the Crimean War. He was for some time secretary to his father when Master-General of the Ordnance, was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's second Administration in 1859, and retired in May, 1866, in order to take the command of the Mediterranean squadron. He attained flag rank in 1858, and was made Vice-Admiral, April 24, 1865. He was returned as one of the Members in the Liberal interest for Sandwich, in Aug., 1847, did not present himself for re-election in July, 1852, was re-elected for that borough in March, 1857, and resigned his seat on taking the command of the Mediterranean squadron in May, 1866. He retired from the command of the Mediterranean fleet in May, 1869.

PAGET, Sir George Edward, K.C.B., M.D., was born Dec. 22, 1809, at Great Yarmouth, and educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree as 8th Wrangler in 1831, and was elected Fellow of Caius in 1832. He studied medicine at Cambridge, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and at Paris, and was made M.D. 1838, F.R.C.P.L. 1839, Hon. M.D., Dublin, 1867, D.C.L. Oxford and Durham, LL.D. Edinburgh, and F.R.S. Dr. Paget was President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, 1885, President of the British Medical Association, 1864, President of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, 1869-74, and was appointed Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge in 1872. He has published papers and small works, chiefly on subjects relating to medicine. In 1885 he was made K.C.B.

PAGET, Sir James, Bart., F.R.S., LL.D. Cantab., D.C.L. Oxon., ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, son of Samuel Paget, Esq., Merchant, was born at Great Yarmouth, Jan. 11, 1814, became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1836, and an honorary Fellow in 1843. He is Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen, Surgeon to the Prince of Wales, and Consulting-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Sir James Paget, who is Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, and a Member of the Institute of France (Academy of Sciences), is the author of the "Pathological Catalogue of the Museum of the College of Surgeons;" "Report on the Results of the Use of the Microscope," published in 1842; and "Lectures on Surgical Pathology," in 1853, 1863, and 1868; and has been an extensive contributor to the "Transactions" of the Royal and other learned societies. He was created a baronet in Aug., 1871. He was a Member of the Royal Commission appointed in 1881 to inquire into the condition of the London hospitals for small-pox and fever cases, and into the means of preventing the spread of infection. Sir James Paget was one of the scientific celebrities who received an honorary degree at the Jubilee (1882) in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the University of Würzburg. He married, in 1844, Lydia, daughter of the late Rev. Henry North, Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the late Duke of Kent.

PAGET, Violet, who, under the name of Vernon Lee, contributes philosophical and æsthetic criticism to the principal English reviews, was born in 1857, and has lived in Italy for many years. She has devoted herself specially to the history of the arts, literature, and drama of that country. In 1880 she published "Studies of the Eighteenth Century in Italy." In 1882 appeared "Belcaro," being essays on sundry æsthetical questions; "The Prince of a Hundred Soups" (a fairy tale), 1883; "Ottilie, an Eighteenth Century Idyl;" "Euphorion," a collection of essays; "The Countess of Albany," a biography; "Miss Brown," a novel, 1884; and in 1886, "Baldwin," a collection of essays and dialogues.

PAILLERON, Edouard, a French dramatist, was born in Paris in 1843. He began life as a clerk in a Notary's office, and published in 1860 a volume of satirical poetry, "Les Parasites," 1861, and a play. Among his most successful subsequent productions are: "Le Mur Mitoyen," 1862; "Le Dernier Quartier," 1863; "Le Second Mouvement," 1865; "Le Monde où l'on s'amuse," 1868; "Les faux Ménages," 1869; "Hélène," "L'Autre Motif," 1872; "Petite Pluie," 1875; "L'âge ingrat," 1878; "L'Etincelle," 1879; "L'Pendant le bal," 1881; "Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie," was produced at the Comédie Française in 1882, and had an altogether unprecedented run. To this piece of contemporary satire—for it is rather that than a play—M. Pailleron owes his election (1884) to the Académie Française. He has written also "La Souris" which appeared in 1887; "Amours et Haines;" "Théâtre chez Madame;" "Discours Académiques;" "Le Départ;" "Prière pour la France;" "La Poupée;" "Études sur Emile Augier," &c.

PALGRAVE, Francis Turner, LL.D., eldest son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, born Sept. 28, 1824, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he took his degree of M.A., and was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College. He was for five years Vice-Principal of the Training College for Schoolmasters at Kneller Hall, was afterwards appointed to a post in the educational department of the Privy Council, and for some years was private secretary to Earl Granville. He has published "Idylls and Songs," 1854; "The Golden Treasury of English Songs," 1861; "Essays on Art," 1866; and a Life of Sir Walter Scott, prefixed to the Globe edition of his poems, 1867; "Hymns," 1867; 3rd edit., enlarged, 1870; "The Five Days' Entertainments at Wentworth Grange," 1868; the text illustrative of "Gems of English Art in this country: Twenty-four Pictures from National Collections, printed in colours by Leighton Brothers," 1869; "Lyrical Poems," 1871; "The Children's Treasury," 1874; "The Visions of England," 1881 and 1889: a Series of Lyrical Poems on English History; "The Treasury of Sacred Song," 1889. He also has edited "Selection from Wordsworth;" "Shakespeare's Lyrics;" "Chrysomela: a selection from the Lyrical Poems of Robert Herrick;" "The Poetical Works of J. Keats;" "Lyrical Poems by Lord Tennyson;" "Glen Desseray and other Poems by J. C. Shairp." Mr. Palgrave was created an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1878. On the death of Principal Shairp in 1886 Mr. Palgrave was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford.

PALGRAVE, Reginald F. D., fourth son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Dawson Turner, of Great Yarmouth, Banker, was born in London, June 28, 1829. He was placed, through the intervention of Sir R. H. Inglis, by Sir D. Le Marchant, Clerk of the House of Commons, in the Committee Office, 1853; upon the recommendation of Sir T. Erskine May, he was appointed by the Speaker, Mr. Evelyn Denison, Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills to both Houses of Parliament, 1866, and Second Clerk Assistant and Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, 1868 and 1870. In 1886, on the death of Sir Thomas Erskine May, he was appointed Clerk to the House of Commons. He published (1869) "The House of Commons; Illustrations of its History and Practice," 1877; "The Chairman's Handbook," 1890; "Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, an appreciation;" and has contributed to the *Quarterly Review* articles on "Pym and Shaftesbury, Two Popish Plots" (vol. 147), "The Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I." (vol. 154), and "Cromwell," April, 1886. He married, in 1857, Grace, daughter of Richard Battley, of Reigate, Esq., and was created C.B., 1887.

PALGRAVE, Robert Harry Inglis, F.R.S., F.S.S., third son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, was born in London in 1827; was educated at the Charterhouse, and entered at an early age in the banking-house of Gurneys & Co., of Yarmouth, of which his grandfather, Mr. Dawson Turner, F.R.S., and Mr. Brightwen, were partners. He married, 1859, S. Maria Brightwen, the niece of the last named. Mr. Palgrave has occupied himself largely and with much success in the study of economical, statistical, and banking questions. In 1870 he wrote a Prize Essay, printed in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, upon the "Local Taxation of Great Britain and Ireland." Since that date he has contributed many papers on banking and currency questions to the Transactions of the above society, and to those of the Bankers' Institute. He has also contributed to the Reports of the British Association, to the *Bankers' Magazine*, the *Bankers' Almanac*, &c., and for six years, dating from 1877, he edited, in part at first, afterwards solely, the *Economist* newspaper. In 1882 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1885 he was appointed one of the Royal Commissioners on the depression of Trade and Industry. Mr. Palgrave has also taken a leading part, as president, or otherwise, in the meetings of the section of Economic Science and Statistics of the British Association, and in the very important inquiries into the gold and paper currency questions, which have been undertaken, based partly on his investigations, and with the advantage of his combined practical and scientific knowledge, by the Bankers' Institute, and the Committee of the Association of English Country Bankers. In common with his brothers, Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave owes much to the training he received from his parents, his mother, Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. D. Turner, mentioned above, possessing great accomplishments and much ability. Mr. Palgrave's only daughter, Elizabeth, is married to the Rev. Rowland V. Barker.

PALISA, Dr. J., was born on Dec. 6, 1848, at Troppau, in Silesia, and was educated first in his native town, and afterwards at Vienna University, where he devoted his attention to Mathematics and Physics, and was, in 1870, appointed Assistant Observer at the Vienna Observatory; thence in 1871 he went to the observatory at Geneva, and in 1872 he was appointed Director of the observatory at Pola, where he had a six-inch meridian circle by Troughton & Simms, and a six-inch refractor with which he discovered no fewer than twenty-eight minor planets. In 1880 he left the Pola Observatory, and was appointed First Assistant at the Imperial Observatory at Vienna, where, up to August 1890, he had discovered forty-five more minor planets, making the very large total of seventy-three. Dr. Palisa, in 1873, married Fräulein Florentine Wlaka, of Troppau.

PALLES, The Right Hon. Christopher, LL.D., a member of an old Roman Catholic family, which has been settled in Ireland since the fifteenth century, is the second son of Mr. Andrew Christopher Palles, of Mount Palles, co. Cavan, by Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. Matthew James Plunkett, of St. Margaret's, co. Dublin, and was born in 1831. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1852, and was called to the Irish Bar in the following year. He took the degree of LL.D. at Dublin in 1865, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's administration on the promotion of Mr. Dowse to the Attorney-Generalship for Ireland. On Mr. Dowse being elevated to the judicial bench in Nov. 1872, Dr. Palles succeeded to the latter office, which he held until the defeat of the Liberal party at the general election of 1874. Just before Mr. Gladstone's resignation, Dr. Palles was appointed Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, Feb. 16, 1874.

PALMER, Sir A. H., K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council of Queensland, was born at Armagh, Ireland, in 1819; emigrated to New South Wales in 1838, and subsequently became a farmer in Queensland. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1866, and became Colonial Secretary in 1867; was Premier and Colonial Secretary from 1870 to 1875; and has been President from 1881 till the present time.

PALMER, The Rev. Charles Ferrers (Raymund), second son of Shirley Palmer, M.D. (well known as a medical writer), was born at Tamworth, Staffordshire, in 1819, and educated at the Free Grammar School of that town, and at the Queen's College of Medicine, Birmingham. He practised as a surgeon in his native town for some years, and in 1853, joining the Dominican order, took orders in 1859 in the Roman Catholic Church, which he had entered in 1842. Father Raymund Palmer is employed in antiquarian researches, chiefly relating to the history of his order in England, now being published in antiquarian journals. He has published "The History of the Town and Castle of Tamworth, in the Counties of Stafford and Warwick," in 1845; "Life of Beato Angelico da Fiesole, of the Order of Friar Preachers," a translation from the French of E. Cartier, with notes, in 1865; "The Dominican Tertiary's Guide," to which Fr. R. Rodolph Suffield also attached his name, 1866 (2nd edit., 1868); "The Life of Philip Thomas Howard, O.P., Cardinal of Norfolk, Grand Almoner to Catherine of Braganza, Queen-Consort of King Charles II., &c., with a Sketch of the Rise, Mission, and Influence of the Dominican Order, and of its Early History in England," in 1867; "The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Tamworth, in the County of Stafford," in 1871; "The History of the Baronial Family of Marmion," in 1875; "Obituary Notices of Dominicans from 1650," 1884; "The Catholic Registers of Woburn Lodge and Weybridge, and of Upton Court," privately printed in 1888 and 1889; and contributions to various periodicals, chiefly on antiquarian and historical subjects, several of which have been separately reprinted. His manuscript collection of documents concerning Tamworth, in 4 vols., is now in the British Museum; where also are reported the results of his researches in the archives of the Master-General of the Dominican Order, in 1881-82, at Rome, as far as England is concerned.

PALMER, Sir Charles Mark, Bart., M.P., Coal-owner and Shipbuilder, was born at South Shields in the year 1822, the son of Mr. George Palmer, a shipowner and merchant of Newcastle, and was educated in the school of Dr. Bruce, the historian of the "Roman Wall." After preparing for a commercial career in France, he became a partner, first with his father, and shortly afterwards, in 1845, with Mr. John Bowes, M.P., Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Hutt, M.P., and Mr. Nicholas Wood (all since deceased) in coal mining and coke making, and extended their colliery operations from a small beginning up to a production of $1\frac{3}{4}$ million tons per annum. In the year 1851 Mr. Palmer conceived the idea of cheapening the transit of coal to London and other ports by the employment of steam collier vessels, which have since completely superseded the old sailing brigs of the north of England. He established the shipbuilding yard at Jarrow on the Tyne, where the first screw collier, the *John Bowes*, was launched in 1852. He has since developed the Jarrow works into the gigantic concern, now Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Limited, which constructs an ocean steamer from the iron ore of its own Yorkshire mines, through all its processes into a complete ship. From these works the populous modern town of Jarrow originated. It obtained a charter of incorporation in 1875, Mr. Palmer being its first mayor. The Jarrow works have produced armour-plated and other vessels for H.M. Navy, and Mr. Palmer was the first to introduce rolled plates for men of war. Sir C. Palmer is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and of the county of Durham, is an Alderman and Magistrate of the borough of Jarrow, Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Newcastle and Durham Engineer Volunteers, and is President of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce. At the general election of 1874 he was returned M.P. in the Liberal interest for the Northern division of the county of Durham, which he continued to represent till the Reform Act of 1885, when on the redistribution of seats he was elected for the Jarrow division of the same county. After the dissolution of 1886 he was re-elected without opposition. He was created a baronet in 1886.

PALMER, The Ven. Edwin, D.D., is the fourth and youngest son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, vicar of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, where he was born, July 18, 1824; and brother of Lord Selborne. From the Charterhouse he proceeded to the University of Oxford, was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College in 1841, and obtained the Hertford and Ireland University Scholarships and the Chancellor's Prize for Latin verse. He held a Fellowship at Balliol College from Nov. 29, 1845, till Sept. 19, 1867, acted as classical lecturer in the College for ten years, and as tutor for four. He was appointed Corpus Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of Oxford, Feb. 26, 1870, in the room of the late Professor Conington. In Jan., 1878, he was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Oxford, rendered vacant by the death of the Ven. Charles Clerke; and in the same year (May 7) he was created D.D., and retired from the Corpus professorship of Latin.

PALMER, Edwin Mitford, C.M.G., born March 3, 1852, was educated at Lancing College, Sussex, and appointed to the Indian Financial Department in 1871. He proceeded to Egypt from India to take up the appointment of Director-General of Accounts in 1885; and was appointed Financial Adviser to H.H. the

Khedive in 1889. He was created C.M.G. and Grand Officer of the Medjidieh in 1887.

PALMIERI, Luigi, was born at Faicchio (Benevento), on April 30, 1807, and began his studies in the seminary of Cajarro. He afterwards went to Naples, where he studied philosophy and natural science. Subsequently he devoted himself to the instruction of young men, and had a private school of philosophy and physics, where he had more than four hundred students. He has been Professor of Physics in the Marine College at Naples, and afterwards in the University. In the year 1860 he had the direction of the Vesuvian Observatory. He has devoted much attention to electricity and magnetism, and for use in the Vesuvian Observatory has designed several new instruments, especially two, one for the study of the variations in the amount and kind of atmospheric electricity; another was an electrical seismograph, of which two duplicates have been purchased for use in Japan. Full details of the observations upon the volcanic phenomena of Vesuvius are given in the various reports upon the observatory, published by Professor Palmieri.

PARIS, Gaston, a very distinguished French philologist, the son of Paulin Paris, was born at Avenay, Marne, Aug. 9, 1839. He was educated at Rollin College, and at the Universities of Bonn and Göttingen, and studied the Romance languages with Professor Diez. On his return to France he entered the École des Chartes, pursuing at the same time the study of law, and took the degree of Doctor-ès-lettres in 1865. On May 12, 1876, he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in the place of Guigniaut. Among other interesting and curious works he has published "Étude sur le rôle de l'accent latin dans la langue française," 1862; "De pseudo-Turpino," 1865; "Histoire poétique de Charlemagne," 1866; "Le Petit Poucet et la Grande Ourse," 1879; "La Poésie du moyen âge, leçons et lectures," 1838, 2nd edit., 1889; "La Littérature française du moyen âge," XI-XIV., 1888, 2nd edit., 1890. He has given editions of several old French works: "La Vie de Saint Alexis," 1872 and 1889; "Les Miracles de notre Dame par personnages," 1877; "Deux rédactions du Roman des sept Sages de Rome," 1879; "La Vie de Saint Gilles," 1881; "Merlin," 1886; "Trois rédactions de l'Evangile de Nicodème," 1889. He has founded, together with Paul Meyer, the *Revue Critique*, 1866, and the *Romania*, 1872. He was elected a member of the academies of Munich, Rome, Vienna, Turin, Berlin, &c.

PARIS (Comte de), Louis Philippe Albert d'Orléans, son of the late Duc d'Orléans, and grandson of the late Louis-Philippe, King of the French, born in Paris, Aug. 24, 1838, was only ten years of age when the revolution of Feb., 1848, broke out, and, accompanied by his heroic mother, the late Duchesse d'Orléans, he witnessed the stormy scene in the French Chambers which followed that event. He was educated at Claremont, in this country, by his mother, who died there, May 18, 1858. In the autumn of 1861 the young Comte de Paris and his brother, the Duc de Chartres, accompanied by their uncle, the Prince de Joinville, proceeded to the United States, and on arriving in Washington were cordially welcomed by the Federal Government, and by Gen. McClellan, who proposed that the young princes should serve on his staff. The two brothers entered the service with the rank of Captains of Volunteers, stipulating that they were to receive no pay, and that they should be free to resign their appointments whenever they might wish to do so. They served on Gen. McClennan's staff till the conclusion of the campaign in Virginia, and the consequent retreat of the army of the Potomac, in June, 1862, when they returned to Europe. At the close of the year 1871 the Comte de Paris was, after some delay, admitted a member of the National Assembly at Versailles, under M. Thiers, President of the French Republic; and on Dec. 22, 1872, the Assembly voted the restitution of the property of the Orleans family. On Aug. 5, 1873, the Comte de Paris had the celebrated interview at Frohsdorf with the Comte de Chambord, whom he acknowledged as the head of the Royal House of France. After the death of the Comte de Chambord (Aug. 24, 1883), the great majority of the Legitimists acknowledged the Comte de Paris as his successor. A remarkable article, entitled, "L'Allemagne et ses Tendances nouvelles," which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in Aug. 1867, and attracted considerable attention, is said to have been written by the Comte de Paris. He is also the author of "Les Associations Ouvrières en Angleterre," Paris, 1869, an English translation of which, by N. J. Senior, M.A., was published the same year in London, under the title of "The Trades Unions of England;" and of "Histoire de la Guerre Civile en

Amérique," vols. i. and ii., Paris, 1874. The concluding volumes of this work appeared in 1883. In 1886 the Government introduced and passed the Expulsion Bill, forbidding the soil of France to the direct heirs of families that had reigned in France. This was chiefly directed against the Comte de Paris, who accordingly, amid demonstrations of sorrow from a multitude of friends, left Tréport for England in July. The Comte de Paris married his cousin, the Princess Marie-Isabelle-Françoise d'Assise Antonia Louisa Fernanda, eldest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, May 30, 1864, and has six children, two sons, Prince Louis Philippe Robert (born Feb. 6, 1869), and Prince Ferdinand François (born Sept. 9, 1884), and three daughters. The Comte and Comtesse celebrated their silver wedding at their seat near Tunbridge Wells in July, 1889.

PARK, Edwards Amasa, D.D., was born at Providence, Rhode Island, Dec. 29, 1808. He graduated at Brown University in 1826, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1831, and was pastor of a Congregational church at Braintree, Massachusetts, 1831-34, when he became Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and of Hebrew Literature at Amherst College. In 1836 he became Professor of Sacred Rhetoric at the Andover Theological Seminary. In 1847 he exchanged this chair for that of Christian Theology, and in 1881 was retired as Emeritus Professor. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1844, and by Brown University in 1846. Dr. Park has for many years been regarded as a representative of what is styled "New England Theology." He has been one of the editors of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* from its establishment in 1844. Besides numerous review articles, pamphlets, memoirs, and contributions to biblical and theological lexicons and cyclopædias, he has published "Selections from German Literature," 1839; "Writings of Rev. William B. Homer," 1842; "The Theology of the Intellect and of the Feelings," 1850; "The Rise of the Edwardsian Theory of the Atonement," 1859; "Life of Leonard Woods," 1880; and "Discourses on some Theological Doctrines as related to the Religious Character," 1885; and in connection with others "The Sabbath Hymn-Book," 1858; "Hymns and Choirs," 1861.

PARKE, Thomas Heazle, Surgeon, Hon. D.C.L. Durh., L.K.Q.C.P., Hon. F.R.C.S.I., &c., one of Stanley's companions, is the son of William Parke, Esq., J.P. He was born on Nov. 27, 1857, at Clogher House, Drumona, co. Roscommon, Ireland, and educated in Dublin. He is descended from an old Kent family, a member of which went over to Ireland as a Colonel in the English army sent, about four centuries ago, for the subjugation of the O'Rourkes, chieftains of great power and extensive territorial possessions. After the conquest, the Government of the period, as a reward for victory, gave each in command grants of the O'Rourke's possessions. Colonel Parke got the manor of Newtown with the valley of Glencar, on which stood O'Rourke's castle. Surgeon Parke, the subject of this sketch, was commissioned as Surgeon in the Army Medical Staff, Feb. 5, 1881, and since then most of his time has been spent in active service abroad. He was in the Egyptian campaign in 1882, and received the Queen's Medal and the Khedive's Star; was through the cholera epidemic in 1883 in Egypt, and published a report of it. Afterwards he was in the Nile campaign for the relief of Gordon, 1884-85; was present at the battle of Abu Klea, the action of Gubat, and the attack on Matemmeh; went across the Bayuda desert in medical charge of the Naval Brigade under Lord Charles Beresford, and returned in medical charge of the Guards' Camel Corps under Lord Falmouth. He received two Clasps, "Nile" and "Abu Klea." Subsequently he crossed Africa with Stanley, 1887-8-9; received the third and fourth class Medjidieh from the Khedive, and the Brilliant Star from the Sultan of Zanzibar; the Great Gold Medal from the British Medical Association; and Medals from the Royal Geographical Societies of London and Antwerp; and was made an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Geographical Societies of Scotland and Brussels, and of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. At the *Lancet* office in the presence of the editorial staff, a massive, chased silver salver weighing 200oz. was presented to Surgeon Parke by the editors of the *Lancet*. Around the central shield was engraved the following inscription: "Presented to Thomas Heazle Parke, L.K.Q.C.P., Hon. F.R.C.S.I., Army Medical Staff, &c., by the editors of the *Lancet* in recognition of his heroic and distinguished medical services in connection with the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition during the years 1887-90.

PARKER, Joseph, D.D., a popular Congregational preacher, born April 9, 1830, at Hexham-on-Tyne, was educated at private seminaries and University

College, London. He was pastor at Banbury, 1853-58; at Manchester, 1858-69; and settled in London in 1869. He built the City Temple at a cost of £70,000. He is Chairman of the Lancashire Congregational Union; Chairman of the Manchester Congregational Board; Chairman of the London Congregational Board; and Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. Dr. Parker is the author of "The People's Bible" (25 vols.); "The Paraclete;" "Ecce Deus;" "Ad Clerum;" "Weden Stephen;" "Springdale Abbey;" and many other works. The Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Chicago.

PARKES, The Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., is the son of Thomas Parkes, a Warwickshire farmer, and was born at Stoneleigh, in that county, in 1815. He spent some years of his early life in South Wales, and was afterwards apprenticed to a mechanical trade in Birmingham, where he married in 1836. In 1839 he emigrated to Sydney, in Australia, and appears to have engaged in the ordinary pursuits of labour in that colony. We find him in 1848 taking an active part in the election of Mr. Robert Lowe (now Viscount Sherbrooke), as member of the local Legislature for the city of Sydney, and soon afterwards he established the *Empire*, a daily newspaper, which he conducted for seven years. In 1854 Mr. Parkes was elected to the Legislative Council for Sydney; and after the city was divided into separate electorates, he continued to represent the eastern division of the metropolis in parliament for several years. He accepted from the Government in 1861 the appointment of Commissioner for Emigration in England, and was in this country till the end of 1862. Soon after his return to the colony, he was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly; and in Jan., 1866, he took office as Colonial Secretary, and was the minister who passed the Public Schools Act of that year. Mr. Parkes was President of the Council of Education, created by that Act, from Jan., 1867, until Oct., 1870. In May, 1872, he was entrusted by the Governor with the formation of a ministry, and he held office as Premier from that date until Feb., 1875. Mr. Parkes received, in 1874, the Gold Medal of the Cobden Club for his services in Australia to the cause of free trade. In March, 1877, he was commissioned by the Governor of New South Wales to form an administration, and became Premier for the second time. Being defeated in the Legislative Assembly in August, he advised his Excellency, Sir Hercules Robinson, to dissolve Parliament. In Dec., 1878, Sir Henry Parkes took office as Premier for the third time. During his third tenure of office he passed a new education law, the "Public Instruction Act of 1880." In Dec., 1881, Sir Henry Parkes left New South Wales, under medical advice, on a short visit to America and Europe. On this occasion he was entertained at a banquet by the two Houses of Parliament, and also at a second banquet by the citizens of Sydney. In America he was publicly entertained in San Francisco, Boston, New York, and Washington; and in England Sir Henry Parkes received a marked welcome from all classes, and a banquet was given in his honour with the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair. Sir Henry Parkes, on his return from this visit, was everywhere welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm, no fewer than 10,000 persons meeting him at the railway station in Sydney. In Jan., 1883, the Parkes ministry was defeated and retired, having been in office a little over four years, the longest term of power of any Australian ministry. In Jan., 1887, Sir Henry Parkes formed his fourth ministry, which is still in office, he having been nearly eleven years Prime Minister of New South Wales. He is now engaged in the great work of Australian federation. In June, 1877, her Majesty conferred upon him the rank of K.C.M.G.; and in Jan., 1888, he received from her Majesty the Grand Cross of the same order. In 1882, King Humbert conferred upon him the dignity of Commander of the Crown of Italy, in recognition of his services to a large number of the Italian emigrants who went out to New Ireland, and who arrived ultimately in Sydney in a state of great distress. A volume of "Speeches on various Occasions connected with the Public Affairs of New South Wales, 1848-74, by Henry Parkes, with an Introduction by David Blair," was published at Melbourne in 1876; and a volume of his speeches on "The Federal Government of Australia" has just been issued.

PARKES, Mrs. W. B., *née* **Amy Sedgwick**, a popular actress, was born at Bristol, Oct. 27, 1835. After having passed through a training for the stage at an amateur theatre near London, she made her first public appearance in the summer of 1853, as Julia, in "The Hunchback," at the Richmond Theatre. Her performance, though not unsuccessful, did not give promise of the celebrity she afterwards attained. She returned to Bristol to accept a temporary engagement, and thence went to Cardiff, and caused so great a sensation by her Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," that Mr. Moseley, the leader of a circuit which included the towns of Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford, offered her an engagement as his leading actress, which she accepted, and resigned at the end of a year. In 1855 Mr. John Knowles, the manager of the Manchester Theatre, secured her services for three seasons, and she drew crowded houses. In the summer of 1857 Mr. Buckstone engaged her for the Haymarket Theatre, where she made her appearance as Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons," and afterwards appeared in an original part in "The Unequal Match." Miss Sedgwick has acted Lady Macbeth, Juliet, Rosalind, Ophelia, Peg Woffington, Lady Teazle, and many other characters. In 1858 she was married to W. B. Parkes, Esq., M.D., but was left a widow in 1863.

PARKINSON, Joseph Charles, born in London in 1833, obtained an appointment in Somerset House (Inland Revenue Department), in 1855, after the Civil Service Commission had been established by order in Council. He published in 1859, "Under Government," the first complete guide to the various departments of the Civil Service. This work, which ran through many editions, was followed in 1860 by a handbook of "Government Examinations." In 1864 Mr. Parkinson's abilities as a journalist were recognized by the *Daily News*, and for the next ten years he was one of the steadiest and most esteemed contributors to that journal, mainly on the abolition of public executions, poor-law reform, and the preservation of commons. In conjunction with the Duke of Westminster, the late Archbishop of York, the late Dr. Anstie and others, Mr. Parkinson worked by pen and speech to promote that reform in workhouse infirmaries which culminated in Mr. Gathorne Hardy's measure. In 1869 he visited Egypt as the guest of the Viceroy, and described for the *Daily News* the opening of the Suez Canal. He next visited India on a special mission for the telegraphic authorities, and published an account of his visit, "The Ocean Telegraph to India." Mr. Parkinson has of late years retired from journalism, and occupies himself in the direction of several well-known industrial and scientific enterprises.

PARKMAN, Francis, born in Boston, U.S., Sept. 16, 1823, is the son of the Rev. Francis Parkman, D.D., and great-grandson of Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, Minister of Westborough in the last century, and one of the most prominent men of Central Massachusetts. Francis Parkman, when a child, lived at the house of his maternal grandfather, at the edge of extensive tracts of wild land, near the town of Medford, going to school in the village and spending most of his leisure time in the woods. This probably laid the foundation of tastes which proved lasting, and perhaps he profited as much in watching birds and insects and trapping squirrels and woodchucks, as in his less congenial studies of Latin and Greek. He entered Harvard College in his 17th year, and received the degree of A.B. in 1844, followed, a few years later, by that of A.M., and more recently, by the honorary degree of LL.D., which he had before received from McGill College of Canada, and Williams College of Massachusetts. Most of his college vacations had been spent among the forests and mountains of Maine, New Hampshire, and Canada, partly from natural inclination and partly in preparation for a work which he had planned on the conflict of the English colonists of North America with the French and their Indian allies. To this task a practical knowledge of the forests and their inhabitants seemed to him indispensable. In 1846 he went to the Rocky Mountains and became domesticated among the Western Dacotah, then much less hostile to the whites than they soon afterwards became. The band in whose lodges he lived has since been exterminated in battles with the Americans. By living among them, hunting with them, etc., Mr. Parkman gained a familiarity with primitive Indian life, which could have been acquired in no other way. He soon after published in the *Knickerbocker Magazine* an account of this journey. It was republished in 1848 in a volume entitled "The Oregon Trail." He began the execution of his literary project by the publication of "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," in 1851. This was an account of the general uprising of the Indian tribes against the British colonies, after the conquest of Canada. Chronologically, it should have been the last, instead of the first, of his series of histories, or rather a sequel to them. The subject, however, afforded the best opportunities for the exhibition of Indian life and character, and a great mass of manuscript material, laboriously gathered during the past four or five years, was ready to his hand. "The Pioneers of France in the New World" was published in 1865; "The Jesuits in North America," in 1867; "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West," in 1869; "The Old Régime in Canada," in 1874; "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.," in 1877; and "Montcalm and Wolfe," in 1884. Translations of these books have appeared in France and Germany. They form a connected series, in which, however, a gap remains to be filled, between "Count Frontenac" and "Montcalm and Wolfe." This missing link is now in preparation. The collection of the necessary materials involved an enormous amount of labour. The chief sources were the archives of France and England, the use of which required repeated visits to those countries. Many documents also have been obtained from the collections of societies and private persons on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Parkman has been, for 14 years, one of the seven members of the Corporation of Harvard University. He is Vice-President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Canada, and member of most of the Historical Societies of Canada and the United States, as well as of various learned societies in England and on the Continent.

PARNELL, Charles Stewart, M.P., was born in 1846, at Avondale, co. Wicklow. He is descended from an old English family that passed over from Congleton, Cheshire, to Ireland, and many of his ancestors have played prominent parts in history. Thomas Parnell, the poet, was one of the family. Mr. Parnell's great grandfather, Sir John Parnell, held for many years the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Irish Parliament, and resigned rather than vote for the Act of Union; and Sir Henry Parnell, Sir John's son, after many years' service in the House of Commons, was raised to the peerage as Lord Congleton in 1841. Mr. Parnell, whose mother is a daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, a celebrated American naval officer, was educated at various private schools in England, and afterwards went to Magdalen College, Cambridge. After a tour of some duration in the United States, he returned to his home in Wicklow, and was High Sheriff of the county in 1874. He made his first attempt to enter public life in the same year, contesting the county of Dublin with the late Col. Taylor on the latter's acceptance of office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the second administration of Lord Beaconsfield. He was defeated by an overwhelming majority, but in the following year—1875—he was returned for the county of Meath, in succession to the late Mr. John Martin. For some time he took no prominent part in the proceedings of Parliament, but during the Session of 1876 he attracted some attention by engaging in one or two prolonged and stubborn conflicts with the Government. In Feb., 1877, he made his first appearance as a legislator, introducing "The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill," the object of which was to facilitate the purchase of their holdings by the tenantry of the disestablished Irish Church; the Bill was thrown out by 150 to 110 votes. The introduction of the Prisons Bill by Sir Richard (then Mr.) Cross gave rise to the first real development of the principle of what was known to the Irish as the "active" policy, and to the English as the policy of "obstruction." The various clauses of the measure were obstinately opposed; and when attempts were made to force the bill through at a late hour, there were repeated motions for adjournment. A similar course was pursued on the Mutiny Bill, hostility being chiefly directed against the flogging clauses; and scenes of much passion and excitement frequently occurred. Mr. Courtney, Mr. E. Jenkins, and other Liberal members, were strongly opposed to the South Africa Bill, which authorised, among other things, the annexation of the Transvaal. Mr. Parnell joined in the attack upon the Government; and, on the 31st July, the House sat for 22 hours—from a quarter to four on a Tuesday till two in the afternoon of the following Wednesday. Mr. Parnell came into serious collision in the course of that Session, both with Sir Stafford Northcote, the then leader of the House of Commons, and with Mr. Butt, then leader of the Irish party. Sir Stafford Northcote moved a resolution on one occasion for Mr. Parnell's suspension, which, after varying fortunes, had finally to be abandoned, in order to give way for some New Rules against "obstruction" generally. Mr. Butt condemned the policy of Mr. Parnell, both by letters and speeches; but it soon became apparent that the action of the younger man was the more popular among the Irish people. In the beginning of 1878, Mr. Parnell, instead of Mr. Butt, was elected President of the Irish organisation in England, known as the Home Rule Confederation, and from that time forward Mr. Butt practically ceased to be the leader of the Irish party. The Sessions of 1878 and 1879 were practically a repetition of the proceedings of 1877. In 1878, a committee was appointed to discuss the best means for putting down "obstruction," and Mr. Parnell was appointed a member, and took an active part in examining the various witnesses called. The hostility of Mr. Parnell was chiefly directed in those years to the use of the lash; and finally, in 1879, he succeeded in having it abolished. At the close of the Session of 1879, Mr. Parnell entered upon a new and important epoch in his career. There had been a succession of three bad harvests in Ireland; the country was threatened with deep and wide-spread distress; and the time was ripe for starting a new movement for reform of the relations between landlord and tenant. A meeting had been held in Irishtown, co. Mayo, in the previous April, but it was not till June that Mr. Parnell formally joined the new land movement. It was on that occasion that he uttered as the keynote of the coming struggle the words, "Keep a firm grip of your homesteads." On the 21st of October following, the "Irish National Land League" was founded, and Mr. Parnell was elected the first President. The objects of the new organisation were declared to be "first, to bring about a reduction of rack-rents; secondly, to facilitate the obtaining of the ownership of the soil by the occupiers." In December of the same year, he sailed for America, in order to raise funds for the relief of the distress and for starting the new organisation; lectured in a large number of towns, before several State Legislatures, and finally before the House of Representatives at Washington. The honour of addressing the last assembly had previously been conferred upon but three persons—Lafayette, Bishop England, of Charleston, and Kossuth. Meantime, Parliament was dissolved; Mr. Parnell hurried home, took an active part in the general election, and was himself elected for three constituencies—Meath, Mayo, and Cork city; he selected the last-named constituency. At the meeting of the new Irish party after the election, he was chosen leader of the Irish party instead of Mr. Shaw, who had succeeded Mr. Butt. Immediately after the meeting of the new Parliament, Mr. Parnell called for the introduction of a measure to deal with the Irish land question; and shortly after, the Government brought in the Disturbance Bill, which, having been passed by the House of Commons, was afterwards rejected by the House of Lords. In the autumn of 1880 he took an active part in organising the Land League, which rapidly grew to be the most powerful of modern Irish movements. In November of that year, informations were laid by the Irish Attorney-General against Mr. Parnell and several other members of the Land League executive; the trial opened in Dublin on the 28th of December, and finally, after nineteen days' hearing, ended in a disagreement of the jury. In the opening of the Session of 1881, the Government brought in a Coercion Bill, and to that measure, as well as to an Arms Bill, Mr. Parnell and his colleagues offered a fierce and obstinate opposition, prolonged over seven weeks. There were many exciting and tumultuous scenes, and on the 3rd of February he and 34 of his followers were removed by the sergeant-at-arms for causing obstruction in the House of Commons. The Land Act having been passed into law, Mr. Parnell presided at a Land League Convention, at which it was resolved that the "Act should be tested" by means of certain selected cases; he was present afterwards at several large Land League demonstrations; and on the 13th October he was arrested and conveyed to Kilmainham Gaol. The Government immediately afterwards proclaimed the Land League to be an illegal association; and Mr. Parnell and his colleagues issued the "No Rent" manifesto. Mr. Parnell remained in Kilmainham Gaol till April 10, 1882, when he was released on *parole* in order to attend the funeral of a relative. On May 2 following, he was formally released, as well as his colleagues, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. Then followed the resignation of Mr. Forster and Lord Cowper, the murders in the Phœnix Park, and the stormy debates on the Crimes Bill. The freedom of the city had been voted to Mr. Parnell during his imprisonment by Dublin and other places, and on Jan. 3, 1882, he and Mr. Dillon attended in the City Hall, Dublin, to receive the honour. In the session of 1882 he took an active part in procuring the passing of the Arrears Act, and of the Tramways and Labourers Acts in the session of 1883. A national subscription for Mr. Parnell was started in the spring of 1883, and a sum of £35,000 is said to have been raised among the Irish at home and in America, and presented to him. The Land League was revived under the name of the National League, and Mr. Parnell took his place at its head. He inspired all the policy of the Irish parliamentary party during the sessions of 1884 and 1885; and on the dissolution, when the Irish people first voted on a general household suffrage, he nominated every Nationalist candidate, and came back to Westminster with 85 followers. It was to meet this new situation that Mr. Gladstone proposed Home Rule, in which, of course, he was supported by Mr. Parnell and the whole strength of his party, After the defeat and the new elections, Mr. Parnell proposed a Bill to suspend evictions, and practically to reduce rent by one-half. The Bill did not pass. The "Parnell Commission" was instituted to inquire into certain allegations contained in a pamphlet entitled "Parnellism and Crime," published at the *Times* office, and charging Mr. Parnell and others with conspiracy and organisation having for its object the separation of Ireland from England as a nation. Letters, in fac-simile, purporting to have been written by Mr. Parnell, and proving his complicity in crime, were given in the pamphlet, and denounced by Mr. Parnell as forgeries; and such they proved to be. They were the work of a villain, named Pigott, who had sold them to the *Times*, and who, on the discovery of his crime, fled to Spain and there committed suicide. The Commission sat 128 days, and examined nearly 500 witnesses. It was followed by an action for libel, brought by Mr. Parnell against the *Times*, and resulted in its having to pay Mr. Parnell £5,000 damages. In July, 1889, he was presented with the Freedom of Edinburgh. But his triumphs came to an end in 1890, when in open court he was convicted of having committed adultery with the wife of his friend, Captain O'Shea. This roused the indignation of the majority of his followers; and they refused to acknowledge as leader a man who was so devoid of honour. The protest against him was signed by four Archbishops and eighteen Bishops of the Romish Church.

PARR, Mrs. Louisa, was born in London, but spent the years of her early life in Cornwall, that furthermost spur of our island, where the land seems to grow fairer as it grows less. Her first venture into print was made in 1868, when a short story appeared under her name in *Good Words*, entitled, "How it all Happened." It was a slight story, but most gracefully told, and it at once attracted so much attention, that versions of it were published in several foreign languages, and it was reproduced in the *Journal des Débats*, notwithstanding the editor's general rule against the acceptance of translations. Upon her marriage, which took place in 1869, Mrs. Parr came to live in London, and the scene of her principal literary labours has been the charming house in Kensington, where she has ever since resided. "Dorothy Fox," Mrs. Parr's first three-volume novel, was published in 1870. This book gave a pleasing glimpse of Quaker life, and at once delighted the public with its well-drawn characters and bright, natural humour. In the United States it was as well received as in England, in proof of which it may be mentioned that an American publisher paid £300 for the advance sheets of her next story, "The Prescotts." A first collection of short stories was published in 1871, bearing the title of her first sketch "How it all Happened;" this was followed in 1874 by another series in two volumes called "The Gosau Smithy," which attracted some appreciative comments from the *Spectator*. "Adam and Eve," which came out at first as a serial, and was published in book form in 1880, marked an important advance on all previous efforts. A comparison between this work and "Dorothy Fox," its predecessor by ten years, shows at once how greatly Mrs. Parr's skill had ripened and matured in the interval. In "Adam and Eve," all trace of amateurishness had disappeared, and Mrs. Parr had become thoroughly mistress of her art. Every inch of the country round Polperro, where her story was laid, was evidently known to her. With a few touches and a very little insistence she brings before us the wild, exciting life of the Cornish smuggler at the beginning of this century, and the very breath of the briny sea seems to linger in her pages. "Robin" appeared in 1882; and "Loyalty George," her last novel, and, in the opinion of many, her masterpiece, in 1888.

PARRY, Charles Hubert Hastings, M.A., Mus. Doc. Oxford, Honorary Mus. Doc. Cambridge, Professor of Musical History and Composition at the Royal College of Music (1883), Choragus of Oxford University (1884), is the son of T. Gambier Parry, of Highnam Court, in Gloucestershire, and was born at Bournemouth, Feb. 27, 1848. He went to Eton in 1861, working at harmony, &c., with Sir George Elvey, organist at Windsor, and made sufficient progress to pass the examination for the musical bachelor's degree at Oxford before leaving the school. He proceeded to Oxford in 1866, and in 1870 took a second class in Law and History. At intervals he worked at music, with Sir William Sterndale Bennett first, then with Sir G. A. Macfarren, and began to contribute to Sir George Grove's "Dictionary of Music." In 1873 he gave up business and devoted himself entirely to music. Amongst Mr. Parry's later compositions are "Studies of Great Composers" (Routledge); "Duo," in E minor, for two pianofortes; Fantasia-Sonata for pianoforte and violin; Sonata in A for pianoforte and violoncello; Trios for pianoforte and strings; Quartet; String

Quartet in G, and String Quintet in E flat; Fantasia and Fugue for organ; Pianoforte Concerto; Variations on an original theme for pianoforte; Overture, "Guillem de Cabestanh;" Four Symphonies, and a Symphonic Suite; "Scenes from Shelley's Prometheus Unbound" (Gloucester Festival, 1880); "Music to the Birds of Aristophanes" (Cambridge, 1884); Ode for chorus and orchestra, "The glories of our blood and state;" an opera, "Lancelot and Guinevere;" Ode for eight-part chorus and orchestra, "Blest Pair of Sirens;" Oratorio, "Judith" (Birmingham Festival, 1888); "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day" (Leeds Festival, 1889), &c. In 1872 he married Lady Maude Herbert, with whose family he had been intimate since boyhood.

PARSONS, Alfred William, R.I., landscape painter, son of Joshua Parsons, M.R.C.S., was born at Beckington, in Somersetshire, Dec. 2, 1847, and educated at private schools. In 1865 he became a clerk in the Savings Bank Department of the General Post Office, drawing in the evening at Heatherley's and the South Kensington Art Schools. In 1867 he left the civil service, and returned to Somersetshire and studied painting, working from nature, without masters. He was elected a member of the committee of the General Exhibition of Water-colour Drawings in 1879. On the dissolution of that Society, he, with the other members of the committee, joined the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. His first picture exhibited in the Royal Academy was in 1871; his principal exhibited works since then have been "Fallen," Royal Academy, 1878; "The Ending of Summer," Royal Academy, 1879; "The Gathering Swallows," Grosvenor Gallery, 1880; "The Road to the Farm," Royal Academy, 1881; "The First Frost," Royal Academy, 1883; which afterwards obtained a "mention honorable" in the Paris Salon. "The Gladness of the May," Grosvenor Gallery, 1883; "After Work," Royal Academy, 1884; "Meadows by the Avon," Grosvenor Gallery, 1884; "In a Cider Country," Grosvenor Gallery, 1886 (engraved in mezzotint by F. Short), and a series of water-colour drawings illustrating the scenery of the Warwickshire Avon, which were exhibited by the Fine Art Society in the spring of 1885; "When Nature painted all Things Gay," exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1887, and purchased by the Council under the terms of the Chantrey bequest. Mr. Parsons received a Gold Medal for Water-colour, and Silver Medal for Oil painting, awarded to pictures exhibited at the Universal Exhibition, Paris, 1889.

PARTON, James, was born at Canterbury, England, Feb. 9, 1822, and was taken to America when a child. He received a classical education, and at the age of nineteen was teacher in an academy at White Plains, N.Y., and subsequently taught in Philadelphia and New York. He afterwards became a journalist and magazine writer, and has written many books, mostly of an historical character. Of these the principal are: "Life of Horace Greeley," 1855; "Humorous Poetry of the English Language," 1856; "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," 1858; "Life of Andrew Jackson," 1860; "General Butler in New Orleans," 1863 (new edit. 1882); "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin," 1864; "Famous Americans," 1867; "The People's Book of Biography," 1868; "Smoking and Drinking," 1868; "Topics of the Time," and "Triumphs of Enterprise," 1871; "Words of Washington," 1872; "Life of Thomas Jefferson," 1874; "Caricature in all Times and Lands," 1878; "Life of Voltaire," 2 vols., 1881; "Captains of Industry," 1884; and he has edited "Some Noted Princes," 1885. In 1856 he married the well-known authoress, "Fanny Fern." He resided in New York until 1875, when he removed to Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he now lives.

PASTEUR, Louis, chemist, born at Dôle, Jura, Dec. 27, 1822, entered the University in 1840, became a supernumerary Master of Studies at the College of Besançon, was received as a pupil in the École Normale in 1843, took the degree of Doctor in 1847, and was appointed Professor of Physic at the Faculty of Sciences, Strasburg, in 1848. At the end of 1854 he was intrusted, as Dean, with the organization of the newly created Faculty of Sciences at Lille, and in 1857 returned to Paris, and undertook the "scientific direction" of the École Normale. In Dec., 1863, he was appointed Professor of Geology, Physics, and Chemistry at the École des Beaux-Arts, and was elected a member of the Institute. The Royal Society of London, in 1856, awarded M. Pasteur the Rumford Medal for his researches relative to the polarization of light, &c. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour Aug. 12, 1853, was promoted to be an officer of that Order in 1863, and a commander in 1868. In 1869 he was elected one of the fifty foreign members of the Royal Society of London. M. Pasteur has written numerous works relating to chemistry, which have been favourably received, and for which, in 1861, he obtained the Jecker prize. His contributions have appeared in the "Recueil des Savants étrangers," and the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," and he published in 1863, in a separate form, a work entitled "Nouvel Exemple de Fermentation déterminé par des Animalcules infusoires pouvant vivre sans Oxygène libre." In 1874 the National Assembly accorded to M. Pasteur, as a reward, chiefly for his investigations on fermentation, a life annuity of 12,000 francs. He was raised to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 24, 1878. His reception into the French Academy took place April 27, 1882, when he delivered a panegyric on M. Littré, to whose chair he had succeeded. In the same year the council of the Society of Arts awarded the Albert Medal of the society to M. Pasteur for his researches in connection with fermentation, the preservation of wines, and the propagation of zymotic diseases in silkworms and domestic animals. Of late years M. Pasteur has devoted himself to the study of inoculation for diseases other than small-pox, and has achieved some very remarkable results in the prevention of hydrophobia; patients from all parts of Europe, and even from America, travel to Paris to put themselves under his care. Large subscriptions have been raised in France to form an "Institut Pasteur," where the methods of the great discoverer may be practised and taught. On July 1, 1889, a meeting was convened at the Mansion House for the purpose of hearing statements by Sir James Paget and others, in favour of establishing a Pasteur Institute in England. The Prince of Wales contributed 100 guineas towards that object.

PATER, Walter, was born in London, Aug. 4, 1839, and educated at the King's School, Canterbury; he entered the University of Oxford, at Queen's College, in 1858; took B.A. degree (2nd class in Classics) in 1862; was elected to an open Fellowship at Brasenose, in which college he has since held various offices, and took the degree of M.A. in 1865. His first contribution to literature was an essay on the Writings of Coleridge in the *Westminster Review*, Jan., 1866. In 1873 he published "The Renaissance," a series of studies in art and literature, 3rd edition, 1888. In 1885 appeared "Marius the Epicurean: His Sensations and Ideas," 2nd editions, for England and America, were printed in the same year. In 1887 he published "Imaginary Portraits;" and in 1889, "Appreciations; with an Essay on Style," 2nd edition, 1890.

PATEY, Madame Janet Monach, *née* **Whytock,** an eminent contralto singer, was born in London in 1842, and made her *début* at Birmingham, and subsequently joined Henry Leslie's choir. In 1867 she sang at the Worcester Festival; and in 1871 made a professional tour through the United States. In 1875 she was presented with a commemoration Medal by the directors of the Paris Conservatoire for her admirable rendering of "Oh, Rest in the Lord." She visited Australia in 1890; and was married to Mr. John George Patey, an opera singer of considerable eminence, in 1866.

PATMORE, Coventry Kearsey Deighton, born at Woodford, Essex, July 23, 1823, is the son of the late P. G. Patmore, author of "Literary Reminiscences." In 1846, he was appointed one of the Assistant Librarians of the British Museum, but he ceased to be connected with that institution about 1868. Mr. Patmore, who made his first appearance as an author with a volume of Poems in 1844, has written "Tamerton Church Tower, and other Poems," published in 1853; an elaborate domestic poem, "The Angel in the House," in four parts—the Betrothal, the Espousal, Faithful for Ever, and the Victories of Love, in 1854-62; and a selection entitled "The Children's Garland," in 1862; "The Unknown Eros," 1877, a memoir of Barry Cornwall; and "Amelia, &c.," 1878. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*, and to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, while it was under Mr. Greenwood's editorship.

PATON, Sir Joseph Noel, R.S.A., LL.D., born at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, in 1821, was admitted a student of the Royal Academy of London in 1843, and first became known to the public by his outline etchings illustrative of Shakspere and Shelley. His fresco of the "Spirit of Religion" gained one of the three premiums awarded at the Westminster Hall competition of 1845, and his oil-pictures of "Christ Bearing the Cross," and "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania"—the former of colossal size, the latter small—jointly gained a prize, in the second class, of £300, in 1847. The latter picture, prior to its exhibition in London, was bought by the Royal Scottish Academy for the Scottish National Gallery, and "The Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," painted in 1849, and purchased for £700, also for the Scottish National Gallery, by the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, was exhibited in the Paris Exhibition of 1855, where it received honourable mention. Amongst his numerous pictures and sketches from the works of the poets, may be mentioned "Dante meditating the Episode of Francesca," 1852; and "The Dead Lady," 1854. His large allegory, since engraved, "The Pursuit of Pleasure," 1855; "Home," which has been engraved, and of which a replica was executed by command of Her Majesty, was at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1856; "In Memoriam," which has been engraved, and of which a photograph was executed for the Queen, 1858; and "Dawn: Luther at Erfurt," considered by many his finest work, 1861. Mr. Noel Paton executed, in the spring of 1860, a series of six pictures illustrative of the old border ballad, "The Dowie Dens of Yarrow," painted for the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland. It was engraved by that body for their subscribers. In 1863 he executed illustrations of "The Ancient Mariner," for the Art Union of London; and in 1866 painted "Mors Janua Vitæ" (engraved). He was appointed the Queen's Limner for Scotland in 1865, and received the honour of knighthood April 12, 1867. In the latter year appeared "A Fairy Raid," and in 1868 "Caliban listening to the Music." Of his subsequent pictures the more important are, "Faith and Reason," 1871 (engraved); "Christ and Mary at the Sepulchre," and "Oskold and the Elle-Maids," 1873; "Satan watching the Sleep of Christ," 1874; "The Man of Sorrows," 1875; "The Spirit of Twilight," and "Christ the Great Shepherd," 1876; and "The Man with the Muck-rake," 1877. He is the author of two volumes of poems, and in 1876 received from the University of Edinburgh the honorary degree of LL.D.

PATON, Waller Hugh, R.S.A., R.S.W., F.S.A. Scot., was born July 27, 1828, at Wooer's Alley, Dunfermline, Fifeshire. For several years he assisted his father, Joseph Neil Paton, a noted antiquary, in designing for table-linen, and in 1851 adopted landscape painting as a profession, but for which he never had any regular Art training. His first work was exhibited in Glasgow in 1848. He afterwards exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy, 1851, and in the Royal Academy, 1860. He was elected an Associate of the R.S.A. in 1857, and an Academician in 1865; a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1869; an Honorary Member of the Liverpool Society of Water-Colour Painters in 1872; and a Member of the Royal Scottish Society of Water-Colour Painters in 1878. In Arran, 1855, he painted entirely from nature a minutely finished picture of the "Slochd-a-Chrommain" ("The Raven's Hollow"), which at once brought him into notice; but, while it had, on the one hand, many enthusiastic admirers, it called forth, on the other, much adverse criticism, Pre-Raphaelitism being at that time in its infancy, and much condemned by the opposite and more popular School. It doubtless to a certain extent revolutionised landscape painting as hitherto exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy. From that time onwards he has worked assiduously, both in oil and in water colours, and has occasionally made illustrations for books and magazines. He settled in Edinburgh in 1859; spent some time in London the following year, studying Turner's works at Kensington, and making a number of facsimile copies of these in water colours. He went to the Continent in 1861, and, on his return, painted and exhibited several Italian and German subjects, the principal being "Rome from the Pincian Hill," and "The Bridge of Boats at Cologne." In 1868 he again went abroad, visiting Carlsbad, Hamburg, Berlin, and Dresden, returning by Antwerp. He has also from time to time explored and sketched a great part of Scotland, and many districts in England and Wales. By command of the Queen he painted, in 1862, a water-colour drawing of "Holyrood Palace and Edinburgh, from the Queen's Park." He chiefly aims at depicting the peaceful and beautiful in nature, especially sunsets.

PATTERSON, The Right Rev. James Laird, Bishop of Emmaus, born in London, Nov. 6, 1822, was educated in Germany, and at Trinity College, Oxford. From 1845 to 1849 he was curate of St. Thomas's, Oxford, but in 1850 he entered the Romish Church, and for eleven years was attached to St. Mary's, Moorfields. In 1865 he was appointed Honorary Chamberlain to the Pope, and Domestic Prelate in 1872. In 1880 he was consecrated Titular Bishop of Emmaus, as an auxiliary for Westminster, and was given the rectorship of St. Mary's, Chelsea, in 1881. Mgr. Patterson is the editor of a new edition of Mr. J. F. Maguire's "Pius the Ninth," 1878.

PATTI, Adelina Maria Clorinda. *See* NICOLINI, MADAME.

PATTON, Francis Landey, D.D., LL.D., was born at Warwick, Bermuda, Jan. 22,

1843. His family removed to Canada while he was a boy, and he was educated at University College, Toronto; studying theology later at Knox College, Toronto, and at the Princeton (New York) Theological Seminary, from the latter of which he graduated in 1865. From 1865-67 he was pastor of the Eighty-fourth Street Church in New York; 1867-71, of the Presbyterian Church in Nyack, New York; 1871-72, of the South Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, New York; and 1874-81, of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church in Chicago. He edited the *Interior*, a denominational Chicago paper, from 1873 to 1876, and was Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, Chicago, 1871-81. While at Chicago his successful prosecution of Professor David Swing for heterodoxy brought him into general prominence as a theological writer and speaker, and procured him the appointment, in 1881, to the Stuart Professorship of the Relation of Philosophy and Science to the Christian Religion, a chair especially founded for him at the Princeton Seminary. In addition to filling the duties of that department he also lectured on ethics before the College of New Jersey (to which the Seminary is attached), and in 1885 was made a Professor of the College on that subject. On the resignation of the Presidency of the College by Dr. McCosh, Dr. Patton was chosen to succeed him, and he assumed the office in June, 1888. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Hanover College, Indiana, in 1872, and that of LL.D. by Wooster University, Ohio, in 1878, and by Harvard University, in 1889. Besides his work on the *Interior*, he was for a number of years associate editor of both the *Presbyterian Review*, and the *New Princeton Review*, and he has been a voluminous contributor to magazines and papers. His published works include "The Inspiration of the Scriptures," 1865; "A Summary of Christian Doctrine," 1874; and "The Doctrine of a Future Retribution."

PAUNCEFOTE, Sir Julian, C.B., G.C.M.G., third son of the late Robert Pauncefote, Esq., of Preston Court, Gloucestershire, was born at Munich, Sept. 13, 1828, and educated in Paris, Geneva, and at Marlborough College. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1852, joined the Oxford circuit, and also practised as a conveyancer. He was appointed Attorney-General of Hong-Kong in May, 1865, and acted as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1869, and in 1872 he received the thanks of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hong-Kong for his services to the Colony, and, in 1874, was knighted by patent. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands in 1873, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1874. In 1876 he was appointed Assistant (Legal) Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was created a C.B. and a K.C.M.G. in 1880, and in 1882 he succeeded the late Lord Tenterden as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1885 he received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1888 Sir Julian succeeded Lord Sackville as British Minister at Washington.

PAYN, James, was born at Cheltenham in 1830. He was educated at Eton, Woolwich Academy, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1854. At that date he had already published a volume of verse, called "Stories from Boccaccio," and the next year he published another book of "Poems." In 1854 he began to write for the *Westminster Review*, and constantly contributed to *Household Words*, until, in 1858, he succeeded Mr. Leitch Ritchie as editor of *Chambers's Journal*, for which magazine he wrote exclusively for many years. In *Chambers's* came out his first novel, "A Family Scapegrace," and, a few years afterwards, "Lost Sir Massingberd," a story which is said to have raised the circulation of the *Journal* by nearly 20,000. Mr. Payn's novels became afterwards very numerous, and his popularity a growing one, till he wrote "By Proxy," in which he may be said to have taken a new departure. This novel of incident in China achieved another extraordinary success. With "High Spirits," a collection of stories of a different kind, he was hardly less fortunate. In addition to his works of fiction, Mr. James Payn frequently contributes essays of a humorous type to the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Times*. A collection of such essays, from these two periodicals, was published in London under the title of "Some Private Views." His works according to the British Museum Catalogue extend to upwards of a hundred volumes. In 1882 Mr. Payn succeeded Mr. Leslie Stephen as editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Subjoined is a list of some of Mr. Payn's books: "Lost Sir Massingberd," "A Perfect Treasure," "Bentinck's Tutor," "A County Family," "At Her Mercy," "A Woman's Vengeance," "Cecil's Tryst," "The Clyffards of Clyffe," "The Family Scapegrace," "The Foster Brothers," "Found Dead," "The Best of Husbands," "Walter's Word," "Halves," "Carlyon's Year," "One of the Family," "Fallen Fortunes," "What He Cost Her," "Gwendoline's Harvest," "Humorous Stories," "Like Father, Like Son," "A Marine Residence," "Married Beneath Him," "Mirk Abbey," "Not Wooed, but Won," "Two Hundred Pounds Reward," "Less Black than We're Painted," "Murphy's Master," "By Proxy," "Under One Roof," "High Spirits," "A Grape from a Thorn," "For Cash Only," "Kit: a Memory," "Thicker than Water," "The Talk of the Town," "The Luck of the Darrells," "The Heir of the Ages," "A Prince of the Blood," "The Mystery of Mirbridge," "The Burnt Million," "The Word and the Will," and, in 1886, an amusing volume entitled "Some Literary Recollections."

PEACOCK, Edward, F.S.A., of Bottesford Manor, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, born at Hemsworth, Yorkshire, Dec. 22, 1831, was educated by private tutors. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1857, and appointed a Justice of Peace for the Parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln, in 1869. Mr. Peacock is the author of "Ralph Skirlaugh," 3 vols., 1870; "Mabel Heron," 3 vols., 1872; "John Markenfield," 3 vols., 1874; editor of "Army List of Roundheads and Cavaliers," 1863, second edition, enlarged, 1874; "English Church Furniture at the Period of the Reformation: a list of goods destroyed in Lincolnshire Churches," 1866; "Instructions for Parish Priests, by John Myrc" (Early Eng. Text Soc.), 1868; "A List of the Roman Catholics in the County of York, in 1604," 1872; "France, the Empire and Civilisation," 1873—published without the author's name; "A Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, Lincolnshire" (English Dialect Soc.), 1877; second edit., much enlarged, 2 vols., 1889; "Index to English-speaking Students who have Graduated at Leyden University" (Index Soc.), 1883; "The Monckton Papers" (Philobiblon Society), 1885; and many papers in *The Archæologia*, and other antiquarian journals.

PEARD, Frances Mary, daughter of Commander George Shuldham Peard, R.N., born at Exminster, Devon, writer of novels and stories, of which the following is a brief list: "One Year," 1868; "Unawares," 1870; "The Rose Garden;" "Thorpe Regis;" "A Winter Story;" "A Madrigal;" "Cartouche;" "The White Mouth;" "Mother Molly;" "Schloss and Town;" "Contradictions;" "Near Neighbours;" "Alicia Tennant;" "His Cousin Betty;" "The Country Cousin;" "Paul's Sister;" "Jeannette;" "Scapegrace Dick;" "Prentice Hugh;" "To Horse and Away;" "The Blue Dragon;" "The Asheldon Schoolroom;" "Through Rough Waters;" "Mademoiselle;" and other stories.

PEARS, Edwin, was born in 1835, at York. He graduated in the University of London, being first in honours, Roman Law, and Jurisprudence, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1870. He was General Secretary of the Social Science Association from 1868 to 1873, and Secretary to the International Prison Congress of 1872. In the Transactions of the former society he published "Prisons and Reformatories at Home and Abroad." Mr. Pears is now the most prominent practitioner at the English Bar in Constantinople, whence, as Correspondent of the *Daily News*, he sent the letters which first called the attention of Europe to the Moslem atrocities committed in Bulgaria in May, 1876. The first two of these letters, having attracted attention in Parliament, and their statements being disputed by Mr. Disraeli, were published in the first important blue-book on the Eastern Question. Mr. Pears is the first newspaper correspondent who took up the ground that the interest of England in the Ottoman Empire will be best forwarded by helping the Christian races as representing the progressive element of the empire, rather than the Turks, whom he regards as doomed, from natural causes, to disappear as a ruling race, and as being able to contribute nothing of value towards European civilization.

PEARSE, The Rev. Mark Guy, a celebrated Wesleyan minister and author, was born at Cranborne in 1842, but his early life was spent in Cornwall. In 1861 he became a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but subsequently entered the Wesleyan ministry, and was stationed at Leeds, Brixton, Ipswich, Bedford, Highbury, Westminster, and is now, jointly with the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, conducting the London Wesleyan Mission at St. James's Hall. As a preacher and lecturer he has few equals; and for quiet humour, deep insight into character, and loving homely sympathy with the religious poor, his incomparable little book, "Dan'l Quorm and his Religious Notions," has never been surpassed. It was published in 1874, and has passed through many editions.

PEARSON, Sir Charles John, Solicitor-General for Scotland, is the second son of Charles Pearson, C.A., of Edinburgh, by Margaret, daughter of John Dalziel, of Earlston, N.B., and was born in 1843. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews University, and Corpus College, Oxon., and took his M.A. degree in 1868. He is a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh; was called to the Bar (Inner Temple) in 1870; was Sheriff of Chancery in Scotland in 1885-88; Procurator for the Church of Scotland, 1886-90; Sheriff of Renfrew and Bute, 1888; Sheriff of Perthshire in 1889; Solicitor-General for Scotland, and M.P. for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, 1890. He received the honour of knighthood in 1887; and married, in 1873, Elizabeth, daughter of M. G. Hewat, Esq., of Norwood.

PEARSON, John Loughborough, R.A., architect, is descended from old Durham families, possessors of property in that county. His grandfather was a leading solicitor in the city of Durham; and his father a painter. At the age of fourteen he was placed in the office of Mr. Ignatius Bonomi, architect at Durham, with whom he continued for some years as a pupil and as an assistant; afterwards he came to London. In 1850 he was engaged in building, for the late Archdeacon Bentinck, Holy Trinity Church in Westminster, at the foot of Vauxhall Bridge, a work which attracted the admiration of the late Sir Charles Barry, of Augustus Welby Pugin, Sir Gilbert Scott, Mr. Salvin and other leading men. In 1860 he built the Schools of St. Peter's, Vauxhall, for Canon Gregory, of which the Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone, it being the first occasion the Prince performed this ceremony. In the following year the church was begun, a building remarkable in many ways, but principally by being groined throughout with stone and brick, the first modern instance of this treatment. Mr. Pearson is the architect of Lincoln Cathedral, an appointment he has now held for eighteen years; of the new Truro Cathedral, the Choir and Transept of which are completed; of Peterborough Cathedral, and of Westminster Abbey, since Sir Gilbert Scott's death. He has also restored the buildings on the west side of Westminster Hall. Mr. Pearson has been for many years a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and one of the Consulting Architects of the Incorporated Church Building Society, and since 1853 he has been a Fellow of the Royal Antiquarian Society. In 1874 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1880 was elected a full member. He obtained the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition, and was also made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He has also received the Queen's Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He is the Architect for St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Bristol Cathedral; Exeter Cathedral; and for Rochester Cathedral. He has also made a design for the Cathedral at Brisbane. The new building lately added to the University Library at Cambridge also is his; and he is about adding considerably to Sidney Sussex College.

PEASE, Sir Joseph Whitwell, Bart., son of the late Joseph Pease, a well-known coal and ironstone mine owner of Darlington, by Emma, daughter of the late Joseph Gurney of Norwich, was born in 1828, and privately educated. In 1865 he was elected in the Liberal interest for South Durham, which constituency he represented until 1885, when he was elected for the Barnard Castle Division of the county. In 1886 he was re-elected without a contest. He is a J.P. for the County of Durham, and D.L. and J.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire; Deputy-Chairman of the North-Eastern Railway, and the owner of coal and ironstone mines in Durham and Yorkshire. He was created a baronet in 1882. Sir Joseph is a member of the Society of Friends, and President of the Peace and Anti-Opium Societies. In Parliament he has rendered valuable services in all questions connected with trade and commerce, and especially with the coal and iron industries of the North of England. Though a follower of Mr. Gladstone, he spoke against the Berber-Suakim Railway scheme; and in a very short time facts gave a melancholy justification of his common-sense prophecies. In 1854 he married Mary, daughter of the late Alfred Fox, Esq., of Falmouth. His eldest son, Mr. Alfred E. Pease, is Liberal member for the city of York.

PEDRO II., ex-Emperor of Brazil. *See* Dom Pedro II.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley, D.C.L., M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons, is the youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and was born in 1829. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and in 1865 first entered Parliament for Warwick, which he has continued to represent down to the present time. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board from Dec., 1868, to Jan., 1871; Secretary to the Board of Trade from 1871 to 1873; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, 1873-74; and Under-Secretary to the Home Department for nine months in 1880. On the retirement of Sir Henry Brand in 1884, Mr. Peel was elected Speaker, and has continued to hold the post amid general expressions of goodwill from all parties. After the dissolution of 1886, he was proposed as Speaker by Lord R. Churchill, and seconded by Mr. Gladstone. He was made D.C.L. Oxford on June 22, 1887.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Sir Frederick, P.C., K.C.M.G., second son of the late Sir Robert Peel, born in London, Oct. 26, 1823, and educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was first class in classics; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1849, and returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Leominster in Feb., 1849; was elected for Bury in July, 1852, and having been defeated at the general election in March, 1857, was again returned by this constituency at the general election in April, 1859, but was defeated at the general election in July, 1865. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Nov., 1851, till March, 1852, in Lord Russell's first administration; held the same post in the coalition administration under Lord Aberdeen; was Under-Secretary for War in Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, and resigned in 1857; and was Secretary to the Treasury from 1860 till 1865. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire; was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1857; and nominated a Knight-Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1869. He was appointed President of the Railway Commission in 1873.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Sir Robert, Bart., G.C.B., P.C., eldest son of the late Sir Robert Peel, second bart., born May 4, 1822, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the diplomatic service. He was Attaché to the British Embassy at Madrid from June, 1844, till May, 1846, when he was appointed Secretary to the British Legation in Switzerland; became Chargé d'Affaires in Nov., 1846, and retired in Dec., 1850. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from Feb., 1855, till May, 1857, and was Chief Secretary for Ireland from July, 1861, till Dec., 1865. He acted as Secretary to the Special Mission to Russia, at the coronation of Alexander II., in 1865. Sir R. Peel was returned one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Tamworth, soon after the death of his father, whom he succeeded in the baronetcy, July 2, 1850, and retained the seat till March, 1880. He was sworn a Privy Councillor July, 1861, and made a G.C.B. Jan. 5, 1866. He took a prominent part in the debates of the House of Commons, especially on Irish questions, and subjects affecting the foreign policy of the country. He sat as a Conservative for Huntingdon in 1884-5, and for Blackburn from 1885-6. At the general election of 1886 he stood as a Home Ruler for Inverness Burghs, but was defeated by Mr. R. B. Finlay, Unionist. Sir R. Peel married a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and sister of the Dowager Duchess of Wellington.

PEILE, John, B.A., M.A., Litt.D., was born April 24, 1838, at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, the son of Williamson Peile, F.G.S. He was educated at Repton and at St. Bee's Grammar School. He entered Christ College, Cambridge, in Oct., 1856, and was elected a Scholar in 1857. He obtained the Craven University Scholarship in 1859; was bracketed Senior Classic in 1860, and also Chancellor's Medallist. In the same year he was elected to a Fellowship, and to a College Lectureship; in the following year he became Assistant Tutor. He was appointed Teacher in Sanskrit in the University in 1865; this office was abolished in 1867 on the establishment of a Professorship for which Mr. Peile was not a candidate. In 1866 he vacated his Fellowship by marriage, but was re-elected in 1867 under a special statute for the election of *viri insignes*, although disqualified by marriage to hold an ordinary fellowship. In 1870 he was appointed Tutor, which office he held till 1884, when he was appointed Reader in Comparative Philology. In 1887 he succeeded Dr. Swainson in the Mastership of Christ College. He was B.A. in 1860; M.A., 1863; Litt.D., 1884. In 1869 he published an "Introduction to Greek and Latin Etymology," which went through three editions, and had a large sale in England and America; it has long been out of print. In 1875 he brought out a "Primer of Philology," which has also been much used; and in 1881, "Notes to the Story of Nala" (Sanskrit). He has also contributed largely to different periodicals. He has taken a considerable share in University business. He was elected to the Council of the Senate in 1874, and, except during two years (1878-80), he has served on it ever since; in this capacity he took part in the alteration of the University Statutes of 1882. He has been a member of numerous syndicates; among these may be mentioned that which remodelled the Classical Tripos in 1872; and also that which again reconstructed it in 1881; also two which dealt with the course for the ordinary B.A. degree. He has frequently been a member of the syndicate which conducts the Cambridge Local Examinations and the Local Lectures of the University Extension, and of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. He was one of the earliest promoters of Women's Education at Cambridge, and was for a time a Member of the Council of Newnham College. He is a Governor of Cavendish College and of Repton School.

PELHAM, Henry Francis, born at Bergh Apton, Norfolk, in 1846, is the eldest son of the Hon. and Right Rev. John Thomas Pelham, Bishop of Norwich. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Oxford; and obtained a first class in the Final Classical Schools, and a Fellowship at Exeter College in the year 1869, and the Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay in 1870. He was elected Proctor in 1879, Reader in Ancient History in 1887, and Camden Professor of Ancient History in 1889. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a Member of the Council of the Hellenic Society, and one of the Governors of Harrow School. He is the author of numerous articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities," the "Journal of Philology," and the *Classical Review*.

PELHAM, The Right Rev. and Hon. John Thomas, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, brother of the third Earl of Chichester, born June 21, 1811, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, became Rector of Burgh Apton, afterwards Incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, and in 1855 Rector of Marylebone. Having held that living for two years, he was selected to fill the place of Dr. Hinds, resigned, and was consecrated Bishop of Norwich in 1857.

PELLY, Lieut - General Sir Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., M.P., son of the late John Hinde Pelly, Esq., of Hyde House, Gloucestershire, was born in 1825. He has had a long and distinguished career, especially in India. He served as Assistant-Resident at the Court of the Guicowar, prosecuted the Khutput inquiries before the Commission under Sir James Outram in 1851; was in the Civil Service of Sinde from 1852 to 1855, and was personal assistant to the Commissioner in 1856. He was Aide-de-Camp, Political Secretary, and Persian Interpreter to General John Jacob, who commanded the cavalry in the Persian Expedition in 1857, Medal. He served as political secretary to Sir James Outram during the same expedition. He was Major of Brigade of the Sinde Frontier Forces in 1858, Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia in 1859, and Chargé d'Affaires at the same Court in 1860. He served on a special mission through Persia, Herat, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, in 1860 and 1861; was on special duty at Calcutta with Lord Canning in 1861; went on a mission to the Comoro Islands in 1861; became Political Agent at Zanzibar in 1861 and 1862, and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1862; and was employed on a mission to the capital of the Wahabees, Central Arabia, in 1865. He paid several visits to the Chaab Arabs and Arab Tribes of the littoral of the Gulfs of Persia and Oman from 1865 to 1871; and negotiated conventions with the littoral Arab chiefs and with the Sultan of Muscat for anti-slavery and telegraphic purposes. After confirming previous treaties with the Seyyid of Zanzibar in 1861, he was associated with Sir Bartle Frere on an anti-slavery Mission to the East Coast of Africa and Arabia in 1872 and 1873. He was appointed agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner to the States of Rajpootana in 1873, and having been sent as Special Commissioner to Baroda, arrested the Guicowar, and took charge of the State in 1874. He was on special duty with the Government of India in 1876, and finally Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for Afghan Affairs. In May, 1874, he was created K.C.S.I., and in Aug., 1877, a K.C.B. He has received the Medal and Clasp for the Persian Expedition. He has been a member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Asiatic Society. He has published a pamphlet on "Our North-West Frontier," 1858; "Views and Opinions of General Jacob;" and "The Miracle Play of Hasan and Husein, collected from oral tradition," 1879. In Nov., 1885, Sir Lewis Pelly was elected Conservative member for North Hackney, and was re-elected in 1886.

PEMBROKE, Earl of, George Robert Charles Herbert, eldest son of the Lord Herbert of Lea (Sidney Herbert), was born July 6, 1850, and educated at Eton. From 1867 to 1870 he travelled in New

Zealand and Australia, and the South Seas, and wrote, conjointly with Dr. George Kingsley, "South Sea Bubbles," 1871, and "Roots," in 1872, besides various articles. From 1874-5, in Mr. Disraeli's Government, he was Under-Secretary of State for War, but was obliged to resign on account of ill-health. Since that time he has not taken a prominent part in politics.

PENDER, Sir John, K.C.M.G., J.P., D.L., second son of the late James Pender, of Vale of Leven, Dumbartonshire, was born in 1816. Sir John had the advantage of early education, and of good Scottish parents, who passed him on expeditiously from the school of his native place in the Vale of Leven to the High School of Glasgow, where he may be said to have had a free choice of any profession or trade to which chance might lead him and to which learning was a necessary passport. While at the High School, he was observed to occupy much time in drawing, and on an occasion of free competition, submitted a design for which he was awarded a Gold Medal. On leaving school he went into the accounting branch of a factory, and in two or three years (about the time he had attained majority) he was general manager of the business. The life of Sir John divides itself from this point into two parts—(1) as a merchant in Glasgow and Manchester, and (2) as introducer, executant, and extender of submarine and sub-oceanic telegraphy. In Manchester Sir John rose to the front rank in the export trade of that vast emporium of manufacture, and there laid the foundation of his still more conspicuous course in telegraphy; not only as regards ample personal means for a work that was to task the richest men, but also a thorough commercial knowledge of India, China, America and the colonies, combined with a lofty faith in the possibilities of British enterprise. When the immense Atlantic project was undertaken he was one of the 345 who contributed £1,000 each to let the experiment be tried. His name appears from that time in the list of directors of the Atlantic Company over seven or eight years, during which cable after cable had failed. The final crisis of Atlantic prospects came when the ship "Great Eastern" steamed out, with capacity far greater than any other ship before or since, and a cable more nearly perfect than had before been made; yet the great ship parted with this precious cargo in mid-ocean, and the Atlantic Company was financially ruined. Its appeals to the public for subscription of capital had hitherto fallen flat; they were now utterly useless. But not so thought Sir John Pender, and others like him, as to the attainable undertaking, and the Anglo-American Company (of £600,000) was then formed to lay a new cable and to recover the former if possible. Negotiations with Glass, Elliot and Company, and the Gutta Percha Company, therefore had been under arrangement. But difficulties arose between the two manufacturing companies. The Gutta Percha Company found that it was surrendering its accustomed business in favour of a supreme object, and in the failure of that one purpose might lose all. It was here that the genius of Sir John Pender rose to heroism. Delay would have been fatal to an Atlantic cable, and to all the capital, approaching two millions, that had been expended. The Gutta Percha Company were asked by Sir John what amount of guarantee they required. A quarter of a million sterling was the answer. "Will you take my personal guarantee for that amount?" "Yes." "Well, you have it." And in a few weeks more, Glass, Elliot and Company and the Gutta Percha Company were formed into the Cable Construction and Maintenance Company, with Sir John as chairman. The cable was not only successful—luckily for Sir John and the world — but the same expedition that laid it, recovered the one that had been lost; and the two companies, Atlantic and Anglo-American, were brought back successfully to life and land. This result would have been enough to crown the adventures of any one man but Sir John had no sooner seen the Atlantic cables established than he proceeded to work indefatigably in the organisation and development of the Mediterranean, Eastern (Indian and China), Australian, South African, and direct African cables—in short a world system, of which the American is now but a segment. Sir John is now at the head of the Eastern, the Eastern Extension, the Cape and other systems outside the Atlantic—in fact, he is virtually the dominant spirit of all submarine telegraphy. He is chairman of the Direct Company, having a cable across the Atlantic also; and his influence is present in all directions where submarine telegraphy is active, and in these days it is difficult to say where it is not active. Sir John Pender was a merchant in London, Glasgow and Manchester; he is a D.L. for Lancashire and Middlesex; a J.P. for Middlesex, Manchester, Lancashire, Denbighshire and Argyllshire. He published in 1869 "Statistics of the Trade of the

United Kingdom with Foreign Countries from 1840;" was member for Totnes 1862-66, and was first returned for Wick Burghs in 1872, which he represented in three Parliaments. Sir John has shown great interest in technical education, and gives a Medal annually to be competed for by the students at the College of Science, Glasgow. On the occasion of quite a recent visit to Constantinople, Sir John Pender was sent for by the Sultan, and, in recognition of the great part he had played in connection with submarine telegraphy, his Imperial Majesty presented Sir John with the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh. This is the highest honour the Sultan can grant to an alien. Sir John, years ago, was the recipient of the Knight-Commandership of the St. Saviour of Greece, and has also the Order of the Rose of Portugal. He is also Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He married, first, 1840, Marion, daughter of Jas. Cearns, Esq.; second, Emma, daughter of the late Henry Denison, Esq., of Daybrook, Notts.

PENGELLY, William, F.R.S., F.G.S., was born at East Looe, in Cornwall, Jan. 12, 1812. He is the author of several memoirs and papers on Rainfall, the Devonian and Triassic rocks of Devonshire, the ossiferous caverns and the submerged forests of the same county, and (conjointly with Dr. Heer, of Zürich) of a monograph on "The Lignite Formation of Bovey Tracey, Devonshire," published in 1863. He collected and arranged the Devonian Fossils, which, under the name of the "Pengelly Collection," were lodged in the Oxford University Museum by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in connection with the Burdett-Coutts Geological Scholarships. In 1837 Mr. Pengelly re-established the Torquay Mechanics' Institute; in 1844 he originated the Torquay Natural History Society, and in 1862 the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. He has always taken an active part in the management of these institutions. On Jan. 8, 1874, he was elected Membre titulaire de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris.

PENNELL, Henry Cholmondeley, eldest son of Sir Charles Henry Pennell, was born in 1838. He entered the public service about 1853, and after serving in various departments of the Admiralty, Whitehall, was appointed one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Fisheries in 1866. In Jan., 1875, he was selected by the English Government, at the request of the Khedive of Egypt, to initiate and assist in carrying out various important commercial reforms, and was afterwards nominated Director-General of Commerce for the Interior. Mr. Pennell made his first mark in literature in "Puck on Pegasus," 1861—a book which attracted considerable notice, and has since gone through many editions. His other poetical works are "Crescent," 1866; "Modern Babylon," 1873; "The Muses of Mayfair," 1874; "Pegasus Re-saddled," 1877 (the two last-named subsequently formed two of the volumes of "The Mayfair Library;" and "From Grave to Gay," 1885. During 1864-65 he edited the *Fisherman's Magazine and Review*, and afterwards the Angling Department of the *Sporting Gazette*, whilst contributing to the literature of angling and ichthyology a number of very successful works, of which the most important are: "The Angler-Naturalist," 1864 (2 editions); "The Book of the Pike," 1866 (4 editions); the "Modern Practical Angler," 1873 (5 editions); "The Badminton Library of Sport," 1885; "Salmon and Trout" (6 editions); "Pike and other Coarse Fish" (5 editions); "The Sporting Fish of Great Britain," 1886; "Modern Improvements in Fishing Tackle and Fish-hooks," 1887. Of this author's less known contributions to angling and ichthyology, may be instanced: "How to Spin for Pike," 1862; "Fishing Gossip," 1867; "Oyster Legislation," 1868; "The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries of France," 1868; "Oyster Fisheries and Legislation, a reprint of Letters to the Times," 1875; also, in 1875, a series of angling manuals in a popular form, viz: "Fly-fishing and Worm-fishing for Salmon, Trout, and Grayling;" "Float Fishing;" "Trolling for Pike, Salmon, and Trout;" these have since passed through numerous editions. Mr. Pennell has contributed to *Punch*, the *Athenæum*, the *Field*, *Fishing Gazette*, &c., and more recently to *Temple Bar*, *Longman's Magazine* and other periodicals.

PENROSE, F. C., was born at Bracebridge Vicarage, near Lincoln, in Oct., 1817. His father was the Rev. John Penrose, formerly of Corpus College, Oxford, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, D.D., F.R.S. After four years at Bedford Grammar School, he entered the foundation at Winchester College. On leaving Winchester, he became a pupil of Edward Blore, architect; and afterwards entered Magdalene College, Cambridge, and graduated there in 1842. For three years he held the appointment of Travelling Bachelor to the University of Cambridge. In 1851 he brought out, for the Society of Dilettanti, a work entitled "The Principles of Athenian Architecture." In the following year he was appointed Surveyor of the Fabrick to St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Penrose published, in 1869, a work named "A Method of Predicting Occultations of Stars and Solar Eclipses by Graphical Construction." The Royal Gold Medal of the Institute of British Architects was presented to him in 1883. In 1885 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and, in 1886, was appointed Director of the British Archæological School at Athens.

PENZANCE (Lord), **The Right Hon. James Plaisted Wilde,** P.C., 1st Baron, born in London, July 12, 1816, is the fourth son of the late Edward Archer Wilde, Esq., and nephew of the late Lord Truro. He received his education at Winchester College, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, and M.A. in 1842. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, and devoted his attention to mercantile and marine law, and went the Northern Circuit. He was appointed Junior Counsel to the excise and Customs in 1840, Queen's Counsel in 1855, Counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1859, and a Baron of the Exchequer in April, 1860, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1863 he succeeded Sir Creswell Creswell as Judge of the Court of Probate, and Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court, appointments which he retained until 1872, when he resigned owing to ill-health. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in July, 1864, and created a peer of the United Kingdom April 6, 1869, since which time he has sat as a member of the Final Court of Appeal in the House of Lords. In June, 1875, he was appointed Judge under the Public Worship Regulation Act (Dean of Arches), and Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York. He unsuccessfully contested Leicester in the Liberal interest in 1852, and Peterborough in 1857. He was a Member of the Commission appointed to consider the feasibility of forming a digest of the Common Law which he had shortly before advocated in an address delivered at the meeting of the Social Science Congress at York. He was a Member of the Commission of the Marriage Laws; a Member of the Judicature Commission and took a leading part in opposing the changes which aimed at a fusion of Law and Equity and which were afterwards carried out in the destruction of the old Common Law Courts. He was also a Member of the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission. Upon the abolition of Purchase in the Army, he was a Member of a Commission appointed to consider the claims of certain of the Purchase Officers, and shortly afterwards he was appointed Chairman of the Commission on Retirement and Promotion in the Army, and prepared the Report which was afterwards in part carried out by Royal Warrant. He was Chairman of the Commission appointed to report on the condition of Wellington College. He was also Chairman and drew the Report of the Commission which sat to inquire into the practices of the Stock Exchange. When Mr. Peel was elected Speaker of the House of Commons he took his place as Chairman of a Departmental Committee appointed by the War Office to consider the position of Engineer Officers in India. He took a leading part, in conjunction with the late Lord Redesdale, in opposing the abolition of the judicial functions of the House of Lords, an opposition which resulted in Lord Cairns withdrawing the Bill brought into the House of Lords for that purpose.

PEPOLO, Countess, *née* **Maria Alboni,** was born at Cesena, in Italy, in 1824. Her father, who held a post in the customs department, gave her a good education. Having, at an early age, given proof of possessing an exquisite taste for music and singing, she became the pupil of Rossini, and at 15 made her *début* at the Communal Theatre at Bologna. It was a great success, and led to her being engaged at the theatre of La Scala, at Milan, where she established her reputation so firmly that she undertook a professional tour through most of the capitals of Europe, and appeared, in 1846, at Covent Garden Theatre, London, then under the direction of Mr. Delafield. Here she presented a counter attraction to Jenny Lind at the rival house of Her Majesty's Theatre, and was at once enrolled amongst the leading singers of Europe. In 1847 she went to France, and in October gave three or four concerts at the Paris Opera, and succeeded in attaining the highest position. She accepted an engagement on her own terms from M. Vatel, the director of the Italian Opera, and played in succession the parts of *Arsace* in "Semiramide;" of *Malcolm* in "Donna del Lago;" and of *Orsinia* in "Lucrezia Borgia;" besides appearing in "Cenerentola," "Il Barbiere," and other pieces. Madame Alboni has visited America and other countries, in all which she has experienced an enthusiastic reception, and has appeared during provincial tours in Dublin, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Manchester, and most of the larger cities of the three kingdoms. During the last few seasons of her professional career Madame Alboni was engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre, and there was scarcely an opera of high merit in which she did not appear. Madame Alboni's celebrity as a lyric *artiste* was chiefly owing to the power, fine quality, flexibility, and compass of her rich *contralto* voice, which ranged as high as that of a *mezzo-soprano;* and her florid style of singing was rendered the more effective by her vivacity and grace. Some years since this lady became the wife of Count Pepolo, of the Roman States, though she retained upon the stage to the last that maiden name under which she first became a favourite, and she retired from public life in 1863.

PEPPER, John Henry, born at Westminster, June 17, 1821, was one of the eleven children of Charles Bailey Pepper and Anne his wife. He was educated at Loughborough House, Brixton, and King's College School, Strand. In 1840 he was Assistant Chemical Lecturer at the Granger School of Medicine. From May 24 to June 25, 1847, he gave his first lectures at the Royal Polytechnic Institution; and in 1848 he was finally appointed Analytical Chemist and Lecturer on Chemisty at the Royal Polytechnic. He is the author of the "Playbook of Science;" "Playbook of Metals;" "Cyclopædic Science Simplified;" "The True History of the Ghost," besides numerous articles in boys' books. He gave scientific evidence at many trials, but declined to act for Palmer when tried for poisoning his friend with strychnine. He improved Dircks's rough model, and rendered the exhibit of the Ghost a practical thing, which could be shown in any hall or theatre. The exhibit, during the first six months, realised £12,000 at the old Royal Polytechnic. He revived the Ghost illusion at the Polytechnic in Christmas 1889, after his return from Australia, where (principally in Queensland) Professor Pepper stayed ten years, and previously five years in America. He was appointed Public Analyst to the Mayor and Corporation of Brisbane, Queensland, holding the appointment in spite of annual competition for many successive years. He gave numerous courses of lectures, and was requested by the late Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, to deliver a private course of lectures to himself, Lady Musgrave and family, at the School of Arts, Brisbane, where every week Professor Pepper gave a practical demonstration of Chemisty to a numerous class of pupils.

PERCIVAL, The Rev. John, Hon. LL.D., born about 1835, was educated at Oxford, where he was scholar of Queen's College from 1854 to 1858, and Fellow of the same college from 1858-62. From 1860-62 he was a Master at Rugby School, and was then appointed first Head-Master of Clifton College, a post which he most successfully filled until 1878, when he was elected President of Trinity College, Oxford. A few years later he was made a Canon of Bristol. He has published "Some Helps for School Life," sermons preached in Clifton College Chapel, and "The Connection of the Universities with the Great Towns." He was one of the originators of the University College, Bristol; and is known throughout the country, and especially in the west, for his exertions for the spread of university education among the middle classes. In 1887 Dr. Percival was appointed Head-Master of Rugby School, in succession to Dr. Jex-Blake, and resigned his Headmastership at Trinity College, Oxford, and also the Canonry at Bristol.

PEREZ GALDÓS, Benito, a Spanish novelist, was born in 1845 at Las Palmas in the Canary Isles. As a writer of fiction he first distinguished himself by the publication of two historical romances relating to the state of Spain in 1820 and 1824, and entitled respectively "La Fontana de Oro" (Madrid, 1871), and "El Audaoz." Next, in imitation of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, he published two series of "Episodios Nacionales," the first dealing with subjects taken from the War of Independence against Napoleon, and the second describing the struggle of Spanish Liberalism against the tyranny of Ferdinand VII. These novels achieved a great success in Spain, and were also widely read in Spanish America. Among them we may mention "Baillén," 1873-75; "Napoleon en Chamartin," 1874; "Cadiz," 1874; Juan Martin el Empecinado," 1874; "La Batalla de los Arapiles," 1875; and "El Terror de 1824," Madrid, 1877. Encouraged by the continually increasing success of these productions, he composed other romances, entitled "Doña Perfecta" (translated into English in 1880); "Gloria" (translated into English by Nathan Wetherell, 2 vols., Lond., 1879); "Marianela," and

"La Familia de Leone Roch," which augmented his fame, and brought him into the foremost rank of Spanish novelists. He composed a long series of contemporary romances, entitled "La Desheredada," 1880; "El Amigo Mando," 1881; "Tormento," 1883; "Lo Prohibido," 1884; "Fortunata y Jacinta," 1886; "Mian," 1888; "La Incognita," 1890; "Prealidad," 1890. For some years past Señor Perez Galdós has been living at Madrid, working hard at literature as a profession, and figuring for a time as the head of the principal Spanish review, the *Revista de España*. In politics he belongs to the Liberal party.

PERKIN, William Henry, Ph.D., F.R.S., was born in London on March 12, 1838. As a clever chemist and inventor he has long been noted in scientific circles; but to the world at large his title to enduring fame is based on his greatest and earliest achievement, the discovery of the first aniline colour. He was educated at the City of London School, the only school in England at that date where scientific subjects were taught. Regular courses of illustrated lectures in chemistry and physics were given there by the late Mr. Thomas Hall, B.A., one of the masters of the school. Young Perkin showed a great interest in these subjects, and in a very short time was allowed to assist in preparing the lectures. By the advice of Mr. Hall he was induced to study chemistry systematically under Dr. A. W. Hofmann, at the Royal College of Chemistry. This was in 1853, when he was only 15 years of age. Two years afterwards he acted as assistant to Dr. Hofmann in his research laboratory, and in the following March he read an account of his first research before the Chemical Society. During the Easter vacation of that year (1856), whilst conducting an investigation at home, which had for its object the artificial formation of quinine, he obtained results which led him to the discovery of the "aniline purple," or "mauve," a discovery which laid the foundation of the industry of the coal tar colours, which has now assumed such remarkable dimensions. After experimenting with this colouring matter in Messrs. Pullars' dyeworks at Perth, and being encouraged by them to follow up its manufacture, Perkin left the College of Chemistry in order to devote himself to the development of his new discovery, which was patented in 1856, he being then not more than 18 years of age. The manufacture of mauve being an entirely new industry, naturally presented many difficulties, as most of the substances required for its production were at that date known in only a few scientific laboratories, and none of the plant in ordinary use in chemical works was suitable for their production. But owing to Perkin's scientific knowledge and practical turn of mind these difficulties were overcome. In this undertaking he was associated with his father and brother, and the firm was known as Perkin and Sons. The works were erected on the Grand Junction Canal at Greenford Green, Middlesex. The new dye was successfully made in the course of the year 1857, and supplied first to the silk dyers in London, and then at Macclesfield, and some time afterwards to calico printers in Scotland and elsewhere. In 1859 the Société Industriellé of Mulhouse awarded Perkin a Silver Medal, and some time afterwards a Gold Medal for his discovery of the mauve. Besides the mauve, he discovered also several other coal-tar colouring matters; and after Graebe and Liebermann had made their celebrated discovery of the formation of alizarine from anthracene in 1868, he found two new processes by which this was rendered of practical value; and alizarine was first manufactured commercially at Greenford Green in 1869. Perkin also discovered that with artificial alizarine another colouring matter was associated, viz., anthrapurpurine, which has proved to be of great value, as it produces colours of a more scarlet shade than pure alizarine, and when mixed with the latter renders its shades more brilliant. At the end of the year 1873, Perkin retired from technical work. During the entire period in which he was occupied in carrying on the manufacture of coal-tar colours he was actively engaged in scientific research, not only in reference to this industry, but also in pure chemistry. Out of his very numerous papers the following, relating to pure chemistry, may be referred to, viz., those on the halogen derivatives of acetic and succinic acids, which resulted, among other things, in the artificial formation of glycocine, a derivative of gelatine, 1859; and tartaric acid, 1861. These were carried out in conjunction with the late Mr. B. F. Duppa, and were of special interest at that date, when but few bodies of animal or vegetable origin had been produced artificially. In 1867 he published his first papers on salicylic aldehyde, showing that this substance is not only an aldehyde but also a phenol. This was the commencement of a series of researches, which resulted in the artificial formation of coumarin (the odorous principle of the Tonka bean, sweet-scented vernal grass, &c.), and the discovery of several new bodies of this class, showing the existence of a whole series of these odoriferous substances. The further prosecution of this line of research led to the discovery of a new reaction, by which cinnamic acid could be easily obtained from benzaldehyde, by heating it with acetic anhydride, and a salt of a fatty acid; and moreover, by substituting other aromatic aldehydes, and also varying the anhydride, a large number of new acids of this class were obtained. By modifying this reaction, which is now known as "Perkin's Reaction," Dr. Caro succeeded in producing cinnamic acid technically (at the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik), for the artificial production of indigo by the method discovered by Bayer. Perkin's later work has been on the remarkable property of substances to rotate the plane of polarization when placed in the field of a magnet (discovered by Faraday), and he has shown that this rotation varies with bodies of the homologous series in a definite manner for each addition of CH_2, and moreover, it exhibits distinct differences between normal and isomeric compounds, and is therefore likely to be of value in determining the constitution of bodies. By this property it appears also to be possible to distinguish between bodies which, when hydrated, form definite chemical products and those which only form molecular compounds. Dr. Perkin was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1856, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1866, at the age of 28. In 1869 he became one of the honorary secretaries of the Chemical Society, a post which he held until elected President of that society in 1883; he was also President of the Society of Chemical Industry in 1884-85. In 1882 he received the honorary degree of Ph.D. of the University of Würzburg and in 1884 he was made an honorary member of the German Chemical Society. In 1879 the Royal Medal, and in 1889 the Davy Medal were awarded to him by the Royal Society; and in 1888 he received the Longstaff Medal of the Chemical Society, the two latter being given in recognition of his researches on the magnetic rotation of bodies; and in 1890 the Albert Medal from the Society of Arts was awarded him for his discoveries in colouring matters.

PEROWNE, The Right Rev. John James Stewart, D.D., Bishop of Worcester, was born March 13, 1824, at Burdwan, Bengal, of a family of French (Huguenot) extraction, that came over to this country at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was educated at Norwich Grammar School, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; was appointed Bell's University Scholar in 1842, Crosse (Theological) Scholar in 1845, Tyrrwhitt's (Hebrew) Scholar in 1848, and Member's Prizeman (Latin Essay) in 1844, 1846, and 1847. Dr. Perowne took his B.A. degree in 1845, and that of M.A. in 1848, and was elected a Fellow of his College in 1849. He was Examiner for the Classical Tripos in 1850 and 1851. He was Select Preacher at the University Church in 1853, 1861, and 1873, and frequently since; Hulsean Lecturer in 1868, and Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1874. For several years he held a Lectureship and Professorship in King's College, London, and was Assistant-Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich. From 1862 to 1872 he was Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, and whilst there succeeded in obtaining for the College a Charter empowering it to confer the degree of B.A. He was in 1872 appointed Prælector in Theology, and in 1873 elected a Fellow of Trinity College; from 1874 to 1876 he was Cambridge Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. He was Canon Residentiary of Llandaff from 1869 to 1878, and Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, having been elected to this office June 17, 1875; he was also Examiner in the Text of Scripture, &c., in the University of London. He was appointed an honorary chaplain to the Queen, May 13, 1875. In Aug., 1878, he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, to the deanery of Peterborough, vacated by the death of Dr. Saunders; and in 1890 was nominated Bishop of Worcester, in succession to Dr. Philpott, who resigned. Dr. Perowne was succeeded in the Deanery of Peterborough by Canon Marsham Argles. Dr. Perowne was made an Hon. D.D. of the University of Edinburgh at the Tercentenary of the University in 1884, and was Select Preacher at Oxford in 1888-89. In 1888 he was made a Justice of the Peace for the Borough and Liberty of Peterborough, and in the same year was elected the first Hon. Fellow of his old College, Corpus Christi, Cambridge. Dr. Perowne is the author of "The Book of Psalms, a new Translation, with Notes, Critical and Exegetical," 2 vols., 7th edit.; Hulsean Lectures on "Immortality;" a volume of sermons; occasional sermons; "The Athanasian Creed;" "Confession in the Church of England;" "The Church, the Ministry, the Sacraments;" "Disestablishment and Disendowment;" "The Interest of the people of England in the maintenance of the National Church;" articles in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," *Contemporary Review, Expositor, Sunday Magazine, Good Words*, and an Essay on Welsh Cathedrals. He is also the editor of *Al Adjrumiieh*, an Arabic Grammar, and of "Rogers on the Thirty-Nine Articles," of Bishop Thirlwall's Charges and Literary Remains, and of "The Cambridge Bible for Schools," and "The Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools." Dr. Perowne was a member of the Company engaged on the revision of the Old Testament, and also of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts. He married, in 1862, Anna Maria, third daughter of the late Humphry William Woolrych, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, of Croxley, Hertfordshire.

PERRY, The Right Rev. Charles, D.D., formerly Canon of Llandaff, and previously Bishop of Melbourne, youngest son of the late John Perry, Esq., of Moor Hall, Essex, was born in 1870, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman, and also first class in classics. He was afterwards elected a Fellow and subsequently became a Tutor of his College. Having married, he held a parochial cure in Cambridge for several years. He was consecrated, in 1847, to the See of Melbourne, on the subdivision of the diocese of Australia. He resigned his See in 1876. Dr. Perry was appointed Prelate of the Order of SS. Michael and George, May 25, 1878. In Nov. of the same year he was appointed a Canon of Llandaff Cathedral, which office he resigned in 1889, having been incapacitated for his duties by a stroke of paralysis.

PERRY, Professor John, M.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Assoc. M.I.C.E., member of the Councils of the Physical Society, and the Society of Telegraph Engineers, was born at Garvagh, a town in Ulster, in 1850. Dr. Perry attended the Model School, Belfast, and won a silver medal in natural science. He graduated in 1870 as Bachelor of Engineering, in the Queen's University of Ireland, with first honours, Gold Medal, and Peel Prize; and gained a Whitworth Scholarship in that year. The honorary degree of Master in Engineering was conferred on him by the University Senate in 1882. He was Lecturer in Physics at Clifton College, 1870-74; and there started the earliest School Physical Laboratory and Workshop, still thriving institutions. He published "Elementary Treatise on Steam," in 1873; was a secretary of the A section, British Association, 1874; and in that year became Thomson Scholar, and hon. assistant to Sir William Thomson in Glasgow. He wrote the mathematical and physical articles in Blackie's "Cyclopedia." His first scientific paper was read before the Royal Society of London, early in 1875, on "The Electric Conductivity of Glass as Dependent on Temperature." In partnership with Sir William Thomson, he read a paper on "Capillary Surfaces of Revolution," before the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Of the papers published by him with Professor Aryton, since 1876, the following are some of the most important: "The Specific Inductive Capacity of Gases," "On Electrolytic Polarisation," "Resistance of Galvanometer Coils," "Ice as an Electrolyte," "Heat conduction in Stone," "Contact Theory of Voltaic Action," "Ratio of Electric Units," "On Electromotors, and their Government," "On Electrical Measuring Instruments," "On the Gas Engine," and "Magnifying Spring." In 1875 he went to Japan as joint Professor (with the Principal) of engineering in the Imperial College of Engineering, and returned to England in 1879. He gained the Silver Medal of the Society of Arts, in 1881, for his lecture on "The Future Development of Electrical Appliances," since translated into German by Professor Weinhold, and published as a separate book. He delivered a course of Cantor lectures on hydraulic machinery in 1882; and became Professor of Mechanical Engineering and applied Mathematics at the Finsbury Technical College. He is Secretary of the Physical Society. Professors Ayrton and Perry were appointed joint engineers to the Faure Accumulator Company, and remained in that capacity until the English patents were disposed of. Their more important inventions are: A dynamo machine; permanent magnet and spring ammeters and voltmeters, with and without commutators; solenoid and shielded ammeters and voltmeters; spring balances; resistances for use with strong currents varied by foot and hand; ergmeters; power-meter; ohmmeter; non-sparking key; electromotors; switches for use with accumulators, and arrangements for lighting railway trains; photometers; secohmmeters; dynamometer couplings and transmission and absorption dynamometers; an electric arc lamp; the governing of motors and dynamos; an electric tricycle; an electric railway system with friction gearing, contact boxes and locomotives, forming part of the general system belonging to the Telpherage Company (Limited). Of their inventions which are not commercially valuable may be mentioned their arrangement for "Seeing by Electricity;" their multireflex arrangement exhibited in Paris; their ballistic galvanometer, and their many forms of apparatus employed in the teaching of electricity, &c. On the death of Professor Fleeming Jenkin, Professor Perry became engineer to the Telpherage Company, and from July to October, 1885, superintended the erection and settling to work of the Telpher line at Glynde in Sussex. In June 1885 Professor Perry was elected to a Fellowship of the Royal Society. The Royal University of Ireland has bestowed on him its highest scientific degree, that of Doctor of Science. His amusements are novel-reading and debating at the Kensington Parliament. He delivered the "operatives" lecture of the British Association meeting of 1890 on "Spinning Tops." He is now utilizing part of the immense water power of Galway (in partnership with his brother, who is County-Surveyor there) in Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.

PERSIA, Shah of. *See* NASR-ED-DEEN, CHAH EN CHAR.

PETERBOROUGH, Bishop of. Not yet appointed. THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM CONNOR MAGEE, the late Bishop, has just been made Archbishop of York.

PETHERICK, Edward Augustus, F.R.G.S., F.L.S., is the eldest son of Peter John Petherick, and grandson of Edward Jarman Petherick, R.N., of Bridgwater, and was born March 6, 1847, at Burnham, Somerset, where his father was bookseller and librarian. Emigrating to Australia with his parents in 1852 he was very early trained to official life in the municipal and other public offices at Collingwood, Victoria. In 1862 he entered the bookselling and publishing house of Mr. George Robertson, Melbourne, and in 1870 was sent to London as buyer and representative of the firm and its correspondents in Australia and New Zealand. He is the editor of the *Torch and Colonial Book Circular,* a guide to new books, English and American, including publications relating to or issued in the British Colonies. Mr. Petherick has done much bibliographical work, among which may be mentioned a "Bibliography of Australasia," now in course of publication, and a "Catalogue of the York Gate Library" (S. W. Silver), issued in 1882, extended and re-issued in 1886 as "An Index to the Literature of Geography and Travel in all Ages and Countries." He is also the author of a series of papers contributed to the *Melbourne Review,* treating especially of Discovery in the Southern Hemisphere; and has a work in the press relative to the voyages of Spanish and Portuguese navigators in the 16th century. Mr. Petherick is an authority on Colonial matters generally and has collected a large and valuable Library at his private residence Yarra Yarra, Brixton Hill, S.W. He has travelled round the world twice, passing through Canada and the United States; is an occasional lecturer, and as a non-party candidate received large and influential support at the last election, of the London School Board.

PETIT, The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, a philanthropic Parsee, was born in 1823, and is the chief representative of one of the oldest Parsee families which obtained its surname from the French *sobriquet* of Petit, owing to their short stature. Sir Dinshaw acquired his English education at a school kept by a pensioned sergeant named Sykes. At seventeen he entered an English firm as clerk, at the same time trading on his own account with the rest of India and with China. Some time after he had inherited about twelve lakhs on the death of his father in 1859, he took full advantage of the American civil war to invest all his capital in the extension of the cotton industry, and such were his energy and prudence that he not only increased his fortune, but succeeded in preserving it intact during the worst crisis of the share mania. He deserves all the credit for having acted as the pioneer of that milling industry which has turned Bombay into an Asiatic Lancashire. He is now the chief owner of seven of the largest mills in his Presidency, and is considered to be one of the wealthiest men in India. In 1887 he received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, and in the following year he was appointed member of the Viceroy's Judicial Council —a post which he recently resigned owing to the pressure of his other engagements. During the last twenty-five years Sir Dinshaw has dispensed large sums in public and private charity, principally the latter, and the amount of these benefactions is stated on trustworthy authority to exceed £200,000. One of the most notable of his latest gifts was to present the freehold of the land on which the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has been erected. He has recently given a lakh of rupees (100,000) towards the founding of a leper hospital in Bombay. These and other benefactions have made the Parsee community of Western India famous throughout the world.

PETRE, Sir George Glynn, C.B., K.C.M.G., entered the diplomatic service in 1846, and was attached to the Legation at Frankfort. He was transferred to the Embassy in Paris March 1853, and in 1856 he went to Naples, and acted as Chargé d'Affaires from July to October, when, in conjunction with the French Minister, he broke off diplomatic relations with the King of the Two Sicilies, and was subsequently re-appointed to the Embassy in Paris. He was appointed Secretary of Legation at Hanover, June 6, 1859, Chargé d'Affaires at Copenhagen Dec. 1864, and assisted at the Investiture of his Majesty Christian IX. with the Order of the Garter, as a bearer of a portion of the Insignia. He was transferred to Brussels in 1866, and promoted to be Secretary of Embassy in Berlin, June 26, 1868. Mr. Petre was accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, April 1, 1881; Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Paraguay, March 2, 1882, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal, Jan. 16, 1884. In 1886 he was made a Companion of the Bath, and in 1890 a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

PETRIE, W. M. Flinders, Egyptologist, was born June 3, 1853. Ancestors: Paternally, Martin Petrie, Commissary and Accountant-General, and (his son) William Petrie, Commissary-General; Maternally, Captain Matthew Flinders, R.N., author of "Important Original Researches in 1801," &c.; on "Magnetism and on correcting, by fixed iron bars," "The Deviations of Ships' Compasses;" a method usually credited to more recent Scientists; and discoverer and explorer of great part of Australian coasts, with exceptional accuracy in his hydrographic surveying, inherited by his grandson, his only descendant, W. M. Flinders Petrie. The latter, having weak health in childhood, was educated privately. Chemistry and Egyptology, Land-surveying and optical instruments became his objects of study and research. From 1874 to 1880 he was employed measuring and mapping ancient British earthworks; copies of these surveys are deposited in the British Museum. Whilst so engaged he wrote "Inductive Metrology, or the recovery of ancient Measures from the monuments," with a synoptic sheet of the exact results so obtained from the different ancient nations, published 1877. During the same interval he wrote, also, against some of the metric hypotheses much promulgated in connection with the "Anglo-Israel" theory, which he followed up, in 1878, with a pamphlet, "The Return of Judah and Israel," presenting extracts from Scripture as precluding that theory. In 1880 he published "Stonehenge, plans, description and theories." The years 1881 and 1882 were spent in Egypt, measuring and surveying, with special instruments, the "Pyramids and Temples of Ghizeh;" the publication of the results of this important expedition was furthered by the Royal Society granting £100 for the purpose, in 1883. In 1884 he again visited Egypt, this time as explorer to the Egyptian Exploration Fund, and excavated the mounds of San, the "Zoan" of Scripture. Mr. Petrie's Memoir on "Tanis," part I. with plans and illustrations, was published by the Committee in 1885. He again went out, in the same capacity, and discovered the site and ruins of the long-lost Græco-Egyptian city of Naukratis, in the Delta; published by the Committee in 1886. His third expedition resulted in the discovery of the sites of Am, and of Defenneh; on the latter site he discovered the ruins of Pharaoh's house, and a palace-fort of remarkable construction. The household relics, &c., found in this historic palace, were exhibited by the Egypt Exploration Fund in Sept., 1886; and a description of them was published in "Tanis," part II., with 63 plates, including Foundation-deposits, and types of weights, with Diagram-curves showing the mutual relations of 775 additional examples of ancient weights carefully examined, 1888. In 1887 and until 1890 he explored in the Fayoum, on his own account. In 1887 he wrote the article on "Weights and Measures," in the 9th edit. of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In 1888 he published "Historical Scarabs," 2,220 figures arranged chronologically on 68 pages; also "A Season in Egypt," with 32 plates, on the rock inscriptions of Assuan; "Historical Data of the XI. Dynasty;" "Surveys of the Pyramids of Dashur;" "The earliest known Column in architecture early in IV. Dynasty;" "Weights used in Memphis," &c. In 1889 he published "Hawara, Biahmu and Arsinœ," with 30 plates, including ancient picture-frames and painted portraits, toys, papiri, and the pair of Colossi of Amenemhat III., XII. Dynasty, at Biahmu, restored from their remains; and with notes of 400 additional weights, making, in all, 4998 examples of ancient weights, carefully examined, weighed, and tabulated. In 1890 he published his excavations and surveys of the Pyramid of Hawara and tombs of XII. Dynasty, and of Illahum and Tal Gurob. He works in the Fayoum until March, 1891, and explores and excavates, for the Palestine Exploration Fund, at Umm Lakis, Tel Hesy, &c., in the South-West of Judæa. He is on the Council of the Royal Archæological Institute; and on the committee for preserving ancient monuments in Egypt; but he seeks not positions of membership and publicity. He is the author of many papers on Archæologic questions; an accomplished draughtsman and photographer, is well acquainted with Chemistry, speaks Arabic fluently, and is a fine numismatist.

PETTIE, John, R.A., was born in Edinburgh in 1839, and exhibited his earliest works in the Royal Scottish Academy. He came to London in 1862, and in 1866 was elected A.R.A.; and, in 1873, R.A., in the place of Sir Edwin Landseer. His daughter is married to the eminent composer Mr. Hamish McCunn.

PETTIGREW, Professor James Bell, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., was born at Roxhill, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He was educated at the Free West Academy of Airdrie, and at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. In 1861 he graduated in medicine at Edinburgh University with first-class honours. In 1858-9 he was awarded Professor John Goodsir's Senior Anatomy Gold Medal for the best treatise "On the arrangement of the Muscular Fibres in the Ventricles of the Vertebrate Heart." This treatise procured for him the appointment of Croonian Lecturer to the Royal Society of London for 1860. His next successful effort was in the Class of Medical Jurisprudence, where he gained the annual Gold Medal (1860) for an essay "On the Presumption of survivorship." In 1860 he was elected President of the Royal Medical Society, an honour greatly prized by all Edinburgh alumni. On graduating in medicine in 1861, he selected as the subject of his inaugural dissertation, "The Ganglia and Nerves of the Heart, and their connection with the Cerebro-spinal and Sympathetic Systems in Mammalia," a very involved and intricate investigation. For this he received a graduation Gold Medal—the highest honour the University of Edinburgh confers. (Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin. 1865.) In 1861 he became house surgeon to Professor Syme at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. In 1862 he obtained the post of Assistant Curator of the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. Here he remained for five years. During the period mentioned (1862-67) he added about 600 finished dissections, injections, and casts, to this celebrated museum. In addition to museum work he wrote several important memoirs, each memoir being profusely illustrated by dissections and drawings. The following may be mentioned: "The Valves of the Vascular systems in Vertebrata" (Phil. Trans., 1864). "The Muscular Arrangements of the Bladder and Prostate" (Phil. Trans., 1867). "The Mechanical Appliances by which Flight is Attained in the Animal Kingdom" (Trans. Linn. Soc., 1867). In 1867 he retired from the Hunterian Museum, and spent two years in the South of Ireland, where he occupied himself in extending his knowledge of the flight of insects, bats, and birds. He also experimented largely at this period on the subject of artificial flight. In 1869 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and, in the autumn of that year, he returned to Edinburgh, having been appointed Curator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. There he continued his anatomical and physiological researches, particularly those of flight, and in 1870 he produced a memoir, "On the Physiology of Wings, being an analysis of the movements by which Flight is produced in the Insect, Bird, and Bat" (Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xxvi. pp. 321-446). At that period he added numerous specimens to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; these with the other specimens deposited in the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Anatomical Museum of the University of Edinburgh, amounted to considerably over 1000. He also gave daily demonstrations in morbid anatomy at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh to large classes of students. In 1872 he delivered a course of lectures to the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, "On the Physiology of the Circulation in Plants, in the Lower Animals, and in Man." In that year (1872) he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a member of the Harveian, Botanical, Medico-Chirurgical, and other learned societies. In 1873 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and appointed Examiner in Physiology to the College. He also

(1873) became Lecturer in Physiology to the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. On assuming the duties of teacher of Physiology, he chose as the subject of his opening address, "The Relation of Plants and Animals to Inorganic Matter, and the Interaction of the Vital and Physical Forces." In that year (1873) he published his work on "Animal Locomotion; or Walking, Swimming, and Flying," the most popular and best known of all his writings. This volume was translated, shortly after its appearance, into French, German, and other languages. In 1874 he was awarded the Godard prize of the French Academy of Sciences for his Anatomico-physiological Researches, and made a laureate of the Institute of France. In 1875 he was appointed Chandos Professor of Medicine and Anatomy and Dean of the Medical Faculty in the University of St. Andrews, positions which he still holds. On being inducted to his Chair, he gave as his introductory lecture "Man in his Anatomical, Physical, and Physiological Aspects." In 1875-76-77 he delivered special courses of physiological lectures in Dundee, and did much to foster the higher learning in that important commercial centre. To his efforts, and those of his colleagues, the now prosperous University College of Dundee largely owes its origin. In 1877 he was elected by the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews as their representative at the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom (the so-called Medical Parliament), and these Universities he represented for nine years, viz., till 1886, when a new Medical Bill was passed which enabled each of the Scottish Universities to return its own member. Since that date (1886) he has represented his own University—St. Andrews. In 1883 he was appointed Examiner in Anatomy to the University of Glasgow, and in 1886 he had the honorary degree of LL.D. of that University conferred upon him. In 1889 he was made President of the Harveian Society of Edinburgh and gave as his Harveian Oration, "The Pioneers in Medicine prior to and including Harvey" (Edin. Med. Journ., 1889). In addition to the works already mentioned, Prof. Pettigrew has contributed a large number of articles on medical and science subjects to various periodicals.

PETTITT, Henry, dramatist. His leading works are, "Queen's Evidence;" "Black Flag;" "The World," in collaboration with Messrs. Merritt and Harris; "Taken from Life;" "Pluck" (Pettitt and Harris); "In the Ranks" (Pettitt and G. R. Sims); "Human Nature" (Pettitt and Harris); "Harbour Lights" (Pettitt and Sims); "Bells of Haslemere" (Pettitt and Grundy); "Hands across the Sea;" "Faust up to Date" (Pettitt and Sims); "The Silver Falls;" "London Day by Day" (Pettitt and Sims); and "A Million of Money" (Pettitt and Harris), 1890.

PEYTON, Colonel John Lewis, LL.B., F.R.G.S., etc., of Steephill-by-Staunton, Virginia, lawyer, litterateur, author, etc., was born Sept. 15, 1824, at Montgomery Hall, Augusta co., Virginia, and is the son of the eminent lawyer and State Senator, John Howe Peyton. He graduated at the law department of the University of Virginia 1845, after receiving a military, scientific, and classical education at the Virginia Military Academy. In 1848 he made an extensive tour through Canada, the North West Provinces, and United States territories, living sometime among the Indians, and thence through the Maratime provinces. In 1851 he was sent by the United States Government on special service to England, France, and Austria. In 1853 he returned and resided two years in Chicago and was Major in the 1st Regiment and Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 18th Battalion of the National Guard. Owing to his high standing at the Chicago Bar, he was tendered in 1855, by President Pierce, the office of United States district Attorney for Utah, which he declined from ill-health. In 1856 he returned to Virginia, was elected J.P., bank director, to the Board of Visitors of the State College in Augusta and to other high and responsible positions. He served as chief of staff to General Lane, of Virginia and in 1861, while raising a force for the confederate army, was appointed Foreign Agent of North Carolina to England and France; broke the Charleston, South Carolina blockade in the confederate Man of War *Mashville;* visited Bermuda, *en route* for England, and arrived in Southampton, Nov. 1861. Discussed with Napoleon III., Cardinal Antonelli, and the leading Statesmen of Europe, the political events growing out of the civil war; sojourned abroad till 1876, when he returned to Virginia and resumed his residence at Steephill, where he has since been engaged in literary, scientific, and agricultural pursuits. A recent writer, giving an account of a visit to Steephill, says, "Colonel Peyton is an old-fashioned man in the simplicity of his manners and habits, generous in his hospitality. He thinks nothing vulgar but what is mean, and he thinks nothing mean that contributes to health and cheerfulness. He is, in a word, a contented man, whom no good fortune can pamper or corrupt, no adversity sour and no fashion change." For some years Colonel Peyton has been immersed in plans for the development of the vast mineral and other resources of Virginia and has, within the past twelve months, obtained important results—one of them being the doubling of his own ample fortune. He is a corresponding member of the Virginia Historical Society, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, of the Society of Americanist, of Luxembourg, Prussia, and of many other learned bodies. He has written "A Statistical view of the State of Illinois," 1854; "Railway communications with the Pacific and the trade of China," 1854; "The American Crisis," 1866; "The Adventures of my Grandfather," 1867; "Over the Alleghanies and across the Prairies," 1869; "Memoir of William Madison Peyton, of Roanoke," 1870; "A Biographical sketch of Anne Montgomery Peyton," 1876; "A History of Augusta co., Virginia," 1882; "Memorials of Nature and Art;" "Rambling Reminiscences of a residence abroad," 1889. He has also edited, with an introduction, "The Glasse of Time;" reprinted in New York in 1886, from the London edition of 1620. He has been a voluminous writer for the papers and periodicals and has contributed to *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine of New York*, *The Magazine of American History*, *De Bow's Review*, and *Appleton's New American Cyclopædia.*

PHEAR, Samuel George, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, third son of the late Rev. John and Catherine Phear, was born March 30, 1829, at Earl Stonham Rectory, Suffolk; entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1848, and graduated B.A. as Fourth Wrangler, Jan., 1852. He became Fellow and afterwards Tutor of his College, and was elected Master Oct. 2, 1871. He filled the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University for the successive years 1875-6. Dr. Phear for many years took an active part in every endeavour to extend the teaching and influence of the University; but, for the last two or three years he has been invalided, and living entirely apart from University affairs.

PHELPS, Elizabeth Stuart. *See* WARD, MRS. HERBERT D.

PHELPS, The Hon. William Walter, LL.D., American statesman, was born in New York City, Aug. 24, 1839. He graduated at Yale College in 1860, and at Columbia Law School (New York City) in 1863. From 1873 to 1875 he was a Representative in Congress, and from 1881 to 1882 he was the American Minister in Vienna. He re-entered Congress in 1883 and remained a member of the lower branch of that body until 1889, when he was sent to represent the United States in Germany, a post he still fills. Mr. Phelps has been a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, a Fellow of the Corporation of Yale, a Vice-President of the Yale Alumni Association, President of the Columbia Law School Alumni Association, and a founder of the Union League and University Clubs. He was one of the American Commissioners who negotiated with Germany the Samoan treaty early in 1889. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1889 by Rutger's College, New Brunswick, N.J.

PHILLIPS, George, D.D., President of Queen's College, Cambridge, and ex-Vice-Chancellor of the University, born in 1804, is the son of the late Mr. Francis Phillips of Hasketon, Suffolk. He entered at Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1826, where he was Eighth Wrangler in 1829. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Ely in 1830, and Priest in 1831. In the year 1831 he was elected Fellow and Assistant Tutor of his College. In 1835, he became senior Tutor, and continued in the office till 1846, when he was appointed to the Rectory of Sandon, Essex. This preferment he held till 1857. In that year he was invited to return to Cambridge, to be President of his College. He took the Degree of B.D. in 1839, and of D.D. in 1858. He was Vice-Chancellor in 1861-62. He is the author of a "Brief Treatise on the Use of a Case of Instruments," 1823; 2nd edit., 1830; "The Summation of Series by Definite Integrals," 1832; "A Syriac Grammar," 1837; 2nd edit., 1845; 3rd edit., 1866; "A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Psalms," 1846; 2nd edit., 1872; "Sermons on Old Testament Messianic Texts," 1863. He edited and translated from the Syriac, "Scholia of Mar Jacob of Edessa," 1864; "Mar Jacob of Edessa and Bar Hebræus on Syriac Accents," 1869; and the "Doctrine of Addai the Apostle," 1876. He is also the author of several articles in different periodicals.

PHILLIPS, Lawrence Barnett, F.R.A.S., F.S.A., eldest son of the late Barnett

Phillips, Esq., of Bloomsbury Square, was born in London, Jan. 29, 1842, and educated at Dr. Pinches' school, which he left at the age of fourteen, to study mechanics. In 1861 he started in business as a watch and chronometer manufacturer, since which time he has constructed some of the most complicated and highly finished specimens of the horological art, and by the invention of various forms of mechanism has done much towards the introduction of keyless watches, and the simplification of chronographs and calculating machines. He retired from business in 1882. In Nov., 1865, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and in March 1885 a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1866 was published "The Autographic Album," which was followed, in 1871, by "Horological Rating Tables," and in 1873 by his "Dictionary of Biographical Reference." Since the publication of this latter work he has occupied himself with success as a painter and etcher, and has been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions, and is an Associate of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers.

PHILPOTT, The Right Rev. Henry, D.D., ex-Bishop of Worcester, younger son of the late Mr. Richard Philpott, of Chichester, born Nov. 17, 1807, was educated at the Cathedral Grammar School, Chichester, and at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., as Senior Wrangler and a first class in the Classical Tripos in 1829. He was elected Fellow of his college, and held the office of Assistant Tutor and Tutor till his election to the Mastership of the College in 1845. He served the office of Moderator in the University in 1833, 1834, and 1836, that of Examiner for Mathematical Honours in 1837 and 1838 and that of Proctor in 1834-5. The Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) appointed him, in 1837, Preacher in Whitehall Chapel, London, which office he held for two years and a half; he was twice nominated a Select Preacher before the University; and was appointed examining Chaplain by the late Dr. Turton, Bishop of Ely, on his elevation to the episcopate in 1844. He held the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University in the years 1846, 1856, and 1857. In 1861 he was consecrated Bishop of Worcester. He was nominated by the Act of 1877 one of the Cambridge Commissioners to make further provision respecting the University and College therein, and took an active part in the work of the Commission. In Aug., 1890, Dr. Philpott, then far in his 83rd year, resigned his bishopric.

PIATTI, Alfredo, one of the most celebrated violoncellists, was born at Bergamo in 1822, and studied at the Milan Conservatoire. He made his first appearance in London in 1844, when he played before the Philharmonic Society. He is likewise a composer, and has written a violoncello obbligato to several songs, besides a concertino and two or three concertos.

PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, The Rev. Octavius, F.R.S., was born at Bloxworth Rectory, Dorsetshire, on Nov. 3, 1828, and is the fifth son of the late Rev. George Pickard, Rector of Warmwell, and of Bloxworth (who, with his children, assumed, in 1847, the additional surname of Cambridge under the will of his first cousin, Charles Owen Cambridge, Esq., of Whitminster, co. Gloucester), and Frances Amelia his wife, daughter of the late Martin Whish, Esq., Commissioner of Excise. Married, April 19, 1866, Rose, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Lloyd Wallace of Sevenoaks, Kent. He was educated as private pupil of the late Rev. William Barnes, B.D. (The Dorset Poet), Dorchester, 1844-45; was Student in the Middle Temple, London, 1849-52; was at University College, Durham, 1855-58; Licentiate in Theology, 1857; B.A. 1858; M.A. 1859; ordained Deacon, 1858, and Priest, 1859. He was Curate of Scarisbrick, Lancashire, 1858-60; Curate of Bloxworth and Winterbourne Tomson, Dorsetshire, 1860-68; Rector of Bloxworth and Winterbourne Tomson, 1868; Diocesan Inspector of Schools, in Religious Knowledge, for the second portion of the Rural Deanery of Whitchurch, 1879-82; elected Clerical Member of the Diocesan Synod of Salisbury, 1870-89; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Dorset, 1889; Fellow of the Royal Society, 1887; Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London; formerly Member of the Entomological Society of London; Honorary Member of the New Zealand Institute; Honorary Member of the Trinity Historical Society, Dallas, Texas; Vice-President and Treasurer of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club; Honorary Member of the Hampshire Field Club; and Honorary Member of the Arts Society. He is the author of numerous papers on Natural History in the Proceedings of various learned societies, and of the following works:—"Spiders of Dorset," 2 vols., 1879-81; "Araneidea," in "Scientific Results of the second Yarkand Mission," published by order of the Government of India, 1885; "Arachnida of Kerguelen Island," published in Report of the Transit of Venus Expedition—Zoology, 1877.

PICKERING, Professor Edward Charles, American astronomer, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, July 19, 1846. He graduated in Civil Engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School (Harvard) in 1865, and in 1866 was appointed Assistant Instructor of Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which he held the full Professorship from 1868 to 1877. During that period he made many researches in physics, particularly investigating the polarization of light and the laws of its reflection and dispersion. He also described a new form of spectrum telescope, and invented (1870) a telephone-receiver. In 1870 he had charge of the polariscope in the United States Coast Survey Expedition sent to Spain to observe the total eclipse of the sun, he having previously been a member of the party sent to Iowa by the United States Nautical Almanac Office to witness that of 1869. Since 1876 he has been Professor of Astronomy and Geodesy, and Director of the Observatory at Harvard University, which, under his management, has become one of the foremost observatories in America. He has been principally engaged there in determining the relative brightness of stars by means of a Meridian Photometer, and he has prepared a catalogue giving the relative brightness of over 4,000 stars. He has also made photometric measurements of Jupiter's Satellites while they were undergoing eclipse, and of the Satellites of Mars, and of other very faint objects; and has made other important researches on the application of Photography to Astronomy. Professor Pickering is an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and was awarded its Gold Medal in 1886 for photometric researches. In 1873 he became a Member of the National Academy of Sciences, and in 1887 received its Henry Draper Medal for his work on Astronomical Physics. He was elected, in 1876, a Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in addition belongs to a number of other scientific societies in Europe and the United States. Besides his many papers, which number above a hundred, and his annual reports, he has edited, with notes, "The Theory of Colour in its Relations to Art and Art Industry," by Dr. Wm. von Bezold, 1876; and is the author of "Elements of Physical Manipulation," 2 parts, 1873-76.

PICKERING, Percival Spencer Umfreville, F.R.S., born March 6, 1858, at 6, Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W., is the son of Percival Andrée Pickering, Q.C. (Bencher of the Inner Temple, Judge of the Passage Court at Liverpool, and at one time Attorney-General for the County Palatine), and of (formerly) Miss Spencer Stanhope, granddaughter of Coke of Norfolk, first Earl of Leicester. He was educated at Eton, from which he obtained, in 1875, an Exhibition in Science at Balliol College, Oxford, converted, in 1876, into a Brackenbury Scholarship, the first Science Scholarship ever obtained from Eton. In 1880 he took First-Class Honours in Natural Science at Oxford. From Jan., 1881, to July, 1883, he was Modern Master at Highgate School, and from Oct., 1881, to April, 1889, Lecturer in Chemistry at Bedford College. His principal works have been published in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *Chemical News*, and the *Zeit. für Physikal. Chemie*. The following are the titles of some of his works:—"Action of Sulphuric Acid on Copper," 1878; "Action of Hydrochloric Acid on Manganese Dioxide," 1879; "The Constitution of Molecular Compounds," 1883; "The Molecular Weights of Solids and Liquids," 1885; "Modifications of Double Sulphates," "On Delicate Calorimetric Thermometers," "Water of Crystallisation," "The Nature of Solution," 1886; "The Influence of Temperature on the Heat of Dissolution of Salts," "Delicate Thermometers," "The Thermal Phenomena of Neutralisation, and their Bearing on the Nature of Solution, and on the Theory of Residual Affinity," 1887; "Thermochemical Constants," "The Heat of Dissolution of Substances in Different Liquids, and its Bearing on the Explanation of the Heat of Neutralisation and on the Theory of Residual Affinity," "The Principles of Thermochemistry," 1888; "The Neutralisation of Sulphuric Acid," 1889; "A New Form of Mixing Calorimeter," "The Nature of Solutions as Elucidated by a Study of the Densities, Electric Conductivities, Heat of Dissolution and Expansion by Heat of Sulphuric Acid Solutions," "The Nature of Solutions as Elucidated by the Freezing Points of Sulphuric Acid Solutions," "Law of the Freezing Points of Solutions," 1890. Mr. Pickering was elected to the Chemical Society in 1878, the Physical Society in 1886, the Institute of Chemistry in 1888, and the Royal Society in 1890.

PICKERSGILL, Frederick Richard, Hon. R.A., nephew of the late Henry William

Pickersgill, R.A., born in London, in 1820, studied at the Royal Academy. His first production, "The Combat between Hercules and Achelous," an oil painting, exhibited in 1840, was followed by a prize cartoon of "The Death of King Lear," exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1843; and "The Burial of Harold," a picture for which he received a first-class prize, in 1847, and which was immediately purchased for the new Houses of Parliament. Mr. Pickersgill was for many years a regular exhibitor. In 1847 he was elected A.R.A., and in 1857 was promoted to the rank of Academician. He retired a few years ago.

PIEROLA, Gen. Nicolas de, ex-President of Peru, was born at Camana, Peru, Jan. 5, 1839. He was educated at the College of Santo Torobio, in Lima, was admitted to the Bar in 1860, and founded a review, *El Progreso Católico*. In 1864 he became Editor of *El Tiempo*. Subsequently he travelled in Europe, but in 1869 was appointed Minister of Finance. At the end of his administration he was impeached, and although acquitted went into exile in the United States. In 1874 and 1877 he organised expeditions against the Peruvian Government, but was unsuccessful. The second time he surrendered and was banished. At the outbreak of the Chilian war he proffered his services to Gen. Prado, then President of Peru, but they were not accepted. In 1879, however, he was allowed to return to Lima. After Gen. Prado went away, Gen. Pierola assumed the charge of affairs, and continued the fighting. In Jan., 1881, he abandoned Lima, and in the following November resigned the Provisional Presidency (to which he had been elected in July of that year), as Chili refused to treat with him. In 1882 he visited Europe and the United States, and has since resided in Peru. He was a candidate for President in the past year (1890), but failed to secure the election. For attempting to excite a riot in Lima in connection with that election he was, in April last (1890), imprisoned by the Peruvian Government.

PIERREPONT, The Hon. Edward, LL.D., D.C.L., was born at North Haven, Connecticut, March 4, 1817. He graduated at Yale College in 1837; was admitted to the Bar in 1840, and practised in New York until elected to the Superior Court Bench in that city (1857). In 1860 he resigned his seat to resume the practice of law. In 1862 he was appointed, with Major-General Dix, to try various prisoners of State. He was a Member of the Judiciary Committee of the New York State Constitutional Convention in 1867, and in the same year conducted the case of the Government against John H. Surratt, indicted for aiding in the murder of President Lincoln. From 1869 to 1870 he was United States District Attorney for New York, and in 1873 he was appointed Minister to the Russian Court, but he declined the honour. In April, 1875, he was appointed Attorney-General of the United States, and in 1876 Minister to the Court of St. James's. He resigned that office in Dec., 1877, and returned to the United States, and now resides at New York. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia College in 1871, and by Yale College in 1873; and that of D.C.L. by Oxford University in 1876.

PIGOU, The Very Rev. Francis, D.D., Vicar and Rural Dean of Halifax, Yorkshire, was born at Baden-Baden, in Germany, in the year 1831. His father was an officer in the Queen's Bays, and his mother was the daughter of the Rev. G. Smith, for many years rector of Marston, in Yorkshire. His earliest education was received at Neuwied, on the Rhine; afterwards he was at the Grammar School at Ripon, and subsequently at Cheltenham College. On leaving Cheltenham he was placed at the Edinburgh Academy, where he was under the late Archdeacon Williams, and the Rev. Dr. Hannah. From Edinburgh his next step was to Trinity College, Dublin, where he passed through the Divinity course, and took his degree in 1853. In the year 1855 he was ordained Deacon by the late Bishop Wilberforce at Cuddesdon, and commenced his ministerial life as Curate of Stoke Talmage, in Oxfordshire. Shortly after he had taken Priest's Orders in 1856, he was offered and accepted the Chaplaincy of the Marbœuf Chapel in Paris, and there for three years he ministered among the English residents and visitors. He subsequently accepted the Curacy of Vere Street Chapel, London, where Canon Cook was preacher. Very shortly afterwards he accepted a Curacy at Kensington Parish Church, under Archdeacon Sinclair. Two years later, on the death of Canon Repton, in 1860, he was presented by Mr. Kempe, the present Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, to the Incumbency of St. Philip's, Regent Street. There he continued for the period of eleven years; and then, upon Dr. Vaughan accepting the Mastership of the Temple, in 1869, he was presented to the important Vicarage of Doncaster, by the late Archbishop of York, who, when in town, had been one of his congregation. The vicarage of a large parish was in many respects a very different sphere from any that he had previously occupied; but the character of his labours, as Vicar and Rural Dean of Doncaster, was so apparent, that, when the still more important Vicarage of Halifax became vacant, by the death of Archdeacon Musgrave in 1875, he was selected by the Crown to fill the post. The income of the Vicarage of Halifax is £2,000 a year, and there are no fewer than thirty-two livings in the gift of the Vicar, whose position is thus semi-episcopal. He is also the Rural Dean of Halifax. During the last four years of his ministry there, the Vicar's rate question has been settled; £13,000 having been raised by the Churchmen of the parish to redeem it; thus securing to the Church what was at one time seriously threatened. When this was accomplished, Dr. Pigou next set to work to get the Parish Church restored. He found it in a dilapidated condition, and, seconded by Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., he raised £20,000; so that now the Halifax Parish Church is one of the finest in the kingdom. In the year 1871, Dr. Pigou was appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Queen; and in 1874, Chaplain-in-Ordinary. In 1878, his University conferred on him the two degrees of B.D. and D.D., a rare distinction, which is seldom done, unless one is raised to the Bench. Very recently he has published a small volume of "Addresses at Holy Communion." Dr. Pigou is also the author of "Faith and Practice" (a volume of sermons), "Two Sermons Preached before the Queen, on Unostentatious Piety and Private Prayer." Dr. Pigou occupies a place in the very front rank of the Clergy of the Church of England.

PINERO, Arthur Wing, born in London in 1855, is the son of a solicitor, and was educated with the view of following his father's profession. Having no particular liking for the law, however, he ultimately prepared for the stage, and made his *début* in Edinburgh in June, 1874. The following year he joined the Lyceum company, and played Claudius to Mr. Irving during his first "Hamlet tour" at all the principal theatres in the United Kingdom. Subsequently Mr. Pinero played Lord Stanley in the Lyceum revival of "Richard III.," the Marquis of Huntley in "Charles I.," and Alderman Jorgens in "Vanderdecken." He is the author of several very successful plays, among which are "£200 a Year," 1877; "The Money Spinner," 1880; and "The Squire," 1881; "Lords and Commons" and "The Rocket," 1883; "Low Water," 1884; "The Magistrate," 1885; "The Schoolmistress," "The Hobby Horse," 1886; "Sweet Lavender," 1888; "The Profligate," 1889.

PINTO, Alexandre Alberto da Rocha Serpa, was born April 20, 1846, at the Tendaes in the Province of Douro, Portugal, and educated at the Royal Military College, Lisbon. He entered the 7th Infantry Regiment, Aug. 13, 1863; became ensign July 14, 1864; lieutenant in the 12th Rifles, Nov. 20, 1868; captain, Oct. 10, 1874; major, April 17, 1877; and aide-de-camp of the King of Portugal, March 10, 1880. In 1869 he was in the Zambesi War, and in the battle of the 23rd Nov. at Massangano he succeeded in saving the regiment of India. He was then in command of the African Native Troop. During 1877-79 he crossed Africa from Benguella to Durban, and he has admirably described the journey in a work entitled "How I Crossed Africa," Lond., 1881. These geographical tasks obtained for him the Gold Medals (first class) of the Geographical Societies of London, Paris, Antwerp, Rome, and Marseilles. He was also elected a Fellow of all the most important geographical societies in the world, and of many scientific associations. Major Serpa Pinto is a Knight Commander of the Order of St. James of Portugal, a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and of Leopold of Belgium, and has received many other foreign orders.

PITMAN, Mrs. E. R., an authoress of works of fiction, biography, and missionary information, was born, in 1841, at Milborne Port, a small manufacturing town on the Southern border of Somersetshire. While in her teens she gained several prizes for essays on various subjects, and became a contributor to *The Sunday at Home*, *Old Jonathan*, and other periodicals. When about seventeen years of age, she planned and wrote her first book, entitled "The Power of Little Things." For several years after this she was known as a contributor to religious, temperance, and Sunday-school journals; but during recent years her works have been mainly issued in volumes. Of these, her principal productions are "Vestina's Martyrdom, a Story of the Catacombs," 1869; "Earnest Christianity," 1872; "Margaret Mervyn's Cross," 1878; "Profit and Loss," 1879; "Heroines of the Mission Field," 1880; "Mission Life in Greece and Palestine," 1881; "Garnered Sheaves," "Florence Godfrey's Faith," "Life's Daily Ministry," and "My Governess Life," 1882; "Central Africa, Japan, and Fiji," 1883; "Elizabeth Fry" (Eminent Women Series), 1884; "George Müller and Andrew Reed" (World's Workers' Series), 1885; and "Lady Missionaries in Foreign Lands," 1889. In 1866 she was married to Mr. Edwin Pitman; and of the four children born of the marriage, three are in H. M.'s Civil Service.

PITMAN, Isaac, was born at Trowbridge, Wilts, Jan. 4, 1813, and educated at the Grammar School in that town. At the age of twelve years he left school, and entered the counting-house of a cloth manufacturer, where his father was manager. The change was necessary for the preservation of his health. Above a hundred boys were taught in a small room, and he frequently fainted through breathing the vitiated air. After six years' service as a clothier's clerk, chiefly in his father's factory, he was sent to be trained in the Normal College of the British and Foreign School Society, Borough-road, London, and after five months' training, at the close of 1831, was appointed Master of the British School, Barton-on-Humber. He established the British School at Wotton-under-Edge in 1836, and removed to Bath in 1839. His first treatise on shorthand, entitled "Stenographic Soundhand," appeared in 1837, and he thus became the originator of the Spelling Reform, to which, and the propagation of his system of phonetic shorthand, he has devoted his entire attention since 1843, when the Phonetic Society was established. Last year's list of the Society (1890) contains above 4,500 members. His system of shorthand was renamed in 1840, and entitled "Phonography, or Writing by Sound;" and his "Phonographic Reporter's Companion" appeared in 1846. The "Phonetic Institute," at Bath, is really a phonetic printing office, and a publishing house for the dispatch of phonetic books to all parts of the world. Mr. Pitman edits and prints the *Phonetic Journal*, which has a large weekly and monthly circulation. It records the progress of the "Writing and Spelling Reform," in the ordinary orthography, and contains articles in the "First Stage" of the Spelling Reform, and in phonetic printing with an enlarged alphabet furnished with thirteen new letters: it also gives several pages of shorthand printed from moveable type, with a key. Besides printing his own instruction-books for teaching phonetic shorthand, Mr. Pitman has issued a little library of about eighty volumes, printed entirely in shorthand, ranging from the Bible to "Rasselas." In the autumn of 1887 an International Shorthand Congress and Jubilee of Phonography was held in London, and Mr. Pitman's family were presented with his bust: a replica is placed in the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, Bath. A Gold Medal from the phonographers of the United States, and one from those of Great Britain and the Colonies, were presented to Mr. Pitman in recognition of the invention of his system of shorthand, and of his labours for the reformation of English orthography. The useful art of shorthand is now included in the new Educational Code as a "specific subject" to be taught in the Board schools.

PLANQUETTE, Robert, a musician, was born in Paris in 1850, and educated at the Conservatoire there. He is the composer of the popular operetta "Les Cloches de Corneville," which was published in 1877, and had immense success in France and in England. In 1882 he produced "Rip van Winkel;" in 1887 "The Old Guard;" and in 1889 "Paul Jones."

PLAYFAIR, Professor, The Right Hon. Sir Lyon, K.C.B., P.C., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., son of Mr. George Playfair, Chief Inspector-General of Hospitals of Bengal, and nephew of the late Col. Sir Hugh L. Playfair, was born at Meerut, Bengal, May 21, 1819, educated at St. Andrews, N.B., and at a very early age took especial interest in chemistry. In 1834 he studied chemistry under Professor Thomas Graham, at the Andersonian University, Glasgow; but his health failing in 1837, he revisited India, and upon his recovery returned to England, and rejoined his friend Graham, then Professor to the London University. In 1838 he went to Giessen, to study organic chemistry under Liebig, translated some of his works into English, and on his return to Scotland undertook the management of the large calico-print works of Messrs. Thompson, of Clitheroe; whence he removed, in 1843, to Manchester, and was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution. In 1844, at the recommendation of the late Sir Robert Peel, he was appointed on the Commission constituted to examine into the sanitary condition of our large towns and populous districts. At the close of the Commission, Professor Playfair was by the late Sir R. Peel appointed Chemist to the

Museum of Practical Geology. In the Great Exhibition of 1851 he was appointed Special Commissioner in charge of the Department of Juries; and at the close of the Exhibition, in recognition of his scientific services, he was made a Companion of the Bath, and received an appointment in the late Prince Consort's household. At the Great Exhibition of 1862, he again had charge of the Department of Juries, and was intrusted with the appointment of the Jurors, who numbered upwards of 600 persons, consisting of the most eminent men of rank, science, and industry, of all countries of Europe. In the French Exhibition of 1878, the Prince of Wales, who was the President of the English Commission, appointed Professor Playfair as Chairman of the Finance Committee, which was charged with the executive work. On the establishment of the Department of Science and Art, in 1853, he was appointed Joint Secretary with Mr. Henry Cole; but in 1856, when Mr. Cole assumed the office of Secretary, he became Inspector-General of Government Museums and Schools of Science. In 1857 Professor Playfair was elected President of the Chemical Society of London, and in 1858 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, where he had the honour to number among his pupils the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. In conjunction with Sir Henry De La Bêche, he examined, at the desire of the Admiralty, into the suitableness of the coals of the United Kingdom for the purposes of the Navy; and into the causes of accidents in mines. He was one of the Royal Commissioners appointed on the appearance of the cattle plague in this country, and was Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Fisheries of the Scottish coasts. This commission laid the basis for the withdrawal of legislative restrictions on sea fisheries. He was President of the Civil Service Inquiry Commission of 1874, which produced an elaborate scheme for the reorganization of the Civil Service. Dr. Lyon Playfair was elected as member of Parliament for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews in the general election of 1868, and is a Liberal in politics. He held office in the Ministry of 1873-74, as Postmaster-General. After the general election of 1880, he was appointed Chairman of Ways and Means, and Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons. These offices he resigned in the Session of 1883, being on his retirement created a K.C.B. In the general election of 1885 he was returned for the South Division of Leeds, and was appointed Vice-President of the Council in Mr. Gladstone's Government of 1886. After the dissolution he was again returned for South Leeds. Sir Lyon Playfair is a Privy Councillor of the Queen, and also of the Prince of Wales in the Duchy of Cornwall. He holds honorary appointments as one of H.M.'s Commissioners in the Board of Manufactures, is one of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and in addition to being member of many learned societies, is Commander of the Legion of Honour; Commander of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph; Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Conception; Knight of the Swedish Order of the Northern Star; and Knight of Würtemberg. He is Ph.D. of Giessen; LL.D. of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, McGill University, Montreal, and Harvard University, United States. Dr. Playfair edited, conjointly with W. Gregory, Baron Liebig's "Chemistry in its Applications to Agriculture and Physiology." He is the author of numerous scientific memoirs, and on general subjects he has published "Science in its Relations to Labour," being a speech delivered at the anniversary of the People's College, Sheffield, Oct. 25, 1853; "On the Food of Man in relation to his Useful Work," a lecture, 1865; "On Primary and Technical Education," two lectures, 1870; "On Teaching Universities and Examining Boards," being an address to the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh," 1872; "Universities in their relation to Professional Education," being an address to the St. Andrews Graduates' Association, 1873; and "The Progress of Sanitary Reform," an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Social Science Association at Glasgow, 1874; "Science in relation to the Public Weal," an address as President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1885. Several of his addresses on Political Economy were published in a volume, entitled "Subjects of Social Welfare." 1889.

PLIMSOLL, Samuel, fourth son of Thomas and Priscilla Plimsoll, was born at Bristol in 1824. He was educated at Penrith (to which place his parents moved when we was a child), by the curate of the parish, and later at Sheffield, at a private school. He was first a clerk in a solicitor's office; and afterwards went into a brewery as clerk, and became manager there, where he remained till 1853, when he came up to London and started in business for himself. He successfully contested Derby in the

Liberal interest in 1868, and sat for that town till 1880, when he gave up his seat to Sir W. V. Harcourt. Mr. Plimsoll went into Parliament for the express purpose of helping the sailors, and gave up his seat for the same reason, thinking that a Cabinet Minister might be able to render better service to the sailors' cause than a private member could. Whilst in Parliament Mr. Plimsoll was instrumental in passing Acts for the Amendment of the Shipping Laws, in 1871, 1873, 1875, and 1876, and is working hard outside the House to secure the passing of another Bill. Mr. Plimsoll published, in 1872, "Our Seamen;" and is now writing a sequel to it.

PLUMMER, William E., Hon. M.A. Oxford, was born at Deptford, in Kent, in 1849, and was privately educated in that town. Having early developed a taste for astronomy, he entered the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and there acquired a certain aptitude for the practical details of that science. In 1870 he became attached to Mr. Bishop's Observatory at Twickenham, then under the direction of Mr. Hind, the present superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac" office. That observatory was then engaged in the formation of charts of the stars situated near the Ecliptic, to facilitate the discovery of minor planets. In preparation of the charts for Hours eight and twenty-three Mr. Plummer took a part, as well as in the observation of comets, and the subsequent determination of their orbits. The establishment of the Oxford University Observatory, in 1874, led to Mr. Plummer's appointment as senior assistant to that institution, in which capacity he has taken a considerable share in the photometric and extrameridional observations carried on in that observatory. Mr. Plummer, in 1879, entered the Royal Astronomical Society; in 1888, was elected to a seat on the Council; and, in the following year, received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Oxford. He is a frequent contributor to the periodical scientific literature, and has written on "The Motion of the Solar System in Space;" "The Sidereal System;" and on "Cometary Astronomy" generally.

PLUNKET, The Right Hon. David Robert, P.C., Q.C., LL.D., is the fourth son of the third Lord Plunket, and consequently a grandson of the first Lord Plunket, the great orator and lawyer, who held the Great Seal in Ireland from 1830 to 18 4, and again from 1835 to 1841. He was born Dec. 3, 1838, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1859. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1862, and in 1868 was appointed "Law Adviser to the Castle at Dublin." He was nominated a Q.C. in 1868; and was elected M.P. for the University of Dublin in the Conservative interest in 1870, when he succeeded to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Anthony Lefroy. Mr. Plunket was Solictor-General for Ireland from Dec., 1874, to March, 1877. He was Paymaster-General for a few weeks in 1880, when he was added to the Privy Council; and First Commissioner of Works in Lord Salisbury's administration, June, 1885, to Feb., 1886, a post which he again filled in the Government of Aug., 1886. Mr. Plunket was very active in the Unionist cause during the election campaign of 1886, and his eloquent speeches on public platforms had no little influence upon the electorate.

PLUNKET (Lord), The Hon. and Most Rev. William Conyngham Plunket, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, eldest son of the third Lord Plunket, by Charlotte, daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, was born in 1828, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1871. He was chaplain to his uncle, the late Bishop of Tuam, 1857-64; Treasurer, and subsequently Precentor, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 1864-76; and Bishop of Meath, 1876-84. On the resignation of Archbishop Trench, Lord Plunket was elected Archbishop of Dublin (1884). He is one of the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland. His Grace married, 1863, Annie Lee, only daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., and sister of Lord Ardilaun. She died Nov. 8, 1889.

POCHIN, Henry Davis, born at Wigston, Leicestershire, 1824, is the eldest son of William Pochin, Esq. He was educated at the Proprietary School, Leicester, and studied chemistry at the Pharmaceutical Society, London. Subsequently he started in business in Manchester as a manufacturing chemist, and soon afterwards discovered the means of completely decomposing China clay (silicate of alumina) by sulphuric acid, which produced a rich salt of sulphate of alumina. That process he patented in 1855, and shortly afterwards introduced the material into commerce, by the term "Aluminas Cake." It is now used by almost all paper-makers in the world for sizing paper. Another invention that Mr. Pochin patented in connection with Mr. Edward Hunt was the purification of rosin, by means of distillation; prior to this invention, rosin was always believed to be incapable of distillation *without decomposition.* Mr. Hunt and Mr. Pochin, however, discovered that if rosin is heated to 400 degrees Fahrenheit, and steam in considerable quantities passed (blown) through, it distils undecomposed, and free from colour; rosin refined by this process is now very largely used in the manufacture of the pale yellow soaps of commerce, being the foundation of almost all fancy soaps. Mr. Pochin has for many years taken an active part in connection with popular education both in Manchester and in Salford, of which latter borough he has been twice mayor (1866 and 1867). He is a J.P. for Lancashire and Salford, and J.P. and D.L. for Denbighshire, and in 1866 published a pamphlet on "Parliamentary Reform."

POGSON, N. R., C.I.E., the Government Astronomer at the Madras Observatory, was born at Nottingham, March 23, 1829, and is the son of an old-established manufacturer in that town, who, as he intended him for a commercial career, gave him only an ordinary school education, chiefly private; and he had to leave home and become self-supporting when only sixteen, to enable him to take to science as the future pursuit of life. He taught mathematics as a means of subsistence until he was able to get an astronomical post. His first appointment was that of assistant in Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park, in Jan., 1851, under the direction of Mr. J. R. Hind, the Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac. His second appointment was in the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, in Jan., 1852. Next he was Director of Dr. Lee's private observatory at Hartwell, in Jan., 1859; and finally he became Government Astronomer at Madras, in Feb., 1861, which post he still holds. He has published numerous papers in the "Astronomische Nachrichten;" in the "Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society;" in the "Radcliffe Observations, Oxford;" in Reports to Government; in the "Annual Reports of the British Association;" and in various periodicals and local papers. More recently, since at liberty to make known Madras Results, he has published "Telegraphic Determinations of the difference of Longitude between Madras and Eight other Stations; viz., Pondicherry, Singapore, Avanashi, Jaffna, Colombo, Kurrachee, Muddapore, and Roorkee" (this was the first of the Madras series (quarto), commenced in April, 1885); "Results of 5761 Observations of Fixed Stars, made with the Meridian Circle at Madras in 1862, 1863, and 1864," published in April, 1887; "Results of 7651 Observations of Fixed Stars made with the Madras Meridian Circle in 1865, 1866, and 1867," published in Oct., 1888; "Results of 5867 Observations of Fixed Stars, made with the Madras Meridian Circle in 1868, 1869, and 1870," published in Aug., 1890. Mr. Pogson has discovered ten new minor planets—four at Oxford, and six at Madras. Two of these were co-discoveries shared with other astronomers; but the eight were independent undisputed discoveries, and were named Isis, Ariadne, Hestia, Asia, Sappho, Sylvia, Camilla, and Vera. Mr. Pogson discovered also a telescopic comet in Dec., 1872; possibly a portion of Biela's lost periodical comet. He likewise discovered twenty new variable stars between 1852 and 1865.

POLE, William, Mus. Doc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., civil engineer, was born in 1814. After following his profession for some years he was, in 1844, appointed by the East India Company Professor of Civil Engineering in Elphinstone College, Bombay. In 1847 he returned to London, devoting his chief attention to the mechanical branch of his profession. From 1871 to 1883 he was Consulting Engineer for the Imperial Railways of Japan, and on his retirement the Mikado honoured him with the decoration of the Third Degree (Knight Commander) of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. He served on the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers from 1871 to 1885, in which year he was appointed Honorary Secretary. Between 1859 and 1867 he was Professor of Civil Engineering at University College, London, and Lecturer at the Royal Engineer Establishment, Chatham. He served the Government from 1861 to 1864 as a member of the Iron Armour Committee; from 1863 to 1865 as a member of the Whitworth and Armstrong Gun Committee; from 1865 to 1867 as Secretary (appointed by Her Majesty) to the Royal Commission on Railways; and from 1867 to 1869 as Secretary to that on Water Supply, afterwards undertaking important official investigations in regard to the supply of London. In 1882 he was appointed by the Queen, Secretary to the Royal Commission for inquiring into the pollution of the river Thames, and in 1885 he served as Secretary to a Government Committee on the Scientific Museums at South Kensington. In June, 1861, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London; he has served six years on the council, and was Vice-President in 1876 and 1889. He was elected into the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1877, and into the Athenæum Club without ballot (as a scientific distinction) in 1864. He published in 1844 a quarto Treatise on the Steam Engine; in 1848 a translation of a German work on the same subject; in 1864 and 1870 Scientific Chapters in the Lives of Robert Stephenson and I. K. Brunel; in 1872 a Treatise on Iron; in 1877 "The Life of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart.;" and in 1888 "The Life of Sir William Siemens." He is also the author of a well-known scientific work on the game of Whist; has written a great number of papers for scientific journals and periodicals; and is a contributor to the *Quarterly Review*. He has likewise studied music, and has been an organ player and composer. He took, in 1860, the Oxford Degree of Bachelor, and in 1867 that of Doctor of Music, and remains a member of St. John's College in that University. He has held for twelve years the office of Examiner in Music at the University of London, and has been made an Honorary Fellow of the College of Organists. He is the author of "The Philosophy of Music," 1879; and "The Story of Mozart's Requiem," 1879.

POLLEN, John Hungerford, M.A., son of Richard Pollen of Rodbourne, Wilts, born 1820, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and elected to a Fellowship of Merton, where he painted the College Chapel. He studied painting in Rome, was appointed Professor of Fine Arts by Cardinal Newman, in the Catholic University of Dublin; built and painted the Church in Stephen's Green, was appointed Official Editor of the Museum at South Kensington, and was *inter alia* Editor of the Universal Catalogue of Books on Art. He acts as Examiner for the Department, and is a member of the Committee of Selection in reference to purchases. He is the author of "Ancient and Modern Furniture and Woodwork," "Ancient and Modern Gold and Silversmith's Work," "The Trajan Column," and other publications; and has contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "Art Journal," "Magazine of Art," and several periodicals on subjects connected with the fine arts, and was Cantor Lecturer of the Society of Arts in 1885. He was appointed Private Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon in 1876. He has executed several paintings—designs for glass, mosaic, carving, &c.—in the Oratory, London; at Lyndhurst, Hants; Alton Towers (wars of the famous John Talbot), Blickling Hall; Kilkenny Castle; Wilton House; Heythrop House; Ingestre Hall; and many other places, both in this country and in India. Mr. Pollen is Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Madrid, the Archæological Society of Belgium, and other learned bodies.

POLLOCK, The Hon. Sir Charles Edward, was born Oct. 21, 1823, and received his education at St. Paul's School. When his father, the late Sir Frederick Pollock, was Attorney-General in 1843-4, Mr. Pollock acted as his secretary, and on the elevation of his father to the position of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1844, Mr. Pollock became a pupil of the late Mr. Justice Willes, in whose chambers he remained for nearly three years. Mr. Pollock was called to the Bar in 1847, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1866. He was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in succession to Mr. Baron Channell, resigned, in Jan. 1873, and soon afterwards received the honour of knighthood. Before his elevation to the Bench he published several legal text-books, including a "Treatise on the Law of Merchant Shipping," and another on the "Law and Practice of the County Courts."

POLLOCK, Professor Sir Frederick, Bart., eldest son of Sir William Frederick Pollock, Bart., and grandson of the late Sir F. Pollock, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was born Dec. 10, 1845, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow in 1868. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1871, and was examiner in law at Cambridge, 1879-81. In 1882 he was made Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, London; in 1883 was appointed Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, and in 1884 Professor of Common Law. He is also editor of the *Law Quarterly Review*, and has been Hon. Librarian of the Alpine Club since 1881. He has published "Principles of Contract," 1875; "Digest of the Law of Partnership," 1877; "The Land Laws (in "English Citizen" series), 1883 "Spinoza, his Life and Philosophy," 1880; "Essays in Jurisprudence and Ethics," 1882; and several other works, besides articles in various periodicals.

POLLOCK, Walter Herries, younger son of Sir W. F. Pollock, born in London, 1850, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1871, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1874. Mr. Pollock has delivered lectures at the Royal Institution on historical and literary subjects, such as Richelieu, Colbert, Victor Hugo, Sir Francis Drake, Théophile Gautier, the Drama, etc., and is the author of "Lectures on French Poets," "The Picture's Secret," a novel, "Songs and Rhymes, English and French," "Verse of Two Tongues," "The Poet and the Muse," translated with introduction in original verse, from Alfred de Musset's "Nuits," and "A Nine Mens' Morrice," a collection of fantastic stories. In collaboration with Mr. Walter Besant he wrote "The Ballad-Monger," an adaptation of Banville's *Gringoire*, produced at the Haymarket Theatre by Mr. Tree, and he revised for Mr. Irving "The Dead Heart," by the late Watts Phillips. In 1884 Mr. Pollock became editor of the *Saturday Review*, of which he had long acted as assistant editor. Mr. Pollock is editor and part author of "Fencing," in the Badminton series. He has the reputation of being one of the best amateur fencers in England.

PONSONBY, Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Henry Frederick, K.C.B., P.C., son of Major-General the Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby, was born at Corfu, in 1825, and after receiving a professional education at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was appointed Ensign in the 49th Regiment in 1842. After being transferred to the Grenadier Guards, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1849 was made Private Secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, an office which he held under Lords St. Germans and Carlisle while Viceroys of Ireland. In 1855 he joined the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea, and served at the siege of Sebastopol. On the conclusion of the war he was appointed Equerry to the Prince Consort, and after His Royal Highness's death, proceeded to Canada, where he commanded a battalion of the Grenadier Guards. On April 8, 1870, he was appointed Private Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen, and in Oct. 1878 Keeper of H.M. Privy Purse. He is a Member of the Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, Knight of the Third Class of the Order of the Medjidieh, Receiver-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, and one of the Royal Commissioners in the Exhibition of 1851.

POOLE, Professor Reginald Stuart, LL.D. Cantab., born in London, Feb. 27, 1832, second son of the late Rev. Edward Richard Poole, and Sophia, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, LL.D., Prebendary of Hereford, sister of Edward William Lane, the Orientalist, and grand-niece of Thomas Gainsborough; was educated privately in Egypt under the direction of E. W. Lane, his uncle. He was appointed Assistant, Department of Antiquities, British Museum, 1852, transferred to the new Department of Coins and Medals, 1861, and appointed Assistant Keeper of Coins, 1866, and Keeper, 1870. He was appointed Yates Professor of Archæology at University College, London, in 1889. He is editor of the "Official Catalogues of Greek, Roman, Oriental, and English Coins," of which 28 volumes, 1873-90, have appeared, published by the Trustees of the British Museum, and is author of the "Catalogue of the Coins of the Ptolemies," 1883, and that of the "Coins of the Shahs of Persia," 1886; also author of the "Catalogue of Swiss Coins," South Kensington Museum, 1878; likewise of "Horæ Ægyptiacæ," 1851; "Cities of Egypt," 1882; of the article "Egypt" (in part); "Hieroglyphics" and "Numismatics" in the 8th and 9th editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He was a contributor to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and to Kitto's "Cyclopædia," 2nd edition, to the *Numismatic Chronicle* and the *Fortnightly* and *Contemporary Reviews*, and has lectured on Archæology and Art at the Royal Academy and the Slade School, University College; is a Correspondent of the Institute of France; Member of the Imperial German Archæological Institute; a Life-Governor of University College, London; a Vice-President of the Egypt Exploration Fund; and a Secretary of the Society of Medallists.

POPE, His Holiness The. *See* LEO XIII.

POPE, General John, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, March 16, 1822. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1842; served in the Mexican War, 1846-48; and was in command of the expedition which surveyed the route for the Pacific Railway, 1853-59. From 1859 to 1861 he was on lighthouse duty. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers (May, 1861), and in June, 1862, was given the same rank in the regular army, with the command of the army of Virginia. In Sept., 1862, he was placed in charge of the Department of the North-West, where he remained until Jan., 1865, when he was transferred to the command of the Military Division of the Missouri. In June, 1865, he became head of the Department of the Missouri; in April, 1867, of the 3rd Military District; and in 1868 of the

Department of the Lakes. From 1870 to 1883 he was in command of the Department of the Mississippi. In Oct., 1882, he was made a Major-General in the regular army. He commanded the Military Division of the Pacific from 1883 until his retirement from active service in 1886. His present residence (1890) is at St. Louis, Missouri.

PORTER, Admiral David Dixon, was born at Chester, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1813. He is the son of Commodore David Porter, who commanded the *Essex* frigate in the war with Great Britain in 1812-14. He entered the service as Midshipman, Feb., 1829, and served in the Mediterranean until 1835, when he was employed for several years in the coast survey and river explorations, and became a Lieutenant in 1841. At the close of 1845 he was placed on special duty at the Observatory in Washington, which position he relinquished in 1846, in order to take part in the Mexican War. At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and at the beginning of 1862 proposed an expedition for the capture of New Orleans. The mortar fleet for the reduction of the forts below New Orleans was placed under his orders, the entire naval force being commanded by Flag-Officer Farragut. After the capture of New Orleans he proceeded up the river with his fleet, and was engaged in the unsuccessful siege of Vicksburg, which was raised July 22, 1862. In the summer of 1863, during the second siege of Vicksburg, he bombarded the works, and inflicted immense damage on them and on the city, rendering great assistance to General. Grant, who commanded the besieging army, until the occupation of that stronghold, July 4. For this he was made Rear-Admiral, and received the "thanks of Congress." Admiral Porter commanded many important expeditions, especially in the two combined attacks on Fort Fisher, which commanded the approaches to Wilmington, North Carolina. The first of these, at the close of 1864, mis-carried. The second in Jan., 1865, was completely successful. Admiral Porter was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral, July 25, 1866. From 1866 to 1870 he was Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. On the death of Admiral Farragut, Oct. 17, 1870, he was advanced to the rank of Admiral of the navy of the United States. His residence is at Washington. He has published "Incidents and Anecdotes of the Civil War;" "Adventures of Harry Marline;" "Allan Dare and Robert le Diable;" "Arthur Merton;" and a "Memoir of Commodore David Porter;" besides many contributions to current periodical literature.

PORTER, Noah, D.D., LL.D., was born at Farmington, Connecticut, Dec. 14, 1811. A.B. (Yale College), 1831. He taught in schools at New Haven from 1831 to 1833, and was a tutor at Yale from 1833 to 1835, studying theology at the same time. In 1836 he was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church at New Milford, Connecticut, and in 1843 was settled at Springfield, Massachusetts. He returned to Yale as Professor of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy in 1846, and on the resignation of Dr. Woolsey in 1871 was elected President of Yale. He is author of "Historical Discourse at Farmington, Connecticut," 1840; "The Educational Systems of the Puritans and the Jesuits Compared," 1851; "The Human Intellect," 1868; "Books and Reading," and "American Colleges and the American Public," 1870; "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy," and the Science of Nature versus the Science of Man," 1871; "Science and Sentiment," and "Evangeline: the Place, the Story, and the Poem," 1882; "Elements of Moral Science," and "Bishop George Berkeley," 1885; "Kant's Ethics," 1886; and "Fifteen Years in the Chapel of Yale College," 1887. Dr. Porter has been the principal editor of the latest revised editions of "Webster's Dictionary" (1864 and 1880), of which a new one is now in preparation. He resigned the presidency of Yale College in 1886.

PORTUGAL and the ALGARVES, King of. *See* Dom Carlos.

POTT, The Ven. Alfred, B.D., born at Norwood, Surrey, Sept. 30, 1822, was educated at Eton, and at Balliol and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford. He was appointed Vicar of Cuddesdon in 1852; first Principal of the Theological College there in 1853; Rector of East Hendred, Berks, in 1858; Vicar of Abingdon and Honorary Canon of Christ Church in 1868; Archdeacon of Berkshire, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford in 1873; Vicar of Clifton Hampden, Oxfordshire, in 1874; and Vicar of Sonning, Berks, in 1882. Canon Pott is the author of "Confirmation Lectures," 1850; Village Sermons," 1867; and several "charges," sermons, and tracts.

POTTER, George, was born at Kenilworth in 1832. He was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner at Coventry, where he worked several years after he had learned his trade. He came to London in 1853, and obtained employment as a journeyman joiner in the large firm of Myers & Son. In 1857 the workmen in the building trades started an agitation for a reduction in their hours of labour, and Mr. Potter was sent as a delegate to represent the carpenters and joiners, when he soon attracted attention by his argumentative and practical speeches, and subsequently he was elected Secretary to the Nine Hours' Movement. The great lock-out in the building trades of Aug., 1859, occurred, and he was called from his trade to conduct the movement, which lasted twenty-seven weeks. In 1860 Mr. Potter established the *Beehive*, an organ of labour on behalf of working-men. The paper afterwards changed its name to the *Industrial Review*. Mr. Potter has taken part in all the social and political movements of the working-classes during the last twenty years, and his services were recognised by the working-men of London and the country in 1866, when they presented him with an address and a purse containing £300. In 1873 he was elected a member for Westminster on the London School Board, and was re-elected in 1876, and again in 1879. At the general election of 1874, he contested Peterborough, but without success. He also contested Preston in 1886 as a Gladstonian and Labour candidate. On this last occasion, the secession of Liberals upon the "Home Rule" question brought him another defeat, but he polled nearly 5,000 votes. In 1868 Mr. Potter, as President of the London Working Men's Association, inaugurated the *first* Trades Union Congress, and he was unanimously elected to preside over its proceedings. From then until now, the Trades Union Congress has held its annual meeting in the various large towns of the country. In 1870 and 1871 he wrote a series of articles for the *Contemporary Review* upon Trade Unionism, the future relations of Capital and Labour, Co-operation, and cognate subjects. He has also been a contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Fortnightly* and *National Reviews*, and to the *Times* upon labour questions. He is the author of a series of social and political "Tracts for the People."

POTTER, The Right Rev. Henry Codman, D.D., LL.D., son of the late Bishop of Pennsylvania, and nephew of the late Bishop of New York, was born at Schenectady, New York, May 25, 1835. He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, and from the Theological Seminary of Alexandria, Virginia (1857). His first rectorship was in a small village (Greensburgh) in Pennsylvania, from which he went to St. John's Church, Troy, New York, and afterwards to Boston. In 1868 he became Rector of Grace Church, New York, where he remained until 1883, when he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of New York, with the right of succession. He became Bishop of New York, on the death of his uncle, in Jan., 1887. He has published "Sisterhoods and Deaconesses," 1872; "The Gates of the East," 1876; and "Sermons of the City," 1880; besides a number of sermons and discourses. In 1890 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard University.

POULTON, Edward Bagnall, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., of Wykeham House, Oxford, was born at Reading, Jan. 27, 1856, and is the only son of William Ford Poulton, Architect. He was educated at the private school of the late W. Watson, B.A. (London), at Reading, and in 1873 he worked in the Biological Laboratory at the University Museum, Oxford, and obtained an open scholarship in Natural Science at Jesus College. In 1876 he obtained a first class in the Final Honour School of Natural Science and took B.A. degree. From 1877 to 1879, he was Demonstrator of Biology under the late Professor G. Rolleston. In 1878 he obtained the Burdett-Coutts University Scholarship in Geology; and from 1877 to 1878 he was Librarian of the Oxford Union Society; and in 1879 (Lent Term) its President. From 1880 to 1889 he was Lecturer in Natural Science, and then Tutor of Keble College, Oxford; 1881 to 1889 Lecturer in Natural Science, Jesus College, Oxford; 1886 to 1887 Lecturer in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. He has published the following works: "On Mammalian Remains and Tree-Trunks in Quartern Sands at Reading," Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., May, 1880; "Account of Working of Dowkerbottom Cave, Yorkshire," Geol. and Polytechnic Soc., W. Riding of Yorks., 1881, p. 351; "On the Minute Structure of the Tongues of Marsupialia and Monotremata," Quart. Journ. Micro. Sci., Jan. and July, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc., Dec., 1883; "Ovary of Marsupialia and Monotremata," Quart. Journ. Micro. Sci., Jan., 1884; "On the Colours and Markings of Lepidopterous Larvæ and Pupæ," &c., published in the Trans. Ent. Soc., 1884-8; "On a Power of Variable Protective Resemblance possessed by certain Lepidopterous Larvæ and Pupæ," Proc. Roy. Soc., 1885-7, and Phil. Trans., 1887; "Experimental Proof of the Protective Value of Colour and Markings in Insects," Proc. Zool. Soc., 1887; "On the External Morphology of the Lepidopterous Pupæ, &c," Trans. Linn. Soc., 1890; "The True Teeth of Ornithorhynchus," Proc. Roy. Soc., 1888, and Quart. Journ. Micro. Sci., July, 1888. He is also one of the editors of the translation of Professor Weismann's "Essays on Heredity and Kindred Biological Problems," Clarendon Press, 1889; and is the author of "The Colours of Animals, their Meaning and Use, especially considered in the case of Insects," 1890, International Scientific Series. At the 1890 meeting of the British Association held at Leeds, Mr. Poulton delivered one of the Evening Addresses, choosing for his subject "Mimicry in the Animal Kingdom."

POUYER-QUERTIER, Augustin Thomas, a French statesman, was born Sept. 3, 1820, at Étoutteville-en-Caux (Seine-Inférieure), and became a large manufacturer. In 1854, he was elected Maire of Fleury-sur-Andelle, and has been President of the Conseil Général de l'Eure since 1870; he has been President of the Chamber of Commerce at Rouen; for many years was Administrator of the Bank of France (branch of the Seine-Inférieure); and President of the Committee formed for the relief of the workmen engaged in the manufacture of cotton. In 1857 and 1863 he was elected a Deputy in the Corps Législatif in the government interest for the first circonscription for the department of the Seine-Inférieure. M. Pouyer-Quertier rendered himself very conspicuous by the pertinacity with which he opposed the doctrines of Free Trade, especially as applied to the Treaty of Commerce with England, and by his unsparing exposure of the abuses of the great financial and railway companies in France. In consequence he lost the support of the government, and at the General Election of May, 1869, failed to secure his re-election. After the fall of the empire, M. Pouyer-Quertier was returned to the National Assembly, and as Ministre des Finances was intrusted by M. Thiers with the conduct of the negotiations with Germany respecting the Alsace-Lorraine treaties, which, in Oct., 1871, he brought to a successful issue. He having, in June, 1871, issued the first loan of £100,000,000 for the liberation of the country, he was promoted to be a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 20, 1871. He was elected a Senator in Jan., 1876, and was re-elected when his term of office expired in 1882.

POWDERLY, Terence Vincent, American labour agitator, was born at Carbondale, Pa., Jan. 22, 1849. At the age of twelve he began tending switch on the railway of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., and later was apprenticed in its machine shops. In 1869 he went to Scranton, Pa., where he has since lived, and was employed in the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co. He joined the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union in 1871 and soon became its President. In 1874 he was initiated into the Order of Knights of Labour (founded in 1869), and shortly afterwards succeeded in persuading the former Union to disband and enter the latter. From his entrance into the Order he became a very active member, and for many years was one of its district leaders. In 1879 he was elected Grand Worthy Foreman (the second highest office in the body), and later, in the same year, was made the head of it, General Master-Workman, a position he has been continuously re-elected to since. Under his management the Society has grown to be the largest and most powerful labour organization in the United States, and probably in the world, and has accomplished much in raising the wages, shortening the hours, and improving the condition of workmen. Mr. Powderly has been elected several times Mayor of Scranton. He helped to establish the *Labor Advocate* at Scranton in 1877 and frequently contributes to it as well as to the *Journal of United Labor,* and to other periodicals. When the Irish Land League movement was organized in America he was made one of the Vice-Presidents, and at the Convention in 1883 opened the meeting.

POWELL, Major John Wesley, Ph.D., LL.D., American geologist, was born at Mount Morris, New York, March 24, 1834. His early life was passed at various places in Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and he studied at Illinois College and at Wheaton College, finally taking a special course at Oberlin (Ohio), teaching in the public schools at intervals in the meanwhile. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Union army as a private, and by its close had gained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, having lost his right arm during its progress. He had, prior to the war, attained prominence as a scientist, and in 1865 was made Professor of Geology and Curator of the Museum in the Illinois Wesleyan University, but he soon resigned this position to accept a similar one in the Illinois Normal University. In 1868 he organized and conducted an expedition to explore the cañon of the Colorado, which was so successful that Congress established, in 1870, a Topographical and Geological Survey of the Colorado River of the West, and placed it in his charge. The results of the thorough exploration made by him of the physical features of this region (covering about 100,000 square miles), and of other surveys instituted by the United States Government in the Rocky Mountain country proved so important, that Congress, in 1879, consolidated them under the permanent and independent organization of the United States Geological Survey, of which Major Powell, in 1881, succeeded Clarence King as the Director. In the meantime Major Powell had devoted considerable attention to ethnology and had issued through the Smithsonian Institution 3 vols. of "Contributions to North American Ethnology." To insure the continuance of this work a special Bureau of Ethnology was established by Congress and he was placed at its head, a position he continues to hold, in addition to the direction of the Survey. Major Powell received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Heidelberg in 1886, and in the same year that of LL.D. from Harvard. In 1880 he became a Member of the National Academy of Sciences, and from 1879 to 1888 was President of the Anthropological Society of Washington. He became a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1875, its Vice-President in 1879, and President in 1887. In addition to these he is a Member of a number of other learned and scientific societies. His publications embrace many scientific papers and addresses and numerous government volumes, including reports of various surveys of the Bureau of Ethnology and of the United States Geological Survey. The special volumes that bear his own name are: "Exploration of the Colorado River of the West and its Tributaries," 1875; "Report on the Geology of the Eastern Portion of the Uinta Mountains," 1876; "Report on the Lands of the Arid Region of the United States," 1879; and "Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages," 1880. He has recently (1890) published a series of papers on irrigation in *The Century Magazine.*

POYNTER, Edward John, R.A., was born in Paris, March 20, 1836, being the son of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, architect. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Ipswich Grammar School; afterwards he studied art in English schools from 1854 to 1856, and under Gleyre in Paris from 1856 to 1859. He was made an Associate of the Royal Academy in Jan., 1869; a Member of the Belgian Water-Colour Society in 1871; and was appointed Slade Professor of Art at University College, Gower Street, London, in May, 1871, the appointment being renewed in 1873 for four years. He was elected a Royal Academician, June 29, 1876. Mr. Poynter exhibited at the Royal Academy, "Israel in Egypt," 1867; "The Catapult," 1868; "Perseus and Andromeda," 1872; "More of More Hall and the Dragon," 1873; "Rhodope," 1874; "The Festival," and "The Golden Age," 1875; "Atalanta's Race," 1876; "The Fortune-Teller," his diploma picture, 1877; "Zenobia Captive," 1878; and "Diadumene," 1885. This picture was one of those which offered a text to the memorable discussion upon the morality of the nude in art which enlivened the season of 1885. Mr. Poynter also painted cartoons for the mosaic of St. George in the Westminster Palace, 1869; designed the architectural and tile decorations for the grill-room at South Kensington, 1868-70; painted a fresco in St. Stephen's Church, Dulwich, 1872-3; and has exhibited many other smaller works in the Academy and Dudley Water-Colour Exhibition, and at the Royal Water-Colour Society, of which he is a Member. At the Royal Academy in 1889 he exhibited "On the Terrace," and "A Corner in the Villa;" and, in 1890, "Pea Blossom," "On the Temple Steps," and "The Meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba." For several years he was Director for Art and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington, but he resigned that office in July, 1881, though he consented to continue his connection with the Department as Visitor of the Training School. He is the author of "Ten Lectures on Art," 1879.

POYNTING, Professor J. H., D.Sc., F.R.S., was born in 1852, at Monton, near Manchester, and is the son of the late Rev. T. Elford Poynting, Unitarian Minister of Monton. He was educated first at a private school conducted by the Rev. T. E. Poynting, afterwards at Owens College, Manchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in Mathematical Tripos in 1876; late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; D.Sc., Cambridge; B.Sc., London and Victoria; F.R.S.; Demonstrator in the Physical Laboratory at Owens College, Manchester, under the late Professor Balfour Stewart, 1876-79; and Professor of Physics at Mason College, Birmingham, 1880. He has written the following papers: "On a Method of employing the Balance with great delicacy and on its Employment to determine the Mean Density of the Earth," Proc. Roy. Soc., 1878; "On the Transfer of Energy in the Electromagnetic Field," Phil. Trans. 1884; "On the Connection between the Electric Current and the Electric and Magnetic Induction in the Surrounding Field," Phil. Trans., 1885; "On the Fluctuations in the Price of Wheat," Proc. of the Stat. Soc., 1884; and other physical papers.

PRAED, Mrs. Campbell Mackworth, *née* Rosa Murray-Prior, was born March 27, 1852, in Queensland, Australia. On her father's side she is of Irish descent. Her grandfather, Colonel Murray-Prior, fought in the 18th Hussars at Waterloo. Her father, a squatter in Australia, took an active part in Australian political life and held office as Postmaster-General in several Queensland Ministries. Mrs. Praed grew up between bush life and the life of the rising capital of the colony, Brisbane. In 1872 she married Mr. Campbell Mackworth Praed, nephew of the poet Praed. The first years of her married life were passed on an island off the Queensland coast, bought by her husband as a cattle station. In 1876 she came, for the first time, with him to England. "An Australian Heroine," her first novel, was published in 1880; "Policy and Passion," 1881; "Nadine," 1882; "Moloch," 1883; "Zero," 1884; "Affinities," "Sketches of Australian Life," and "The Head Station," 1885; "The Brother of the Shadow," and "Miss Jacobsen's Chance," 1886; "The Bond of Wedlock," 1887, was also dramatized by Mrs. Praed and produced by Mrs. Bernard-Beere under the title of "Ariane" in the same year; "The Romance of a Station" was published in 1890. She has also written, in collaboration with Mr. Justin McCarthy, "The Right Honourable," published in 1886; "The Rival Princess," first published anonymously as "The Rebel Rose," 1888; and "The Ladies' Gallery," 1889.

PREECE, William Henry, F.R.S., M.I.C.E., &c., was born in Carnarvon, on Feb. 15, 1834. He was educated at King's College, London, passing through the School and College. He first entered the engineering office of Mr. Edwin Clark in 1852, passing the next year into the Electric and International Telegraph Company, and became, three years later, superintendent of their southern district. In 1858 he was appointed engineer to the Channel Islands Telegraph Company, and in 1860 superintendent of telegraphs to the London and South Western Company. On the transfer of the telegraphs to the State, he became a Divisional Engineer, and in 1877 was promoted to the post of Chief Electrician, which he still holds. His researches for the advancement of electricity, his practical inventions and his repute as a speaker and lecturer have made his name familiar to many outside the scientific world. He is a prominent member of many of the learned societies, including the Royal Society, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Electrical Engineers (of which he is a past President), the Physical Society, the Royal Institution, the British Association and the Society of Arts. Mr. Preece has patented many inventions, though of late years his work is lost in that of his department at the General Post Office. These include a new method of duplex telegraphy, 1855; a new mode of "terminating" wires, 1858; working miniature signals by electricity to assimilate electric signals with outdoor signals on railways, 1862; the application of electricity to domestic telegraph purposes, 1864; the application of electricity for signalling between different parts of a train in motion, 1861; locking signals on railways by means of electricity, 1865; a new telephone, 1878, &c. He introduced both the telephone and the phonograph into England. Mr. Preece has written, in conjunction with Mr. Sivewright, a "Text-book of Telegraphy," which is in general use, and also a book on the Telephone, with Dr. Julius Maier; he has edited several works and given at various scientific meetings numerous papers on telegraphy, lightning conductors, the telephone, the phonograph, electric lighting, and various aspects of electricity, too numerous to mention.

PRENDERGAST, General Sir Harry North Dalrymple, V.C., K.C.B., born Oct. 15, 1834, served with the Sappers and Miners in Persia in 1857; was present at the bombardment of Mohumrah, and served with the Malwa Field Force. He gained the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery on Sept. 23, 1858, at Mundisore, where he was severely wounded; he served throughout the Central India Campaign under Sir Hugh Rose, and was severely wounded at Jhansi Jhansi. In the Abyssinian War he commanded the detachment of three companies of Madras Sappers and Miners. He was Field Engineer during the advance, and was present at the action before Magdala. During Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty he was appointed an honorary Aide-de-camp, and has since held many military commands in Madras. When the ultimatum was despatched to King Theebaw, and it was seen that war with Upper Burmah was inevitable, he was appointed to the command of the expeditionary force, and lost no time in dispatching his troops to the frontier. On the King's refusal to the terms proposed, General Prendergast issued a proclamation declaring that as no improvement could be hoped for in the "condition of affairs in Upper Burmah, the Government of India had decided that his Majesty should cease to reign." The expedition proceeded up the River Irrawady, and the troops were engaged at Nyanargben Maw, Guegyaun Kamyo Minhla, Nyaungoo, Pakoko and Myingyan. He reached Mandalay on Nov. 28, 1885, and with his troops surrounded the city and palace. The next day the King surrendered. General Prendergast was created a C.B. in May, 1875, and K.C.B., Dec., 1885. Sir Harry Prendergast afterwards commanded all the forces in Burmah, and has since been employed as Resident at Travancore and at Mysore, and as Governor General's Agent in Beluchistan and at Baroda, where he is now serving.

PRESSENSÉ, Edmond de, D.D., a Protestant minister, born in Paris, Jan. 27, 1824, pursued his studies in that city, at Lausanne, under Professor Vinet, and at the University of Halle and Berlin. On his return to Paris he was appointed pastor of the Taitbout Chapel, where he soon gained a high reputation as a preacher. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Breslau in 1863, and from that of Edinburgh in 1884. He sat in the National Assembly as a deputy for the department of the Seine from July, 1871, till the close of the year 1875, was elected a Life Senator, Nov. 17, 1883, and member of the Institute, Jan., 1890. Of his numerous works the following have been translated into English:—"The Religions before Christ, being an introduction to the History of the Three First Centuries of the Church, translated by L. Corkran," 8vo, Edinburgh, 1862; "The Land of the Gospel: Notes of a Journey in the East," 8vo, London, 1865; "Jesus Christ: his Times, Life and Work," translated by Annie Harwood, 8vo. London, 1866, 2nd edit. 1868, 3rd edit. 1869; "The Redeemer: Discourses," 8vo, Edinburgh, 1864, 8vo, Boston (U.S.), 1867; "The Mystery of Suffering, and Discourses," translated by Annie Harwood, 8vo, London, 1868; "The Church and the French Revolution, a History of the Relations of Church and State, from 1789 to 1802, translated by T. Stroyau," 8vo, London, 1869; "The Early Years of Christianity," translated by A. Harwood, 8vo, London, 1869; "A Study of Origen,' translated by A. H. Holmden, 1883.

PRESSENSÉ, Mdme. de, wife of the above, was born and brought up in Switzerland, and belongs to an old family of French refugees. Her father, M. du Plessis, had in his youth passed several years in Paris at the time when the great actor Talma was reviving on the stage the French classic dramatists. He retained the love of Racine and Corneille which he had then imbibed, and often in his walks amidst the lovely scenery of the Canton de Vaud, where every break in the foliage affords a glimpse of the Alps, sparkling with snow, and of the blue lake, he would stop to repeat to his children some passage of his favourite authors. Mdlle. du Plessis had thus the rare privilege of being brought up in the full enjoyment both of nature and of intellectual culture. Whilst still quite young she began to render her impressions in verse, and she kept her soul open to everything that was noble and beautiful. At the age of eighteen she went to stay at Lausanne. This pretty little town was at that moment singularly favoured. St. Beuve, the great French critic, was giving a course of lectures, which afterwards became his admirable "History of Port-Royal;" Vinet, one of the first thinkers of our time, was exercising there a vivifying influence. It was for Lausanne one of those hours of expansion which occasionally strike for nations as well as for individuals. It was here that Mdlle. du Plessis met her future husband, who was to take her to live in France. M. de Pressensé had come to Lausanne for his theological studies. He thence returned to Paris, where he was to begin his pastoral career. Mdme. de Pressensé was no longer quite young when her first book, "Rosa," appeared. She began to write with much diffidence, and only, as it were, in a tentative way. The success of this volume must have revealed to her her vocation as a writer, and it was followed at rapid intervals by others equally successful. There is nothing, perhaps, so difficult as to write for children, to speak to them in a simple and natural language which is at the level of their understanding without becoming insipid and affected; to amuse them, to interest them, and to address oneself to their conscience without assuming a sermonising tone. It seems to be a natural gift and one that cannot be acquired. This gift Mdme. de Pressensé possesses in a high degree. The following are some of Mdme. de Pressensé's juvenile books:—"La joyeuse Nichée," "La Maison Blanche," "Bois-gentil," "Seulette," "Le Pré aux Saules," "Petit Monde d'Enfants," and "Petite Mère," which is perhaps the most touching book that Mdme. de Pressensé has written. But she has not written for children only; she has also addressed herself to another public. "Sabine," and "Gertrude de Chanzanne" are two novelettes forming one volume. "Geneviève" has been very severely judged in some quarters, but there can be no doubt that it appeals to our most generous instincts and that it is, moreover, full of vivid pictures, and observations both subtle and just, respecting the corner of Paris to which it takes us. The poems of Mdme. de Pressensé have obtained the rare success (for poems) of going through a large number of editions. But alas! the fatal year 1870 came with its deadly war, and 1871, with its yet more mortal anguish, the criminal excesses of the Commune, and the cruel repressions of Versailles. These are sufferings which even poetry is powerless to charm away, and for which silence is best. Mdme. de Pressensé ceased to write poetry, but she then started a work in one of the poorest and most populous quarters of Paris, which, albeit small and humble in its beginnings, increased from day to day. Schools, workrooms, and infant schools have been founded by Mdme. de Pressensé.

PRESTWICH, Joseph, D.C.L., F.R.S., the descendant of an old Lancashire family, was born at Pensbury, Clapham, near London, March 12, 1812. He was educated at various preparatory schools, and in Paris, and finally at University College, London. Mr. Prestwich's first works were papers on the Gamrie Ichthyolites, and Shells in the Till of Banffshire, and on the Geology of Coalbrook Dale, published in the Transactions of the Geological Society, 1835; this was followed by a series of papers on Tertiary Geology, published in the Journal of the Geological Society, and by two papers on the Quaternary beds of the valley of the Somme, published in the Philosophical Transactions, in which he was the first to show on sufficient geological evidence the certainty of the fact, of the Contemporaneity of man with the extinct mammalia. He is also the author of a little work on the geology of the neighbourhood of London, entitled "The Ground beneath us," as well as of a more elaborate work, "The Water-bearing Strata of the Country around London." In 1849 the Geological Society awarded him the Wollaston Medal for his researches on the Coalfield of Coalbrook Dale, and those on the tertiary districts of London and Hampshire. In 1865 the Royal Society awarded him a Royal Medal for his contributions to geological science, and more especially for his paper in the Philosophical Transactions "On the Occurrence of Flint Implements associated with the remains of animals of extinct species in beds of a late geological period in France and in England;" and that "On the Theoretical Considerations on the Conditions under which the Drift deposits containing the remains of extinct Mammalia and Flint Implements were accumulated, and on their geological age." He served on the Royal Coal Commission of 1866; and on the Royal Commission on Water Supply of 1867. He was President of the Geological Society 1870-72; Vice-President of the Royal Society 1870-71. In 1874 the Institution of Civil Engineers awarded him a Telford Medal and Premium for his paper on the "Geological Conditions affecting the Construction of a Tunnel between England and France." He was appointed Professor of Geology at Oxford, June 29, 1874, in succession to the late Professor Phillips, and his inaugural lecture was published under the title of "The Past and Future of Geology," 1875. In 1876, in investigating the conditions for a better water-supply, he pointed out that there was under Oxford an abundant source of mineral water, allied to, but stronger than those of Cheltenham and Leamington. In 1876 also his elaborate paper on "Submarine Temperatures," which reviewed all that had been done before the *Challenger* expedition, appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. The *vexata questio* of the "Parallel Roads of Glen Roy" next engaged his attention, and this was followed by several other papers, amongst which may be mentioned those on "Underground Temperatures" and on "Volcanic Action." In 1885 he was elected by the Institute of France a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1886, the 1st vol. (Chemical and Physical) of his work on "Geology" was published by the Clarendon Press. The 2nd vol. (Stratigraphical and Palæontological) with a Geological Map of Europe, appeared in 1888. In the same year the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He was elected President of the "Congrès Géologique International," which held its 4th Session in London in Sept., 1888. His latest papers read at the Geological Society of London, relate to the Pre-glacial Drifts of the South of England, with a view to determine a base for the Quaternary series, and to ascertain the period of the genesis of the Thames.

PRICE (Professor), The Rev. Bartholomew, M.A., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. William Price, Rector of Coln St. Dennis, Gloucestershire, where he was born in 1818, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1840, taking first-class honours in mathematics. He was elected Fellow of his college, and was afterwards appointed Tutor, and has several times been one of the Public Examiners in Mathematical and Physical Science. He was appointed Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford in 1853, and is a member of the Hebdomadal Council, a Delegate of the Clarendon Press, a Curator of the Bodleyan Library, an honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, a member of the Governing Body of Winchester College, and a visitor of Greenwich Observatory. He is the author of a work on the Infinitesimal Calculus, including separate treatises on Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Statics, and Dynamics, published at the Clarendon Press in 1854-89. Professor Price was for many years Secretary of the Clarendon Press, and on his resignation in 1885, was succeeded by Mr. P. Lyttelton Gell.

PRIESTLEY, William Overend, M.D., LL.D., born near Leeds, Yorkshire, June 24, 1829, is the son of Joseph Priestley, Esq., grand-nephew of the celebrated chemist, Joseph Priestley, LL.D. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and took the degree of M.D. in 1853. The hon. degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1884. Besides other academic distinctions, he was Senate Gold Medallist at his graduation, this being the highest honour of the University, and awarded only for original researches. Settling in London as a physician in 1856, he became one of the lecturers at the Grosvenor Place School of Medicine. Somewhat later he was appointed Lecturer on Midwifery at the Middlesex Hospital, and in 1862 Professor of Obstetric Medicine in King's College, London, and Physician to King's College Hospital. He is now Consulting Physician to King's College Hospital. Dr. Priestley is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians both in London and in Edinburgh, a Fellow of the Linnean Society, a Fellow of King's College, a Member of the Council of King's College, and member of various learned societies. He has held the office of Examiner for the prescribed term of years in the University of London, the Royal College of Physicians, and the Royal College of Surgeons, the University of Cambridge and the Victoria University. In 1875 and 1876 he was President of the Obstetrical Society of London. Dr. Priestley is the author of works "On the Development of the Gravid Uterus," "On the Pathology of Intra-Uterine Death," and joint editor of Sir J. Y. Simpson's "Obstetric Works;" and has written various papers on natural history and medicine. He was one of the Physicians-Accoucheurs of H.R.H. the late Princess Louis of Hesse (Alice of Great Britain), having been commissioned by the Queen to attend her daughter at Darmstadt. He is also one of the Physicians-Accoucheurs of H.R.H. the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

PRITCHARD, The Rev. Charles, D.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., born about 1808, graduated B.A., in 1830 as fourth Wrangler at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he was elected a Fellow. He is well known in the scientific world, and has written various treatises, many of which are published in the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society. Amongst these may be mentioned, "A Treatise on Statical Couples," "On the Figure of the Earth," "On the Conjunctions of Jupiter and Saturn," and a "Paper on an Improved Method of using Mercury for Astronomical Purposes." He wrote the article, "The Star of the Magi," in the Biblical Dictionary, and several sermons; more particularly one preached before the British Association at Nottingham in 1866. He is the author of several articles in the ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. He was elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society in Jan., 1866; Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in Feb., 1867; and Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, Feb. 10, 1870. Many of his writings have been collected into a volume entitled "Occasional Thoughts of an Astronomer on Nature and Revelation," 1890. At his urgency the University of Oxford has recently erected an Observatory, provided with lecture-rooms and all necessary appliances for the instruction of the students, and for original researches. In 1886 he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for his "Uranometria Nova Oxoniensis," and was elected Hon. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

PROCTOR, The Hon. Redfield, American Statesman, was born, June 1, 1831, at Proctorsville, Vermont (a town founded by his grandfather). He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1851 and at the Albany Law School in 1859, and began the practice of his profession in Boston. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Union Army as a Lieutenant and had risen to the rank of Colonel when mustered out in 1863. He resumed his law practice in Rutland, Vermont; was sent to the State Legislature (lower branch) in 1867 and 1868; and in 1869 became manager of the Sutherland Falls Marble Co. He was a member of the Vermont Senate in 1874; was elected Lieut.-Governor of the State in 1876; and Governor in 1878; and was a Delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1884 and 1888. On the organization of President Harrison's Administration in March, 1889, Mr. Proctor was appointed Secretary of War, a Cabinet position which he still holds.

PULLEINE, the Right Rev. John James, D.D., Bishop of Richmond, son of the Rev. Robert Pulleine, Rector of Kirkby Wiske, Yorks, was born Sept. 10, 1841, at Spennithorne in Wensleydale. He was educated at Marlborough, and afterwards became scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and B.A. (2nd class Classical Tripos) 1865. He was Assistant Master to Dr. Bradley at Marlborough, 1865 to 1867; served as Curate of St. Giles in the Fields, 1868; and during his tenure of the Rectory of Kirkby Wiske, 1868 to 1888, was chaplain successively to Bishops Bickersteth and Carpenter. In 1888 he was appointed Suffragan to the Bishop of Ripon, and Rector of Stanhope in Weardale. The title of Bishop of Penrith, which he received at his consecration, was afterwards changed by Royal Warrant to Bishop of Richmond under the Bishops-Suffragan Nomination Act, 1889.

PULLING, Alexander, Serjeant-at-law, son of the late Capt. G. C. Pulling, R.N., born at St. Arvan's, Monmouthshire, Dec. 1, 1813, was educated at a private school, and afterwards at Merchant Taylors' School, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1843 was made a Serjeant-at-law, 1863; and became one of the leaders of the South Wales Circuit. He was appointed a revising barrister in 1857, a magistrate for Gloucestershire in 1867, frequently acting as Deputy-Judge of County Courts, and Judge under the Welsh Circuit Commissions. Serjeant Pulling originated the useful reform in our law reporting system, which is now carried out by the Council of Law Reporting. He was also a working member of the Law Amendment Society until its amalgamation with the Social Science Association. In 1855 he was appointed to act as senior commissioner in carrying into effect the Metropolis Management Act; and in 1866 was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Boston. Serjeant Pulling is the author of the "Treatise on the Laws, Customs, and Franchises of the City of London," 1842; and his work "The Order of the Coif," 1883, is well known; he is also the author of other works, and of pamphlets on local government, private bill legislation, corrupt practices at elections, trial by jury, reform of the law reports, crime and criminals, public prosecutor; likewise articles in the *Edinburgh Review* and *Law Review and Magazine.*

PUVIS DE CHAVANNES, Pierre, a French painter, was born at Lyons, Dec. 14, 1824. He became a pupil of Henri Scheffer and Couture, and devoted himself specially to mural and decorative painting. His first considerable work was a series of five compositions intended for the dining-room of his brother. One of these "Un Retour de Chasse," was exhibited at the Salon of 1859. In 1861 he exhibited "La Paix" and "La Guerre." These two subjects won for him his first public success. They were destined for the Museum at Amiens; and two others of the same series, "Le Travail" and "Le Repos," appeared at the Salon of 1863. These decorations were completed by eight symbolical figures and an allegorical representation of the Department of the Somme, "Ave Picadia Nutrix," 1865. He has also exhibited "L'Automne," 1864; "La Nuit," which attracted great attention; "La Vigilance" and "La Fantaisie," 1866; "Le Jeu," 1868; "Massilia, Colonie Grecque," and "Marseille, Porte de l'Orient," executed for the Museum of Marseilles, 1869. In 1872 "L'Espérance," in 1874 "Charles Martel, vainqueur des Sarrasins," "Radegonde au couvent de Ste. Croix" (staircase of the Poitiers Museum); 1875, "La famille du pécheur." From 1873 to 1878 "Scènes de la vie de St. Geneviève," for the Panthéon. In 1881 he exhibited

"Le pauvre Pêcheur;" in the Salon in 1882, "Doux pays," and the great composition "Pro Patrie Ludus" (staircase of the Amiens Museum), which won him the *médaille d'honneur.* In 1884 "Bois sacré," to which must subsequently be added three other compositions, "Vision Antique," "Inspiration Chrétienne," and "Le Rhône et le Saône." These four compositions are placed in the staircase of the Museum of Lyons. From 1886 to 1889 M. Puvis de Chavannes has painted the large hemicycle of the Sorbonne; and in 1890 "Inter Artes et Naturam" for the staircase of the Rouen Museum.

PYNE, Mrs. Louisa. *See* BODDA-PYNE.

Q.

QUINCKE, Professor Georg, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., was born at Frankfurt-an-der-Oder, Prussia, on Nov. 19, 1834, and studied in Berlin, Koenigsberg and Heidelberg; obtained the decree of Doctor of Philosophy in Berlin in 1858, and has since been Professor of Physics in Berlin, Würzburg, and Heidelberg. He has published numerous papers on electricity, capillarity, and molecular forces, acoustics, and optics, in *Poggendorff's Annalen, Pfluger's Archivs,* &c. Professor Quincke is a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and of Edinburgh.

QUATREFAGES DE BRION, Jean Louis Armand de, born at Valleraugne (Gard), France, Feb. 10, 1810, of an old Protestant family, of which several members fled to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He completed his education at Strasburg, where he took the degree of M.D., and began to write on subjects of natural philosophy as early as 1829. In 1839 he was called to the chair of Zoology at Toulouse and took the degree of Doctor of Natural Science, but soon resigned that appointment and went to Paris. In 1842, and after having travelled round the coasts of Italy and Sicily, he contributed some papers on natural history to the *Revue des Deux Mondes,* republished in 1854 under the title of "Souvenirs d'un Naturaliste." He was nominated Professor of Natural History in the Lycée Napoléon in 1850, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, April 26, 1852. He was called to the chair of Anthropology in the Museum of Natural History in Paris in 1855, and was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 14, 1863. One of his latest works has been translated into English by Isabella Innes, under the title of "The Prussian Race Ethnologically Considered," to which is appended, "Some Account of the Bombardment of the Museum of Natural History by the Prussians in Jan., 1871," London, 1872. He has since published "L'Espèce Humaine," 1877, which has been translated into English, Italian and German. His last work, illustrated by numerous engravings and ethnological maps, and entitled "Introduction à l'Étude des Races humaines," was published in 1889. M. de Quatrefages is a foreign member of the Royal Society of London and member of many academies in Europe and America. He holds the Grand Cross of St. Stanislas (Russia), and orders of Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Hawaii, Italy, Portugal, and Sweden.

R.

RAE, John, L.R.C.S., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., Honorary Correspondent of the Geographical Society of America, Honorary Member of the National History Society of Montreal, Founder's Gold Medallist, R.G.S., was born at the "Hall of Clestrain" in the Orkney Islands, and up to sixteen years of age was educated by tutors at home. In the autumn of 1829 he began the study of medicine at the University of Edinburgh; and after the usual course of study, took his degree as Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in the spring of 1833, before he was twenty years of age. Almost immediately afterwards, he was appointed Surgeon to the Hudson's Bay Company's ship which annually visits Moose Factory, on the shores of Hudson's Bay. In 1845 he accepted the command of an expedition in two small boats to the Arctic seas, to endeavour to complete the survey of some 700 miles of coast forming the shores of a large bay which Parry, in 1822-23 with two ships and crews of 100 or 120 men, failed to accomplish. In June, 1846, Rae and a party of ten men set out from York Factory for the North, in two small boats carrying only four months' provisions but no fuel, on a voyage of 900 miles, during which much dangerous obstruction by ice was met with; the party reached latitude 66° 32′ N. in Repulse Bay, which was the actual starting point of the survey, and wintered there, during which the temperature often fell to 35° to 40° below zero. Early in April foot journeys were commenced and carried out to the extent of over 1,300 miles by which 700 miles of new coast line were surveyed, practically uniting the surveys of Ross on Boothia with Parry's explorations at the Strait of the Fury and Hecla. A month or two after arriving in London, Rae was offered, and after some consideration accepted, the place of second in command under Sir John Richardson, an old comrade of Franklin, to search for him. Boats and men, sappers, miners, and sailors, with four boats had been sent out to York Factory in 1847, and were overtaken *en route* by Sir John and Rae, who left England in the early spring of 1848. On the 13th day Fort Confidence on Great Bear Lake, lat. 66° 54′ N. (winter quarters) was reached, after coasting in three boats, all the Arctic shores from the McKenzie River eastward to the Coppermine River without finding a trace of the lost expedition. In the spring Sir John Richardson set out for England, and Rae as soon as the navigation opened descended the Coppermine River with a single boat and crew of five men, the object being to cross over to Wollaston Land, which the ice prevented being done in the previous autumn. Next season Rae was appointed to command another search expedition to the Arctic coast, with no instructions, beyond telling him to take the route he thought best. In spring, to utilize the time before the navigation opened, Rae and two men made a sledge journey to and along the coast, searching every corner along the shore of Wollaston Land. This journey was over 1,100 miles, and the average day's march was 25 miles, Rae himself hauling a light sledge of from 50 to 75 lbs. weight, with which he travelled a good many miles further than his more heavily laden men, as he followed the turns and windings of all bays and inlets. The whole shore eastward of the Coppermine for 300 miles was examined; then the south shore of Wollaston Land, the part that had not been seen in spring, and of Victoria Land were minutely searched; also Victoria Strait, in which it was afterwards found that Franklin's ships had been abandoned, was discovered and named, the searching party getting north to about the latitude in which the ships were icebound. In early winter snowshoes were mounted, and with sledges on which to haul provisions the party marched continuously for 1,350 miles at the average daily rate of 27 miles, to Fort Garry, now Winnipeg; thence Rae and two of his men, aided by dogs, travelled to Crow-Wing in the United States, 450 miles in ten days, having thus been something like eight months continually at hard work, either sledge-hauling on the coast, travelling by boat and snowshoes, making a distance of 5,380 miles, only about 700 of which was new discovery, for which and the survey of 1847, the Founder's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society was awarded in 1852. There being still a considerable portion of the Arctic coast of America unexplored, Rae, on his return to England, proposed to the Hudson's Bay Company to fit out another boat expedition, for the purpose of tracing the west coast of Boothia as far north as Bellot Strait, and uniting the surveys of Sir James Ross and Dease and Simpson. The company agreed to this proposal, but only on the understanding that he himself would take command. Two boats were prepared at York factory; and Rae, leaving England early in the spring of 1853, and travelling rapidly in a canoe through the rivers and lakes, reached that place sufficiently soon to take advantage of the first navigable sea along the coast northward. As in 1846, Rae was sole officer. No Eskimos having made their appearance, which had been depended upon for getting dogs, the sledge party started early in spring, five in all, including the interpreter, each hauling a sledge, that of Rae being much lighter than the others, as he had sometimes to make long detours. Sir James Ross's survey and that of Dease and Simpson were united, and King William's Land proved to be an island, instead of being part of the main shore as before supposed. In this expedition, sledge journeys of over 1,100 miles were made, about 400 of which were new discoveries. These two Hudson's Bay Co.'s expeditions, 1846-47 and 1853-54, cost respectively under £1,400 and £1,600. The work done on these and on those of 1848 and 1850-51 under Government control consisted of over 23,000 miles by lake and river, by sea along the coast, and on foot either sledging on the ice or on snowshoes over land. Of the above distance between 1,750 and 1,800 miles were new discoveries, laid down carefully by astronomical observations or by compass bearings. On visiting the Admiralty, Rae was told by the first Lord, Sir James Graham, that "his party was entitled to a reward of £10,000 for bringing the first information of the fate of the Franklin expedition (the first knowledge that Rae had of the subject), and that he would stand in his own light if he did not put in a claim for it." He put in a claim, which was acknowledged, and after some natural delay the money was paid. In 1860 Rae took the land part of the survey of a contemplated telegraph line to America *viâ* the Faroe Islands and Iceland, both which were traversed, the first from south to north, the latter from east to west. Then Greenland was visited and the great ice field examined for a few miles inland until a great crevasse was reached, which there was no intention of attempting to cross. The sea voyage was a chapter of accidents, and the little *Fox* and all on board had a very fortunate escape from destruction. In 1864 Rae commenced another telegraph survey from Winnipeg across the Rocky mountains through the Yellow Head Pass, which was found 13 miles wrong in latitude; the altitude of the pass was taken, and found to agree within a few feet with the more correct and complicated observations of the engineer, Mr. Sandford Fleming, who explored the route subsequently for the Canada Pacific Railway. Some hundreds of miles of the most dangerous part of the Fraser River were run down in small dug-out canoes, without any guide, a very unusual and perilous undertaking, but one that was successfully accomplished. Rae's publications are very few, consisting of a number of short papers on the Eskimos and other subjects; a brief narrative of the Arctic expedition of 1846-47; brief reports of his various expeditions addressed to the Royal Geographical Society, &c.

RAGONA, Professor Domenico, Director of the Royal Observatory in Modena, was born in Palermo on Jan. 20, 1820, and studied in that Royal University. He derived very great advantage from the private instruction of his maternal uncle Domenico Scina, a celebrated Sicilian scientist. Whilst still very young, after the death of Scina, he competed for and obtained the post of demonstrator and Assistant Professor of Physics at the University of Palermo. Afterwards he was appointed assistant at the Royal Observatory of Palermo. In 1851, after having carried out long and arduous astronomical and geodesical observations with regard to the triangulation of the province of Palermo, he was sent, at the expense of the government, to Germany for some years, in order to perfect himself in the science of astronomy. He had excellent theoretical and practical instructions in Berlin from Professor Encke, and in Bonn from Argelander. In Berlin he had the honour of enjoying the affection and esteem of the most celebrated Baron Alexander Humboldt, through whose powerful influence Ragona obtained a Merz's refractor of great dimensions, and one of Pistor and Martin's meridian-circles, instruments which now adorn the Observatory of Palermo. On his return after his long travels, and after having visited the principal observatories of Europe, he was appointed director of the Observatory of Palermo and Professor of Astronomy. He held that post up to 1860, and then was transferred to the Observatory of Modena, where he is still. As regards the astronomical works of Professor Ragona, it is sufficient to mention: The observations carried on in Berlin and published in the Transactions of that observatory; the numerous determinations of fixed stars, and principally of 30 fundamental or principal stars; the observations of a great number of planets and comets, published in the *Bulletin International* of Le Verrier and in the Astro-Meteorological Journal of Palermo; the invention of two new micrometers; the measurements of the diameters of various planets, published in the Memoirs of the Society of Natural Sciences of Cherbourg, &c.; the Ephemerides of Vesta for 1855, published in the Berlin Annals; the calculations of the orbits of planets and comets, printed separately, and in the above mentioned Astro-Meteorological Journal; the treatise on the theory of the equatorial; and the new formulæ for the calculations of the parallax. Among his works with regard to Physics, may be mentioned the notes on the phenomena of deflection causing the longitudinal lines or bands of the spectrum, published in *Poggendorff's Annalen*, and reproduced in the *Philosophical Magazine;* and the observations on some new subjective coloration discovered by Ragona, which observations were printed in many scientific journals of Europe, and mentioned by Helmholz in his classical work, "Physiological Optics." Professor Ragona has published numerous papers on meteorology. They contain many new and fundamental laws in meteorology, especially his annual and diurnal periods of meteorological elements; on the daily oscillations in the declination of the magnetic needle; on the velocity of the wind; on nebulosity, &c., as also on the relation of meteorology to terrestrial magnetism. Professor Ragona has not only published many dissertations on various subjects relating to meteorology and magnetism, but what is much more, has also enriched these branches with many new instruments. Ragona founded the Italian Meteorological Society, and presided over it for the first three years; when he was succeeded by the illustrious Father Denza. Professor Ragona also translated from

German into Italian the classical treatise on meteorology by Professor Mohn. Professor Ragona founded, in 1870, a network of meterological field-stations in the province of Modena, the first in Italy provided with that useful arrangement. Professor Günther, in his account of the present state of practical meteorology, and Professor Kuhn, in his report to the Royal Academy of Sciences of Bavaria on some works of Ragona, count him among the most illustrious meteorologists of our time.

RAIKES, The Right Hon. Henry Cecil, M.P., P.C., eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Raikes of Llwynegrin, Flintshire, was born in 1838, and educated at Shrewsbury School, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1863, and elected a Bencher in 1880. From 1868 to 1880 he sat as a Conservative for Chester; afterwards for Preston until Nov., 1882, when he was elected one of the members for Cambridge University, which he has continued to represent up to the present time. From 1874 to 1880 he was Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons, and became a Member of the Privy Council in 1880. In 1886 Lord Salisbury appointed him Postmaster-General. Mr. Raikes was from 1881-85 Chairman of the Mersey Railway Co. and of the Minas and Rio Railway. He was President of the Council of Diocesan Conferences, 1880-86.

RAILTON, Herbert, artist, was born Nov. 21, 1857, at Pleasington near Blackburn in Lancashire, and was educated at Mechlin in Belgium, and then at Ampleforth College in Yorkshire (Roman Catholic); he was articled to an architect, but gave up his profession, and came to London in the beginning of 1884 to try art work, since which time he has resided there; and has illustrated several books, viz., the greatest portion of "Windsor Castle," in 1886; the "Jubilee Edition of Pickwick," in 1887; "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways" (along with his well-known friend Hugh Thomson), in 1888; "Westminster Abbey," 1889; and has just completed a book to be called "Dreamland in History," the illustrations to which have been running in a series of articles by the Dean of Gloucester, in *Good Words.*

RAMSAY, Sir Andrew Crombie, LL.D., F.R.S., born in 1814, and educated at Glasgow, was appointed to the Geological Survey of Great Britain in 1841, and became Director of the same in 1845. He was nominated Professor of Geology at University College in 1848, Lecturer on Geology at the Royal School of Mines in 1851, and was President of the Geological Society in 1862 and 1863. He became F.R.S. in 1849; Knight of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus in 1862; LL.D. of Edinburgh; Neil Gold Medallist, Royal Society, Edinburgh, in 1866; and Wollaston Gold Medallist, Geological Society of London, 1871. In 1872 he was appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and of the Museum of Practical Geology. On retiring from these offices in 1881 he received the honour of knighthood. He presided over the meeting of the British Association which was held at Swansea in Aug., 1880. He is an Associate of many foreign societies, including the Academy of Sciences of Brussels, the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, the Royal Academy of Sciences, Turin, the Natural History Society of Switzerland, the Natural History Society of Neuchatel, the American Society of Sciences, Boston, and of many British provincial societies. He has written "The Geology of Arran," "Geology of North Wales," 1858; "Old Glaciers of North Wales and Switzerland," 1860; "Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain," 1878; and many miscellaneous memoirs, chiefly on theoretical questions in geology, some of which have been translated into German and Italian.

RAMSAY, Professor William, Ph.D., F.R.S., was born at Glasgow, Oct. 2, 1852; his father, of the same name, was a civil engineer, and subsequently Secretary to the Scottish Union and National Insurance Office; his mother, Catherine Robertson, was the daughter of Archibald Robertson, M.D., who practised in Edinburgh. William Ramsay was educated at the Glasgow Academy, up till his fifteenth year; and subsequently at Glasgow University. At the age of 19 he went to Tübingen to study chemistry under Professor Fittig, now at Strasburg, and graduated Ph.D. in 1872. From 1872 to 1874 he acted as Chief Assistant to the "Young" Chair of Technical Chemistry in Anderson's College, Glasgow; and from 1874 to 1880 as "Tutorial" Assistant to the Chemical Professor in Glasgow University. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in University College, Bristol, in 1880; Principal of that College in 1881; was President of the Bristol Naturalists' Society from 1884 to 1887; was appointed to the Chemical Chair at University College, London, in 1887, which appointment he now holds. He was elected a Fellow of the German Chemical Society in 1872, of the Chemical Society of London in 1874; and is one of the original members of the Institute of Chemistry, and of the Society of Chemical Industry. He was elected a Fellow of the Physical Society in 1886, and of the Royal Society of London in 1888; and has served on the Councils of the Physical and Chemical Societies. He is the author of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Chemical Society's Transactions, and in other British and Foreign Journals; also of a Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry.

RANAVALO, Manjaka III., Queen of Madagascar; but the power is really in the hands of the Prime Minister, Rainilaiarivony, who is the husband of the Queen.

RANDEGGER, Signor Alberto, composer, conductor, and singing-master, was born at Trieste, April 13, 1832. He began the study of music, at the age of thirteen, under Lafont for the pianoforte and L. Ricci for composition; and soon began to write, and, by the year 1852, was known as the composer of several masses and smaller pieces of church music, and two ballets, "La Fidanzata di Castellamare," and "La Sposa d'Appenzello," both produced at the Teatro grande of his native town. In the latter year he joined three other of Ricci's pupils in the composition of a buffo opera to a libretto by Gaetano Rossi, entitled "Il Lazzarone," which had much success, first at the Teatro Maurona at Trieste, and then elsewhere. The next two years were occupied as musical director of theatres at Fiume, Zera, Sinigaglia, Brescia, and Venice. In the winter of 1854 he brought out a tragic opera in four acts, called "Bianca Capello," at the chief theatre at Brescia. At that time Signor Randegger was induced to come to London. He gradually took a high position there, and has become widely known as a teacher of singing, conductor and composer, and an enthusiastic lover of good music of whatever school or country. In 1864 he produced at the Theatre Royal, Leeds, "The Rival Beauties," a comic opera in two acts. In 1868 he became Professor of Singing at the Royal Academy of Music, and has since been a Director of that institution, and a Member of the Committee of Management. In the autumn of 1857 he conducted a series of Italian operas at St. James's Theatre; and in 1879-80 the Carl Rosa Company at Her Majesty's Theatre. He has since been appointed conductor of the Norwich Festival, *vice* Sir Julius Benedict resigned. Signor Randegger's published works are numerous and important.

RANDOLPH, The Rev. Francis Charles Hingeston. *See* HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

RANSOME, Arthur, M.D., M.A. Cantab., F.R.S., the son of Joseph A. Ransome, twenty years surgeon to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, was born at Manchester on Feb. 11, 1834, and was educated at Manchester, Dublin, Cambridge, London and Paris. He took diploma as licentiate in midwifery, Dublin, 1853; M.R.C.S., 1855; L.S.A. 1856; M.B. Cambridge, 1858; M.D. Cambridge 1869; and was elected F.R.S. in 1885. When at Cambridge, at Gonville and Caius College, he was Carian Scholar in Anatomy and Physiology, and Mecklenburg Scholar in Chemistry. He obtained honours in Mathematics in the second class Senior Optimus in 1856; and first class in the Natural Science Tripos. He was Honorary Secretary and Lecturer in Physiology to the Working Men's College, Manchester, from 1857-60. He joined the Committee of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association in 1857; was Honorary Secretary in 1861 and 1862; Deputy-Chairman from 1874-80; and has been Chairman since 1880. During that period he has taken an active part in assisting the Association in the formation of the following institutions:—"The Nurse Training," "The North-Western Association for Medical Officers of Health," "Noxious Vapours Prevention Association," "The Day Nursery Association," and the "Children's Country Holiday Fund." He was instrumental in promoting weekly returns of sickness, which were for twenty years published by the Association. The success of the undertaking and Dr. Ransome's efforts, first as Honorary Secretary, and afterwards as Chairman of the Registration of Disease Committee, have materially forwarded the Notification of Infectious sickness throughout the country. In connection with this subject he wrote pamphlets on "Numerical Tests of the Health of Towns," "Epidemics studied by Means of Statistics of Disease," "Disease in St. Marylebone and Manchester," "Ten Years of Disease, between 1861 and 1870, in Manchester and Salford." To the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society he has contributed papers on the "Influence of Atmospheric Changes on Disease," "Atmospheric Pressure and its Relations to Disease, especially Hæmorrhages," "The Germination and Early Growth of Seeds," "On the Organic Matter of the Breath," "On Epidemic Cycles," and "On the Graphical Representation of Chest Movements." In the Proceedings of the Royal Society he has published papers on the "Movements of the Chest," and on the "Discovery of the Tubercle Bacillus in the Aqueous Vapour of the Breath." To the Epidemiological Society he has communicated papers published in their Transactions "On the Form of the Epidemic Wave," and "On Tubercular Infective Areas;" to the Medico-Chirurgical Society "On Respiratory Movements of Man," and "Observations on the Value of Stethometry in the Prognosis of Chest Diseases;" to the British Medical Association, and published in their journal, "On the Need of Combined Medical Observation," "On the Physiological Relations of Colloid Substances;" and numerous other papers. To the *Health Journal* he has contributed papers "On the Distribution of Death and Disease," and the "Causes of Consumption." He has published two larger works, one on "Stethometry" and the other on "Prognosis in Lung Disease." As President of the Health Section of the British Medical Association and in other capacities, he has delivered several addresses relating to "State Medicine," and before the Sanitary Institute he has lectured on the "Success of Sanitary Effort," and "On the Prevention of Phthisis." He was instrumental in organizing the Collective Investigation of Disease by the British Medical Association; and in 1875 his suggestions for an examination in Sanitary Science were adopted by the University of Cambridge; the result of which has ultimately been the issue of Diplomas in Public Health by all the universities of the Kingdom. He holds an appointment as Honorary Physician to the Manchester Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Throat; and in connection with this work has published papers "On the Influence of Iodoform upon the Body-weight in Phthisis;" "On the Value of the Bacillus Search," and "On the Use of Ozone in Phthisis." He was for two years Examiner for the second M.B. to the University of Cambridge, and for seven years for the Sanitary Science Certificates of the same University. He was, until 1890, Examiner in Hygiene and Public Health to the Victoria University, and lecturer on these subjects to the Owens College; and has been appointed Milroy Lecturer to the College of Physicians for the year 1890, his subject for four lectures being "The Etiology and Prevention of Phthisis."

RANYARD, Arthur Cowper, F.R.A.S., a son of Mrs. Ellen Ranyard, who wrote, under the initials L. N. R., "The Book and Its Story," "Life Work," "The Missing Link," and other popular religious books, was born at Swanscombe, Kent, June 21, 1845; took his B.A. degree (Cambridge) in Feb., 1868; and was called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn), June 2, 1871. He was one of the principal movers in the foundation of the London Mathematical Society, of which he was, in conjunction with George De Morgan one of the first secretaries; the first president being Professor Augustus De Morgan. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in Nov., 1864. In 1870 he acted as one of the Secretaries of a Joint Committee of the Royal Society and Royal Astronomical Society which organized the expedition sent to Sicily, Spain, and Oran, to observe the Total Solar Eclipse of Dec. 21, 1870. On his way to Sicily, on board H.M. ship Psyche, he was wrecked off Arci Reali, but subsequently observed the eclipse near Agosta. On his return to England he undertook to assist Sir G. B. Airy in the preparation of the Report of the Observations which it was at first proposed to publish with the then unpublished Observations of the Total Eclipse of 1860. As the work progressed, it was found desirable to collate, for comparison, all the more important eclipse observations which had been made up to that date. The work was ultimately handed over by Sir G. B. Airy to Mr. Ranyard, who was occupied upon it till 1880, in which year it was published by the Royal Astronomical Society, as vol. 41 of its *Memoirs.* It includes a general discussion of Eclipse Observations up to the Total Eclipse of 1878. Mr. Ranyard was Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society from Nov., 1873, to Feb., 1880. He observed the Total Eclipse of July 29, 1878, from Cherry Creek near Denver, Colorado, where he was encamped with the American Expedition under Professor C. A. Young; and the Total Eclipse of May, 1882, from Sohag, in Upper Egypt, where he went with a French Expedition. In addition to papers on the Corona and matters connected with Physical Astronomy, Mr. Ranyard has published papers on the "Early History of the Achromatic Telescope" and on "Photographic Action." In 1872 he undertook, in conjunction with Lord Crawford, a series of experiments on Photographic Irradiation, by which the true causes of the enlargement of the photographic image of a bright object with over exposure were discovered. In 1886 Mr. Ranyard showed, by a series of comparatively rough experiments, that the intensity of photographic action varies directly as the brightness of the object photographed, and directly as the time of the exposure. Thus a uniform light, acting for half an hour, gives the same photographic density as a quarter the light acting for two hours. On the death of Mr. R. A. Proctor in 1888, Mr. Ranyard undertook the Editorship of *Knowledge*, a monthly periodical chiefly devoted to Astronomy and Natural Science.

RASSAM, Hormuzd, was born in 1826, at Mossul, in Northern Mesopotamia, on the bank of the Tigris, opposite the site of ancient Nineveh. In 1845 he joined Mr. Layard to assist him in his Assyrian researches, and lived with him as his friend and guest for more than two years. When Mr. Layard returned to England in 1847, Mr. Rassam came with him to complete his studies at Oxford, but at the end of 1849 he was sent out by the British Museum authorities to assist Mr. Layard in his second undertaking. The history of this mission was published by Mr. Layard, in his "Nineveh and Babylon." The trustees having determined to carry on further researches, Mr. Layard commissioned Mr. Rassam to succeed him. During this expedition Mr. Rassam discovered in Nineveh the palace of Assur-Beni-Pal, who is commonly known by the name of Sardanapalus, in which there were found the beautiful sculptures representing the lion hunt, now in the British Museum, with many other remarkable antiquities relating to the history of the Assyrian monarchy. The funds available for the researches having come to an end, Mr. Rassam returned to England in 1854. After this he held a political appointment at Aden. When the quarrel took place in 1861 between the Imam of Muscat and his brother, the Sultan of Zanzibar, Mr. Rassam was chosen by Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, to represent the British Government at Muscat while the Governor-General of India was trying to act as a mediator between the brothers. He also received the special thanks of the Supreme Government of India, with a substantial present for the services he rendered to the State during the Indian Mutiny. When the news reached the Foreign Office in 1864 that Consul Cameron and other European gentlemen had been imprisoned and ill-treated by Theodore, King of Abyssinia, Mr. Rassam was chosen by the British Government to proceed to the court of that monarch with a letter from the Queen asking for the release of the captives. He accordingly went to Massowah, the port of Abyssinia, whence he wrote to Theodore for a safe conduct; and after having waited there more than a year, he was invited by the king to proceed to his court. Mr. Rassam was accompanied by Lieutenant Prideaux and Dr. Blanc, of the Bombay army, and they were received with every mark of distinction and honour. It seemed at one time that Mr. Rassam's mission would be crowned with success, but through Theodore's eccentricity, coupled with intrigue from other quarters, it was doomed to disappointment. Hopeful as Mr. Rassam was at first of procuring the liberation of Consul Cameron and the other captives, he was himself arrested with his suite, and the three were sent as prisoners with the old captives to Magdala, where they were kept in chains for nearly two years. After the old captives, Consul Cameron and his fellow prisoners, had undergone about four years' rigorous confinement—and Mr. Rassam and his companions shared their fate for nearly two years and a half—they were ultimately set free by Theodore on the Easter Eve of 1868, after his defeat the day before by the British force under the command of Sir Robert Napier, at Arogay, below Magdala. Mr. Rassam published a narrative of the "British Mission to Theodore, King of Abyssinia, with Notices of the Country traversed from Massowah through the Soudan, the Amhara, and back to Amnesty Bay from Magdala," 2 vols., London, 1869. In 1876 he was selected by the trustees of the British Museum to conduct the Assyrian Explorations under a Firman granted to him by the Ottoman Government, through the influence of Sir Henry Layard, who was then acting as Her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople. From that time until July, 1882, he conducted the British National Archæological researches in Assyria, Armenia, and Babylonia; during which time he succeeded in securing for the British Museum important relics connected with the history of those three great ancient kingdoms, amongst which he discovered in a small mound called "Balauat," in the vicinity of Nineveh, a magnificent pair of bronze gates, twenty feet high, forming a memorial of the wars of Shalmenesar III., B.C. 850. The rich embossed bronzes are now in the British Museum. He also discovered, amongst other sites, the great cities of Sippara, or Sepharvaim, and Cuthah, situated in Southern Mesopotamia.

During the Turko-Russian war he was sent by the British Foreign Office on a special mission to Asia Minor, Armenia, and Kurdistan, to inquire into the condition of the different Christian communities, who were said to be maltreated by their Moslem fellow-countrymen.

RAVENSTEIN, Ernest George, geographer and statistician, was born at Frankfort-on-Main, Dec. 30, 1834; and held an appointment in the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, 1855-74. He has published "The Russians on the Amur" (London, 1861); "Geographie und Statistik des britischen Reiches" (Leipzig, 1862); "London," one of Meyer's Handbooks for Travellers (first edition, 1870); "London and the British Isles, an Itinerary Guide" (London, 1877); "The Laws of Migration" (London, 1878); "Englischer Sprachführer" (Leipzig, 1884); and various papers in the Journals of the Royal Geographical and Statistical Societies, &c. He is likewise the compiler of numerous maps, including one of Eastern Equatorial Africa, in 25 sheets, published by the Royal Geographical Society; another of British East Africa, issued by authority of the Imperial British East Africa Company. Mr. Ravenstein was one of the founders of the German Gymnastic Society, 1861, was its President during the first ten years of its existence, and published a "Handbook of Gymnastics and Athletics," London, 1864.

RAWLINSON, Professor The Rev. George, M.A., F.R.G.S., third son of A. T. Rawlinson, Esq., of Chadlington, Oxon., born about 1815, was educated at Swansea Grammar School, and at Ealing School; entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1835; took a first class in classics in 1838; and was elected a Fellow of Exeter College in 1840. He obtained the Denyer prize for a Theological Essay in 1842, and again in 1843; and having held for some years a Tutorship in his College, was appointed Moderator in 1852; became Public Examiner in 1854, again in 1856, 1868, and 1874; and preached the Bampton Lecture in 1859. He was elected without a contest to the Camden Professorship of Ancient History in the University in 1861, and took an active part in the agitation which preceded the passing of the Oxford University Act, in favour of the changes then effected. In Sept., 1872, he was appointed a Canon of Canterbury by the Crown; and in 1888 was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to the Rectory of All Hallows, Lombard Street, London. He has written (in conjunction with his brother, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Sir G. Wilkinson) "The History of Herodotus," a new English version, with copious notes, 1858-60; and also, independently, "The Historical Evidences of the Truth of the Scripture Records, in Eight Lectures delivered in the Oxford University Pulpit, at the Bampton Lecture for 1859," published in 1860; "The Contrasts of Christianity with Heathen and Jewish Systems, in Nine Sermons preached before the University of Oxford on various occasions," 1861; "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," 4 vols., 1862-67; "A Manual of Ancient History," 1869; "The Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy; or, the Geography, History, and Antiquities of Parthia," 1873; "The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy; or, the Geography, History, and Antiquities of the Sassanian or New Persian Empire, collected and illustrated from Ancient and Modern Sources," in 1876; a "History of Ancient Egypt," 2 vols., in 1881; a "History of Phœnicia," in 1889; and other, smaller, works. Professor Rawlinson contributed an essay, the subject being "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Pentateuch," to "Aids to Faith," edited by Dr. Thomson, in reply to "Essays and Reviews;" and was a large contributor to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." He wrote the article on "Herodotus" in the ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. He supplied the comments on Kings, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, and the two Books of Maccabees, to "The Speaker's Commentary;" that on Exodus to the Bishop of Gloucester's "Commentary on the Old Testament;" and those on Exodus, 2 Kings, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, and Isaiah to the "Homiletic Commentary" of Dean Spence and Mr. Exell. He held the office of Classical Examiner under the Council of Military Education from 1859 to 1870. He has been Proctor in Convocation for the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury since 1873. He was selected a Member of the Athenæum Club, as the representative of Literature, in 1870, and is a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Turin.

RAWLINSON, Sir Henry Creswicke, Bart., G.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Cantab., K.L.S., brother of the Rev. George Rawlinson, born at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, in 1810, was educated at Ealing School, served in the Bombay army from 1827 till 1833, was sent to Persia in Nov., 1833, and between that time and Dec., 1839, was actively employed in various parts of that country. He held high commands, and did good service in re-organising a body of Persian troops; was granted a commission as Major in Persia in 1836, and received the Second Class of the Order of the Lion and Sun. When the rupture with Persia compelled our officers to withdraw from that country, he proceeded through Scinde to Afghanistan, and in June, 1840, was appointed political agent at Kandahar, having been previously under orders for Khiva to meet Perofsky's expedition then on the march. Throughout the troubles that ensued he held the southern capital of the Afghans safe from all intrigues within and attacks without, and was repeatedly mentioned by General Nott for his services in the field, and was made C.B. for his military services at that period. He returned with the avenging army through Cabul and the Punjaub to India, to reappear in 1843, on the ground he had before occupied, having been appointed political agent in Turkish Arabia, on the part of the Government of India. In March, 1844, he was named Consul for Bagdad; in 1850, was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in Turkey; in 1851, was made Consul-General, but resigned that post in Feb., 1855, and, returning to England, was made a Crown Director of the East India Company. In 1856 he retired from the Indian service, and was made K.C.B. (Civil). Two years later he became a Member of the Council of India from Sept., 1858, to the following April, when he was sent as Envoy to the court of Teheran, with the local rank of Major-General. Sir Henry, who is a F.R.S., Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge and Edinburgh, a Chevalier of the "Order of Merit" in Prussia, and "Associé étranger" of the French Institute, is the author of various papers on the antiquities of the East, and on the interpretation of the cuneiform inscriptions of Persia, Assyria, and Babylonia, in the Journals of the Geographical and Asiatic Societies; also of "England and Russia in the East: a series of papers on the Political and Geographical Condition of Central Asia," 1875. He was Member for Reigate, in the Liberal interest, from Feb. to Sept., 1858, and was returned for Frome at the general election in July, 1865. Having represented that borough for three years, he withdrew at the general election in 1868, and was re-appointed a Member of the Council of India. He was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum, in the place of the late Sir David Dundas, in March, 1878. On May 25, 1882, he was elected a foreign honorary member of the Vienna Imperial Academy of Sciences, in place of the late Mr. Darwin, and has also received diplomas from most of the Oriental and Antiquarian Societies of Europe and America. He is, further, K.L.S. (First Class), and has received the Star of the Duráni Empire. He was selected by the Government to attend upon the Shah of Persia during His Majesty's two visits to England in 1873 and 1889. In 1889 he received the Grand Cross of the Bath (Civil Division), and finally in 1891 was created a Baronet "in recognition of his distinguished service to the State, stretching over a long series of years."

RAWLINSON, Sir Robert, K.C.B., civil engineer, born in Bristol, Feb. 28, 1810, is the son of Thomas Rawlinson, of Chorley, Lancashire, and Grace Ellice, of Exeter, Devonshire. Mr. Rawlinson's father being a mason and builder at Chorley, the son learned the practical part of that business there, and in 1831 entered, under Jesse Hartley, C.E., the Liverpool Dock Engineer's office, and in 1836 passed on to the Blisworth Contract (London and Birmingham Railway), under Robert Stephenson, C.E. On the completion of that line of railway Mr. Rawlinson returned to Liverpool, and became assistant-surveyor to the corporation, remaining such to the end of 1844. Then, at the recommendation of Mr. Hartley, he became engineer to the Bridgwater Canal. In 1847 he devised a scheme to supply Liverpool with sixty million gallons of pure water per day, to be brought by an aqueduct from Bala Lake and the district in North Wales. This project was, however, considered at the time too grand for the town. During the time that he was assistant-surveyor to the Corporation he was brought into contact with the late Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, the young architect to St. George's Hall, Liverpool. He designed and constructed the hollow brick ceiling over the great hall, which is the lightest work of the kind in existence. In the autumn of 1848 Mr. Rawlinson was appointed by the government of the day one of the first superintendent inspectors under the Public Health Act; and as the father of Modern Engineering Sanitary Science, he made the first inspection (1849) and wrote the first report (Dover). He inspected and reported on Berwick-upon-Tweed, Alnwick, Morpeth, Gateshead, North Shields, Exham, Penrith, Keswick, Carlisle, Lancaster, Ormskirk, and many other cities, towns, and villages to Land's End in Cornwall. But the most important work was the devising, executing, and establishing a new system of mainsewering, which has been accepted and is acted upon for cities, towns, villages, and houses in all parts of the civilized world—from the palace to the cottage. In the spring of 1855 he was sent as Engineering Sanitary Commissioner to the British Army in the East. The commissioners landed at Constantinople, March 6, 1855, and at the harbour of Balaclava on April 3. Works were begun immediately, both at the great hospitals situate on the Bosphorus and at the camp in the Crimea, such as cleansing, ventilating, and furnishing purer water. The returns from the four great hospitals on the Bosphorus, containing upwards of 4,000 sick British soldiers, showed, March 17, 1855, an average rate of mortality equal to 8·61 per cent. per month of the sick, which mortality was reduced by June 30 of the same year to 1·01 per cent. per month. In the Crimea, during the winter (1854-55) previous to the advent of the Sanitary Commission, the losses in some regiments at the front had ranged for three months as high as seventy per cent., a mortality unexampled even in the worst of any former wars; by the end of this summer (1855) the entire British army in the Crimea was placed in a better state of health, and had a lower rate of mortality than it had ever experienced in barracks at home. Under the supervision of sanitary committees established upon this Crimean pattern, the average mortality in the British army has, since 1858, been reduced about one-half, that is, from 17·5 per 1,000 to below 8·0 per 1,000 per annum. Sir R. Rawlinson has received acknowledgments and thanks for his services and reports on Army sanitation from the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission of North America at the termination of their Civil War, from the Emperor of Germany, Prince Bismark, and Count Moltke. Waterworks, on the English plan, have been executed, under Mr. Rawlinson's directions, for Hong Kong and Singapore. A great social question was entrusted to Mr. Rawlinson during the Cotton Famine, caused by the American War. In 1863 he was sent to Lancashire by Lord Palmerston's Government, as Engineer Commissioner to organize, under the Right Hon. Pelham Villiers, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board, "Work for Wages" amongst the distressed cotton operatives. Sanitary works were carried out simultaneously in ninety-three towns and places within the distressed cotton districts. Mr. Rawlinson practically proved that Government could profitably lend money at 3½ per cent. for town improvements and sanitary works generally, without loss to the State, and strongly advocated the extension of the practice to all cases; consequently an Act is now in force under the powers of which the Exchequer Loan Commissioners can advance money to any Urban or Rural Sanitary Authority for terms extending to 60 years—30 years at 3½ per cent., 40 years at 3¾ per cent., and 50 years and upwards at 4 per cent. Up to the present date, repayments of loans with interest have been made without loss in any instance. Mr. Rawlinson has served on several Royal Commissions; as chairman on the Royal Commission for inquiring into and reporting on the Pollution of Rivers, as chairman of the Royal Commission for inquiring and reporting on the improvement of the sanitary condition of Dublin, and the purification of the river Liffey, and on special Government inquiries, and is a member of the Army Sanitary Committee, which considers all questions connected with barracks, hospitals, and stations for the army, both at home, in India, and whereever British soldiers are stationed. He was decorated with the civil companionship of the Bath (1865), and is at present Chief Engineering Inspector under the Local Government Board, and Commissioner to grant Certificates under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act. He received the honour of knighthood, Aug. 23, 1883. He retired at Christmas, 1889, and upon the recommendation of Lord Salisbury, received from the Queen at Windsor, the decoration of K.C.B.

RAWSON, Sir Rawson William, K.C.M.G., C.B., eldest son of the celebrated oculist, Sir William Adams, who assumed the name of Rawson (that of his wife) in 1825, was born in London, Sept. 8, 1812; was educated at Sunbury, Rottingdean and Eton, 1825-28; and was appointed to the Board of Trade in Jan., 1829, at the age of sixteen. In 1830 he became Private Secretary to the Vice-President, Mr. Poulett Thomson; and, in 1834, to the President, Mr. Alex. Baring. Upon the creation of the Statistical Department in the Board of Trade, he was appointed first assistant to its chief, Mr. G. R. Porter, which office he continued to hold until 1842. In 1835 he became a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, one of its Honorary Secretaries and Editor of its Journal; in 1838 he became a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; and in 1841 was elected a member of its Council; in 1838 he became a Member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and, in the three following years, acted as one of the Secretaries of Section F (Statistical Science). In 1841, upon the Hon. W. E. Gladstone's first appointment to office as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, he selected Mr. Rawson to be his Private Secretary; but in July, 1842, Mr. Rawson was called away to Canada, having been selected by the late Lord Derby, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the office of Chief, or Civil, Secretary in that Colony. Subsequently the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to the abolition of that office, transferred Mr. Rawson to the Treasurership of Mauritius, to which island he proceeded in Jan. 1844. There he took a prominent part in the business of the Council, as President of the Finance Committee. He conducted inquries concerning, and submitted two important reports upon, the expediency of continuing the Immigration of Indian Coolies into the island, and upon the value of the Silver Rupee. He also conducted the Census of the island in 1851. In 1849 he visited England on leave, and married Marianne Sophia, the daughter of the Hon. and Rev. H. Ward, with whom he returned to Mauritius in 1850. In 1854 he was promoted to the Colonial Secretaryship of the Cape of Good Hope. For his services in the first session, in the double capacity of Colonial Secretary and Financial Minister, having a seat in both Houses, he was created a C.B. Here, too, he directed the Census of the Colony in 1861, and he also published, with Dr. Pappe, a "Synopsis of the Ferns of South Africa." In 1864, during the Civil War in the United States, the Duke of Newcastle, having induced the Legislature of the Bahamas to increase the salary of their Governor for six years, offered the post to Mr. Rawson, which he accepted, together with the dormant commission of Acting Governor of Jamaica. While in the Bahamas, Mr. Rawson, in his first annual Blue Book report, made the first correct and complete description of the physical and economical condition of the Islands; this the Secretary of State for the Colonies considered of sufficient value and usefulness to have reprinted in a convenient form for distribution in the schools throughout the Islands. Mr. Rawson also gave a minute description of the hurricane which caused so great a destruction of shipping and property throughout the Archipelago in 1866. In 1869 Mr. Rawson was promoted to the post of Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, of which Barbados was the seat of Government, and served there till May, 1875, when he returned to England, and retired from the public service. In Barbados he reported on the Census in 1871, and upon the Rainfall in that Island for a long series of years. He paid a visit to the Governor of the neighbouring French Colony of Martinique, and received his return visit—the first interchange of such courtesy that had ever occurred between the two islands. On his retirement Mr. Rawson was created a K.C.M.G., and resumed his connection with the several scientific societies of which he is a Fellow. He was elected a Member of the Councils of the Royal Geographical and Statistical Societies, and in 1884-85 he was chosen President of the latter. He joined the Colonial Institute and Imperial Federation League, and is a Member of the Council and Executive Committee of the latter. In 1885, on the creation of the International Statistical Institute, he was elected its first President, and has been twice re-elected to that office, which he now holds. His principal publications, since his retirement, have been his two addresses to the Royal Statistical Society on "British and Foreign Colonies," and "International Vital Statistics," 1884-85; a "Synopsis of the Tariffs and Trade of the British Empire," in 2 vols., 1888-89; two contributions to the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society on the "Territorial Partition of the Coast of Africa," 1884; and "European Territorial Claims on the Coasts of the Red Sea," in 1885; and a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the relative value of Gold, Silver, and Commodities, 1884-88. He is also the author of "Our Commercial Barometer," in the Journal of the Imperial Federation League. Sir Rawson is a Member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Statistical Society of Paris, of the Central Statistical Commission of Belgium, and of the Geographical and Geological Societies of Vienna.

RAYLEIGH, Lord, John William Strutt, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., 3rd Baron, was born Nov. 12, 1842, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1873. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., Senior Wrangler, and 1st Smith's Prizeman, 1865; Fellow of his College, 1866; M.A., 1868; Honorary D.C.L., Oxford, 1883; Honorary LL.D., McGill University, Montreal, 1884, and Dublin University, 1885); is a D.L. and J.P. for Essex, and a Cambridge Commissioner under the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Act (1877); and was Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge from 1879 to 1884; Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution, 1887. He is the author of two volumes on "The Theory of Sound," 1877-78; and of many memoirs in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, and other scientific publications. Lord Rayleigh married, in 1871, Evelyn Georgina Mary, daughter of the late James Maitland Balfour, Esq., of Whittinghame, Prestonkirk, and has three sons.

READ, Clare Sewell, a distinguished agriculturist, born at Ketteringham, in 1826, is the eldest son of George Read, Esq., of Barton Bendish Hall, Norfolk. He entered Parliament in 1865 in the Conservative interest, as a member for East Norfolk, and was one of the most prominent advocates of the reduction of the Malt Tax. After the dissolution in 1868 he was returned for the southern section of the county, and continued to represent that constituency until 1885. In 1874 he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Board, a position he retained until January, 1876, when he resigned on account of a difference of opinion upon the question of Inspection and Restrictions in Ireland, for the prevention of the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease among cattle. He advocated uniformity of treatment in both countries, and as an acknowledgment of his services the farmers of England presented him with a service of plate and a cheque for £5,500. He is a member of the Council of the Central Chambers of Agriculture, of the Smithfield Club, and of the Farmers' Club, and also of all the Local Agricultural Societies in the county of Norfolk.

READ, General John Meredith, LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S., &c., was born at Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1837, and received his education in a military school. He commanded a corps of National Cadets, which furnished 127 officers during the Civil War; was Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Rhode Island; won the rank of Colonel in 1855; graduated M.A. at Brown University in 1858, and LL.B. at the Albany Law School in 1859; and studied civil and international law in Europe. He was actively engaged in the presidential campaign of 1856; organized important political movements in that of 1860; accepted in November of that year the office of Adjutant-General of the State of New York, and won the rank of Brigadier-General at the age of twenty-three. He was chairman of a committee of three to draft a bill appropriating 3,000,000 dollars for the purchase of arms and equipments, and received the official thanks of the War Department for his ability in the organization and equipment of troops during the war. In 1868 he took a leading part in the election of General Grant, who appointed him United States Consul-General in France and Algeria, to reside in Paris. General Read likewise acted as Consul-General of Germany during the Franco-German War, and afterwards, for nearly two years, directed all the Consular affairs of that Empire, including the protection of German subjects and interests during the first and second sieges of Paris (1870-72). For these services he received the commendation of the President of the United States in his annual message to Congress and the repeated thanks of both the French and the German Governments. He was also warmly praised by the French Government and people for his services in ministering to the wants of the Parisian population while shut up in Paris during the two sieges. In 1872, at the invitation of the French Minister of War, he presided during a year over a commission to examine into the expediency of extending the study of the English language in the French Army, and received the thanks of the French War Department. From 1873 to 1880 he was United States Minister to Greece, during which time he received the thanks of his Government for securing the release of the American ship *Armenia*, and for obtaining from the Greek Government a revocation of the order prohibiting the sale and circulation of the Bible in Greece. During the Russo-Turkish War he discovered that only one port in Russia for the delivery of grain was still open, and he pointed out to Secretary of State Evarts the advantages that would accrue to the commerce of the United States were a grain fleet despatched for the peaceable capture of the European markets. The event justified his judgment, since the exports of cereals from the United States showed an increase within the year of seventy-three millions of dollars, which was the turning-point in the financial situation in America, which had been passing through a severe crisis. While Minister to Greece he received the thanks of his Government for his effectual protection of American persons and interests in the dangerous political crisis of 1878. In 1881 the King of Greece created him a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer for his eminent services, after his resignation as United States Minister, in connection with the acquisition of new territory. He was named Honorary

Member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in recognition of his services to his country during the War of Secession. General Read was President of the American Social Science Congress at Albany in 1868, and a Vice-President of the British Social Science Congress at Plymouth in 1872. He is an honorary Fellow or member of a great number of learned bodies. He is the author of "Relation of the Soil to Plants and Animals," 1860; of an important "Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson," which first threw light upon his origin and upon the sources of the ideas which guided that navigator, 1866; this work gained for him a high reputation in Europe and America; an abridged edition of it was published in Edinburgh in 1882, by the Clarendon Historical Society. His theory has been adopted both by American and by English writers. He is also the author of a "Letter upon the death of Lord Stanhope," in Greek and English, 1875; and of contributions to current literature. He has made a series of rich collections of unpublished historical documents in each country which he has visited, and is now engaged in their arrangement, with a view to future publication. In 1879 he discovered a series of important unpublished letters from many of the most distinguished men in Europe of the eighteenth century, including Voltaire, Rousseau, Gibbon, Frederick the Great, and Malesherbes, which will be comprised in a work, one volume of which is already prepared.

READING, Bishop of. *See* RANDALL, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES LESLIE.

REANEY, Mrs. Isabel, is a daughter of the late Mr. Robert Edis, of Huntingdon, and her two brothers occupy as prominent a place in the world as she does; for, one is Colonel Edis, of the London County Council, and the other is Dr. A. W. Edis, of Wimpole Street, the well-known specialist in women's complaints. In her girlhood she visited the poor in their humble homes, and conducted a religious service in one of their cottages. As years went on, the cottage became crowded to its utmost capacity with eager and earnest participants in the reading of the Word of God, and devotion; but at this point both official and friendly zeal interposed obstacles, and the girl teacher, still only in her teens, seemed likely to be overborne, and the work in danger of being stopped. First came the family doctor —The crowded cottage, with its low ceiling and imperfect ventilation, would certainly impair the young teacher's health. Most likely the doctor was right, but the work, nevertheless, was not to stop, and the doctor himself was pressed into the service. By his help the use of a large class-room was obtained from the Congregationalists, and on a Sunday afternoon soon after, the crowd of grown-up scholars, without bonnets or shawls, or any change of gear, women and men like big children, followed their young captain from the cottage to this new place of meeting. Here the simple, conversational attitude hitherto adopted became, with an auditory greatly increased in numbers by outsiders, inconvenient; and thus the girl teacher became a public speaker and preacher, and in course of time the meeting becoming so large that it had to be transferred to a public hall. Here occurred a more formidable interposition than that of the doctor. The bishop of the diocese intervened with an authoritative criticism upon the nature of the work, which was, he said, "disturbing the regular order of the Church." Miss Isabel Edis's reply to his lordship had in it a characteristic directness, which, perhaps in the case of private intercourse, is not so easily recognised as in her public speaking. She said, "I have an authority higher than that of bishops or archbishops; and that being so, speak I must. But if I am likely to injure the Church, I will quietly withdraw from it." The first part of this reply sounds like one that was made to ecclesiastical authority more than 1800 years ago; and, like that, it was very effective. The bishop rejoined, "If I may be satisfied that your conviction is that of a woman, and not the transient feelings of the girl, go on, and God bless you." Miss Isabel Edis's part in these labours was sometimes interrupted by ill-health, but they were never relinquished until her marriage with the Rev. G. S. Reaney, and then only to be resumed in other spheres. Mr. Reaney being a native of the same town with his wife's family, it is not surprising that he should have turned his attention in the direction of the girl preacher, and it was during his pastorate at Warrington that Isabel Edis became his wife. Here, and subsequently at Reading, Mrs. Reaney's labours amongst the poor were continued. At Warrington no fewer than 2,000 working men, with their families, would crowd the Public Hall in which she held, during the four years, her Sunday afternoon services. Amongst the puddlers in the iron-works, and other working men, she found a warm and constant welcome. She says, "If I had gone amongst them with a 'preachy-

preachy' attitude, they would have had no intercourse with me. But the simple attitude of friendship, and a manifest interest in their welfare, never failed to win their affection." The same work was carried on during the five years of Mrs. Reaney's residence in the densest part of the East of London. Any of my readers who have not seen one of Mrs. Reaney's Sunday afternoon services, would do well to go to Stepney for once, at least, and see it. As the preacher comes into view, they will see a pale face with no "preachy-preachy" aspect; no official garb to distinguish the preacher from any other well-dressed middle class lady; no affectation of special sanctity; but unadorned simplicity, looking down at a sea of upturned faces, and speaking with the warm fervour of a loving woman's heart to the hearts that are throbbing beneath. Mrs. Reaney's labours are not confined to preaching. There is her excellently-managed Convalescent and Holiday Home at Blackpool. The story of its start is somewhat curious, and dates really from the chance question of a worthy puddler at Warrington, who, when Mrs. Reaney invited him to a service, bluntly asked, "what there was to pay," adding that as there was no charge for seats, a box ought to be held at the door for the contributions of "the likes of me, who don't want our religion cheaper than our bread." The collections while she was at Stepney enabled her to open a home at Folkestone; but at the commencement of 1888 she handed this over to the Rev. Andrew Mearns, to be continued on behalf of the poor of London, opening one for the invalids of the North at Blackpool. To be homelike and comfortable, sympathetic and kindly, is her aim and effort in this. Since it was opened she has received 460 patients; 150 wholly free, the rest paying a slight sum according to their means. She has established, chiefly by her personal exertions, a convalescent home at Folkestone where, in four years and a half, 1,800 patients were nursed into perfect health and restored to their homes to begin the work of life afresh. In addition to this, Mrs. Reaney is now engaged in the establishment of a "Rescue Home," where cases of incidental distress, individuals or families overwhelmed by unavoidable calamity, will find temporary refuge and sustenance until permanent or substantial relief can be obtained. This establishment will be opened in the ensuing autumn. She is a warm advocate of Temperance, and is constantly requested to address meetings in all parts of the country. "Missions" of practical bearing she frequently conducts among young women, especially of the better classes, whose lives she thinks need loftier direction quite as often as the lives of those who toil. Lastly is her labour on behalf of the tram and omnibus men. As a writer Mrs. Reaney is well known to a very large circle of readers. The complete list of her works is too long for insertion here, but among the chief of them may be mentioned "Just in Time; or, Howard Clarion's Rescue," "Daisy Snowflake's Secret," "Our Brothers and Sons," "Our Daughters," "The Story of our Tramcar Men," &c. The stand which she recently made between the toil-driven tramcar men and their employers, if fame were coveted by Mrs. Reaney, would have been sufficient to make her famous. More grateful to her heart will be the invocation, breathed in the days which have recently passed, by many a humble wife and mother, and in which the editor unites with them in the words, before quoted, of the good Bishop of Ely, "Go on, and God bless you."

REAY (Lord), Sir Donald James Mackay, D.C.L., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, was born in Holland in Dec., 1839, and is the son of the late Baron Mackay Ophemert, Vice-President of the Privy Council, by the daughter of Baron Fagel, Privy Councillor of the Netherlands. Lord Reay was educated at the University of Leyden, where he graduated as D.C.L. in 1861. In the same year he became Attaché to the Netherlands Legation in London, and held that post till 1865, when he was transferred to the Netherlands India Office, where he remained till 1869. He succeeded to the title and estates of his father in 1876, and became a naturalized British subject; and, in the year 1881, was created a peer of the United Kingdom. In 1884 he was elected Rector of St. Andrews University, and in 1885 became Governor of Bombay. On the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, Lord Reay was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. His excellency married, in 1876, Fanny Georgina Jane, daughter of Mr. Richard Hasler, of Aldingbourne, Sussex, the widow of the late Captain Alexander Mitchell, M.P., of Stow, Midlothian.

RECLUS, Jacques Elisée, a French geographical writer, the son of a Protestant minister, was born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (Gironde), March 15, 1830, and from 1841 to 1844 educated in Rhenish Prussia. He studied at the Protestant College at Montauban, and then at the University of Berlin, where he was a pupil of K. Ritter's. Holding extreme democratic opinions, he left France after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and travelled from 1852 to 1857 in England, Ireland, the United States, Central America, and New Granada, where he stayed several years. On his return to Paris he communicated to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Tour du Monde*, and other periodicals, the results of his voyages and geographical researches. M. Reclus is the author of "Guide à Londres," 1860; "Voyage à la Sierra Nevada de Saint-Marthe," 1861; "Les Villes d'Hiver de la Méditerranée et les Alpes-Maritimes," 1864; and in conjunction with his eldest brother is the author of a very valuable introduction to the "Dictionnaire des Communes de la France," 1864, 2nd edit., 1869; and above all, "La Terre," a magnificent work on physical geography, the English edition of which, entitled "The Earth," has passed through two editions. Unfortunately (or fortunately), M. Reclus did not confine himself to scientific studies, but wrote also in various socialist organs. When the insurrection of March 18, 1871, broke out, M. Reclus, after publishing an eloquent appeal to his countrymen in favour of conciliation, flung in his lot with the Commune, and was taken prisoner by the Versailles troops as early as April 5, while making a reconnaissance near Chatillon. At his trial, evidence was given in his favour by M. E. Charton, a deputy in the National Assembly, and the editor of several works on geography. M. Nadar, the well-known aëronaut, under whom the prisoner had served during the siege of Paris, also spoke as to his high character and great scientific attainments. But M. Reclus was nevertheless sentenced to transportation for life (Nov. 1871). His sentence was, however, commuted into one of banishment in Feb. 1872. He subsequently resided at Lugano, in Switzerland. He was admitted to the benefit of the amnesty in March, 1879. In 1882 he gained fresh notoriety as the practical initiator of the Anti-Marriage Movement; and his two daughters were actually "married" in his own fashion without any religious or civil ceremony. The first volume of his "Géographie Universelle" was published in 1875, the fifteenth in 1890.

REDHOUSE, Sir James William, K.C.M.G., LL.D., born Dec. 30, 1811, in Walworth, London, of a Suffolk family, was educated at Christ's Hospital; went to Constantinople 1826, where he studied French, Italian, Turkish, Arabic, and Persian; and served the Ottoman Government by assisting in the preparation of various military, naval, and literary works; visited south Russia in 1830, acquiring some knowledge of the language, and commencing the preparation of a Turkish, English, and French Dictionary; returned to London in 1834 to publish the same, but the appearance of Bianchi's Turkish-French work made the attempt fruitless; was entrusted with the superintendence of about twenty Turkish naval and military officers sent over to study and serve in the Royal Artillery and Navy, etc.; returned to Constantinople in 1838; was appointed to the Translation Office of the Porte, and in 1839 was selected by the Grand Vizier for confidential communications with the British Ambassador, Lord Ponsonby; was afterwards appointed a Member of the Naval Council, to cooperate with Capt. Baldwin Wake Walker, R.N. (aferwards Sir B. W. Walker, Bart., K.C.B., &c.), then in the Turkish Naval Service; assisted in drawing up naval instructions for the officers of the Turkish fleet; went to Alexandria when hostilities were commenced by the allies, England, Austria, Russia, and Turkey, against Egypt; accompanied the Consuls-General to the British Fleet at Beyrut; served as means of communication between the Turkish General on shore and Admiral Sir Robert Stopford concerning a combined attack on St. Jean d'Acre, this plan being referred through Mr. Redhouse to Lord Ponsonby and the Ottoman Government, and ultimately carried out successfully by orders of the allied Governments, Mr. Redhouse receiving the Turkish Order of the Nishani Iftikhar in brilliants. On a change of ministry in 1841, Mr. Redhouse returned to the Porte, and was employed in confidential communications between the Turkish Government and Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B. (afterwards Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, K.G.), who succeeded Lord Ponsonby. In Jan. 1843 he proceeded to Erzerum as Secretary to the Mediating Commissioners, Major Williams (afterwards Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., of Kars, G.C.B.), and the Hon. R. Curzon (afterwards Lord Zouche), and ultimately assisted in concluding in 1847 a treaty of peace between Turkey and Persia, receiving the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, with Colonel's rank, first class; and publishing meanwhile in Paris his "Grammaire raisonnée de la Langue ottomane." In 1854 he was appointed Oriental Translator to the Foreign Office; published an English-Turkish and Turkish-English Dictionary, also a Vade-Mecum of Colloquial Turkish for the Army and Navy in the Crimean War, In 1857 he assisted the late Lord Cowley in Paris in wording the treaty of peace with Persia, that set our troops free to act under Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn) in suppressing the Indian Mutiny. Sir James is an Hon. Doctor of Letters of Cambridge, and Hon. Member of St. John's College. In 1884 he was engaged in publishing numerous treatises on Oriental subjects. He was formerly Secretary to, and is now Hon. Member of, the Royal Asiatic Society; also Hon. and Corresponding Member of several learned societies. He was created C.M.G., 1885, and K.C.M.G., 1888. He has presented to the library of the British Museum a manuscript (incomplete) dictionary of Arabic, Persian, Ottoman-Turkish, Eastern Turkish and English, in ten large folio volumes, the result of sixteen years' labour; and to the University Library, Cambridge, a transcript of a unique Arabic manuscript which was in the library of the India Office, a gift of Warren Hastings to the East India Company, with translation, commentary, maps, and index. He married, first in 1836, Jane E. C. (who died 1887), daughter of the late T. Slade, of Liverpool, and second, 1888, Eliza, daughter of Sir Patrick MacChombaich de Colquhoun, Q.C., LL.D., &c.

REED, Sir Edward James, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.P., born at Sheerness, Sept. 20, 1830, was educated at the School of Mathematics and Naval Construction, Portsmouth, served in a subordinate capacity in Sheerness dockyard, and was afterwards editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine*. He paid great attention to naval architecture, on which he became an authority, and was induced to accept the Secretaryship of the Institution of Naval Architects. He submitted to the Admiralty proposals to reduce the dimensions, cost, and time required for building our iron-clads, and was soon after appointed Chief Constructor of the Navy. In about three years he designed iron-clad ships for the British Navy, amounting to an aggregate of 35,000 tons; a large iron-clad frigate for the Turkish government; a fleet of steam-transports for the service of our Indian government, consisting of five ships of 4,000 tons each, a paddle despatch-steamer of war, and numerous tugs, life-boats, and other smaller vessels. After four years of further service as Chief Constructor, Mr. Reed, whose objections to rigged sea-going turret ships were well known, found these vessels so much in favour, that he resigned his office in July, 1870. His resignation was made remarkable by the capsizing of the turret ship *Captain* a few weeks afterwards. Mr. Reed was afterwards engaged in private pursuits, visiting occasionally the foreign dockyards of Europe. He was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest as member for the Pembroke boroughs at the general election of Feb., 1874. He represented that constituency till April, 1880, when he was returned for Cardiff. He was re-elected for Cardiff at the general election in Nov., 1885, and again in Feb., 1886, on his appointment as Lord of the Treasury in Mr. Gladstone's administration. He received the Companionship of the Bath from the Queen of England; the Star of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislas (1st class) from the Emperor of Russia; the Star and Ribbon of the Medjidieh (2nd class) from the Sultan of Turkey, and the Knight Commandership of the Imperial Order of Joseph from the Emperor of Austria. He is the author of works on Practical Shipbuilding, Iron-cased Ships, and Coast Defence. In Oct., 1878, he started on a visit to Japan, at the invitation of the Imperial Government. He returned to this country in May, 1879, and published a work on "Japan: its Histories, Traditions, and Religions," 2 vols., 1880. In Aug., 1880, he was created a K.C.B. In 1883, Sir Edward Reed was appointed by the Government to inquire into the cause of the capsizing of the SS. Daphne during the operation of launching on the Clyde; and in 1884 was also appointed by the Government as President of the Load Line Committee, which was formed for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the question of a proper load-line for the ships of the Mercantile Marine.

REED, Robert Threshio, Q.C., M.P., the second son of the late Sir J. J. Reed, of Mouswald Place, Dumfriesshire, was educated at Cheltenham College, and Balliol College, Oxford, 1st class moderations, 1st class Literæ Humaniores; Magdalen College Demy; Scholar of Balliol; Ireland University Scholar; was called to the Bar in 1871; appointed Q.C. in 1882; M.P. for Hereford in 1880; M.P. for Dumfries since 1886. He married, Emily Douglas, daughter of Captain Fleming.

REED, Thomas Allen, born at Watchet, Somersetshire, April 6, 1826, was educated chiefly in a private school at Bristol. In early life he was associated with Mr. Isaac Pitman in the promulgation of phonography; and he has for many years been the head of a well-known firm of shorthand-writers in London. He is President of the London Phonetic Shorthand-writers' Association; Past President of the Shorthand Society; and hon. member of many foreign Shorthand Associations. Mr. Reed edited and lithographed for thirty years the *Phonographic Reporter*, a monthly magazine published in phonographic characters. He is the author of several standard works on Shorthand; among them the "Reporter's Guide," 1869; the "Phonographic Gradus," "Technical Reporting," and "Pitfalls; or, Hints to young Reporters." In "Leaves from the note-book of T. A. Reed" (2 vols.), he has given a series of sketches of the daily work of reporters and shorthand-writers, founded on his long and varied experience. He has adapted Phonography to the French language, and published a little work on that subject in 1882. He was the chief organizer and Chairman of the Committee of the first International Shorthand Congress held in London in 1887 in celebration of the Tercentenary of the art. For some years past he has been shorthand examiner of the Society of Arts, and of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

REED, The Hon. Thomas Brackett, American statesman, was born at Portland, Maine, Oct. 18, 1839. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1860, and began the study of law, but suspended it to enter the U.S. Navy, where he served as Assistant-Paymaster from April, 1864, to Nov., 1865. He was admitted to the Bar the same year he left the Navy and began practising at Portland. In 1868-9 he was a member of the lower branch of the Maine Legislature, and in 1870 of the State Senate. From 1870 to 1872 he was Attorney-General of Maine, and from 1874 to 1877 was City Solicitor of Portland. In 1876 he was elected a Member of Congress, and has been continuously re-elected since then, his present term expiring in 1891. He is a Republican, and when his party regained control of the House of Representatives in 1889, he was elected its Speaker.

REEVE, Henry, C.B., D.C.L., born in Norfolk in 1813, was educated at Geneva and Munich, and appointed to the office of Registrar of the Privy Council in 1837, which he resigned in 1887. He is a J.P. for the county of Hants. He succeeded the late Sir G. C. Lewis as editor of the *Edinburgh Review* in 1855. He published a translation of De Tocqueville's well-known work on "Democracy in America," and of "France before the Revolution of 1789," and of M.Guizot's "Washington." In 1855 he brought out a new and revised edition of "Whitelocke's Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 1653-54." In 1874 Mr. Reeve published a "Journal of the Reigns of King George IV. and King William IV., by Charles C. F. Greville, Esq.," which had been placed in his hands for that purpose by the author, and the sequel to this work was published by Mr. Reeve in 1885. He has also published a collection of Historical and Biographical Essays, under the title of "Royal and Republican France." He was elected in 1865 a corresponding member of the Institute of France by the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, and a Foreign Member of the French Institute in 1888. Mr. Reeve is a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and a Commander of the Royal Military Order of Christ in Portugal. The University of Oxford conferred on him, in 1869, the honorary degree of D.C.L.

REEVES, Mrs. Henry, *née* **Helen Buckenham Mathers**, novelist, was born in 1852, at Crewkerne, Somerset, and educated at Chantry, near Frome. Her first novel was "Comin' thro' the Rye," 1875, which immediately became immensely popular, and was soon translated into several languages. "The Token of the Silver Lily," a poem, was published in 1876; "Cherry Ripe," Miss Mathers' second novel, was published in 1877, and followed in 1878 by "The Land o' the Leal," and "As He Comes up the Stair," which are novelettes. Her third novel, "My Lady Green Sleeves," appeared in 1879, and was followed in 1881 by "The Story of a Sin." "Sam's Sweetheart," and "Eyre's Acquittal," were published in 1883 and 1884, and "Found Out," which appeared in shilling form in 1885, was rapidly followed by that series of cheap novels by many authors which has since become so popular. In 1876 Miss Mathers was married to Mr. Henry Reeves, F.R.C.S.E., a well-known surgeon to several large metropolitan hospitals, and author of "Human Morphology."

REEVES, John Sims, tenor singer, born at Shooter's Hill, Kent, Oct. 21, 1822, was first instructed by his father. At an early age he held the appointment of organist and director of the choir at the church of North Cray, and after taking lessons on the pianoforte from J. B. Cramer, he was placed under the care of T. Cooke, Hobbs, and other distinguished Professors of singing. In Dec. 1839 he made his first appearance on the stage at Newcastle, at which time he was singing baritone parts; he next visited the principal provincial towns, and went to Paris to study his profession. Not long afterwards he made his first appearance in Italian opera at La Scala, Milan, in the tenor part of Edgardo, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and came out in the same character at Drury Lane Theatre, Dec. 6, 1847, then under the management of the late M. Jullien. His first original character was in Balfe's opera of the "Maid of Honour," and he appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, as Carlo, in "Linda di Chamouni," in 1848, and was engaged at the Royal Italian Opera, at Covent Garden, in 1849. Since that time Mr. Reeves has appeared at all the great performances of oratorios, at Exeter Hall, the provincial festival and at the Crystal Palace. One of his best original parts was in Mr. Macfarren's opera of "Robin Hood," produced at the performances of English opera at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1860. Mr. Sims Reeves has made strenuous efforts to reduce the present high pitch to that of the Normal Diapason. He has just completed his Jubilee, and written a book setting forth some interesting events in his long and successful career. He will take his farewell of the public at the Albert Hall on May 11, 1891, when Madame Christine Nilsson comes over expressly to assist on this memorable occasion. Mr. Sims Reeves married Miss Emma Lucombe, a soprano singer. His son, Herbert, is a tenor who evidently has been well taught by his father.

REICHEL, The Most Rev. Charles Parsons, D.D., was born at Fulnee, near Leeds, Yorkshire, and educated at the University of Berlin, and Trinity College, Dublin, in which latter he was senior classic. He was appointed Professor of Latin, Queen's College, Belfast, in 1850; Vicar of Mullingar, by the Crown, in 1864; Rector of Trim and Archdeacon of Meath in 1875; and Dean of Clonmacnois in 1882. In 1854 he was appointed Donnelan Lecturer in the University of Dublin; and he has twice been Select Preacher in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. When the Act for the Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland was passed, he took, and has ever since maintained, a prominent position in the Councils of the Disestablished Church. His chief works are "Sermons on the Lord's Prayer," "Lectures on the Prayer Book," a "Short Treatise on the Ordinal," and a number of occasional Sermons, chiefly apologetic, preached in the cathedrals of Norwich, Chester, and St. Patrick, Dublin, of which last cathedral he was a Canon. His last published work is "Sermons on the Origin of Christianity," preached before the Universities of Oxford and Dublin in 1881 and 1882. In 1858 he was created D.D. by the University of Dublin. On Aug. 19, 1885, he was elected Bishop of Meath, which ranks first in the Irish Bishoprics, and its occupant has the title of Most Reverend.

REID, Sir John Watt, K.C.B., born May 10, 1823, in Edinburgh, is the younger son of the late Dr. John Watt Reid, R.N., and was educated at Edinburgh Academy, and Edinburgh University and Extra-Mural (Medical) School; M.D., Aberdeen, LL.D., Edinburgh. He entered the Royal Navy, Feb. 6, 1845, as Assistant-Surgeon; was promoted to Surgeon, Sept. 1854; to Staff-Surgeon, 1866; to Deputy-Inspector-General, 1874; to Inspector-General, and Medical Director-General, 1880; served in the "Inflexible" and "London" in the Black Sea until the fall of Sebastopol (Medal and Clasp); in "Belleisle," hospital ship, in China War, 1857-9 (Medal and Clasp); in "Nebraska," hospital ship, off Cape Coast Castle, at the end of the Ashanti Campaign, 1874 (mentioned in despatches, and promoted to Deputy-Inspector-General). He received approval of the Board of Admiralty for services in the R.N. Hospital, Plymouth, during the Cholera Epidemic in 1849, and for conduct at Halifax Sick Quarters, during the Epidemic of Yellow Fever in the West India Squadron in 1861, and the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief in the Black Sea for Services to the Sick of the flagship "Britannia," when stricken with cholera in 1854. He was made Honorary Physician to the Queen, 1881; and K.C.B., 1882. On leaving office, in 1888, the Board of Admiralty were pleased to record that "the able and zealous manner in which he had conducted the duties of the office had been most marked, and their Lordships and the Naval Medical Service viewed his retirement with equal regret."

REID, Thomas Wemyss, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1842, being the son of the Rev. Alexander Reid. He was educated by Dr. Collingwood Bruce at Newcastle; became a journalist in 1861; in 1864 was appointed editor of the *Preston Guardian*, and in 1870 to 1887 editor of the *Leeds Mercury*. Mr. Reid has contributed largely to the leading reviews and magazines. He is the author of "Charlotte Brontë; a Monograph;" a biographical work, intended to supplement Mrs. Gaskell's well-known "Life of the author of 'Jane Eyre.'" This work, which was published in 1877, has gone through several editions both in England and in the United States. In 1883, Mr. Reid published "Gladys Fane, a story of Two Lives." It passed through four editions within a few months of its publication. Two years later, at Christmas, 1885, appeared "Mauleverer's Millions," a sensational story, the scene of which was laid in Yorkshire; it has had a large sale. In 1888 Mr. Reid published the "Life of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster," a work tracing the personal history of the author of the Education Act, and throwing considerable light on recent political events. Six editions of the Life appeared within twelve months from its publication. The other works written by Mr. Reid are "Cabinet Portraits," sketches of leading Statesmen of both parties, 1872; "Politicians of To-Day," 1879; and "The Land of the Bey," 1882, a narrative of a visit to Tunis during the military operations of France. Mr. Reid has also contributed to the *Leeds Mercury* an extensive series of literary and social essays, under the title of "The Rambling Philosopher," as well as letters descriptive of travel in various parts of the world. In 1887 Mr. Reid resigned the editorship of the *Leeds Mercury*, and accepted the post of manager to Messrs. Cassell and Company. He is at present engaged in writing the life of the late Lord Houghton, and since the beginning of 1890 has been editor of *The Speaker*, a weekly political and literary review.

REID, The Hon. Whitelaw, was born near Yenia, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1837. He graduated from Miami Univ. (Oxford, Ohio) in 1856, and immediately took up journalism, soon becoming editor of the *Yenia News*. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was sent into the field as correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and served for a while as aide-de-camp to Gen. Rosecrans. From 1863 to 1866 he was librarian of the House of Representatives. He was then engaged for a short time in cotton planting in Louisiana, the result of his observations while there on the condition of the South "After the War" appearing in 1866. Returning to Ohio he devoted himself for two years to writing a complete history of "Ohio in the War," which was published in two volumes in 1868. In the same year he joined the staff of the *New York Tribune*, of which, on the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, he became the editor-in-chief and principal owner. He was chosen a regent (for life) of the University of the State of New York in 1878, and was for many years President of the Lotos Club (N.Y. City). The mission to Germany was tendered him by both President Hayes and President Garfield, but he declined both offers. On the accession to the Presidency of Mr. Harrison in 1889, however, he accepted an appointment as American minister to France. In addition to the works already mentioned, he is the author of "Schools of Journalism," 1871; "The Scholar in Politics," 1873; "Some Newspaper Tendencies," 1879; and "Town-Hall Suggestions," 1881.

REINKENS, Joseph Hubert, D.D., one of the leaders of the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany, was born at Burtschied, Aix-la-Chapelle, March 1, 1821, studied theology in the University of Bonn, entered the seminary at Cologne in 1847, and was ordained priest in the following year by the late Cardinal von Geissel. Afterwards he returned to Bonn to continue his studies; graduated as D.D. at Munich in 1849; settled as private tutor at Breslau in 1850; was appointed in 1852 preacher on festivals, penitentiary at the cathedral, and incumbent of the Electoral Chapel; in 1853 Extraordinary Professor of Church History; in 1857 ordinary; and was rector of Breslau University, 1865-66. He was one of the fourteen professors who, at Nuremburg, protested against the Vatican decrees in Aug. 1870. For this he was suspended from his clerical functions; and in 1872 he was excommunicated by Bishop Förster of Breslau. Dr. Reinkens became a prominent leader of the so-called "Old Catholics," and was elected Bishop of the Old Catholics (the new sect is the Vatican Church) June 4, 1873, at Cologne, in an assembly consisting of twenty-one priests and fifty-six laymen. The consecration ceremony was performed (Aug. 11) by the Dutch Old Roman Catholic Bishop Heycamp of Deventer. Dr. Reinkens has published numerous works in German on the theological controversies of the day; his advocacy being for "Unity, not Uniformity," in the Christian Churches, and for religious *life*, rather than religious *ceremonies*.

REINOLD, Arnold William, F.R.S., Professor of Physics in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, was born in Hull, June 19, 1843. His father, a native of Elberfeld, settled in England in 1836, and carried on the business of a ship-broker. Professor Reinold was educated at St. Peter's School, York; whence, having obtained an open Mathematical Scholarship at Brasenose College, he proceeded to Oxford in 1863. At Oxford he gained a first-class in Mathematical Moderations, and in the final Schools of Mathematics and Natural Science, also the Junior and Senior University Mathematical Scholarships. He took his degree of B.A. in 1866, and M.A. in 1870; and was elected to a Fellowship at Merton College in Dec. 1866, which he resigned, on marrying, in 1869. He was elected Senior Student and Lee's Reader in Physics, at Christ Church, in 1870. On the establishment of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, in 1873, he was appointed Professor of Physics; and Examiner in Physics in the University of Oxford in 1871, and in the University of London in 1875 and 1882. He is joint author (with Professor A. W. Rücker) of papers dealing with the phenomena of "Thin Films" published in the Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society, and the *Philosophical Magazine,* and was elected F.R.S. in 1883. He acted as Hon. Sec. of the Physical Society from its foundation in 1874, up to 1888, when he succeeded the late Dr. Balfour Stewart as President.

RENAN, Joseph Erneste, philologist, member of the Institute of France, was born at Tréguier, Côtes-du-Nord, Feb. 27, 1823, and was destined for the ecclesiastical profession, and went to Paris at an early age in order to study. His abilities having attracted attention, he was chosen at the termination of his classical studies to follow the course of theology at the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, when he showed a taste for the study of languages and philosophy, and studied Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac. But his independence of thought did not accord with the necessary qualifications for the priesthood, and he quitted the seminary in order to be better able to pursue his own course. In 1847 he gained the Volney prize for a mémoire upon the Semitic languages, which has been published under the title of "Histoire Générale et Systèmes Comparés des Langues Sémitiques," and in 1848 he similarly carried off the prize for his paper "Sur l'étude du grec dans l'Occident pendant le moyen age." In 1849 he was sent to Italy on a literary mission by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres; in 1851 he was attached to the department of Manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and in 1856 was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions in place of M. Augustin Thierry. At the end of 1860 he was sent on a mission to Syria. In 1862 he was appointed Professor of Hebrew, but did not permanently occupy the chair for fear of a renewal of the manifestations which occurred at his opening lecture in February. In 1863 he published his well-known "Vie de Jésus," which he wrote after his voyage to Syria, and of which numerous editions have been issued. This work was vehemently attacked by the bishops and clergy, the result being that the author was dismissed from his professorship. M. Duruy the Minister of Public Instruction, endeavoured to conceal the significance of this dismissal by giving him an office in the Bibliothèque Impériale; he, however, strongly protested against the appointment, which was revoked June 11, 1864. At the elections to the Corps Législatif in May, 1869, he was an unsuccessful candidate in the second circonscription of the department of Seine-et-Marne. M. Renan was elected a member of the French Academy June 13, 1878, in the room of M. Claude Bernard; he defeated M. Wallon by 19 votes to 15. He attended the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in Sept., 1878. M. Renan has, in addition to the works already mentioned, published numerous memoirs on comparative philology, and articles in the *Liberté de Penser,* the *Revue des Deux Mondes,* the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique,* the *Debats,* &c. Some of these were published in a collected form, under the title of "Études d'Histoire Religieuse," in 1857. He published a translation of "Le Livre de Job," 1859, and of the "Cantique des Cantiques," 1860; "Lettre à mes Collègues," 1862; "Mission de Phénicie," 1864; "Trois Inscriptions Phéniciennes," 1864; "Les Apôtres," 1866; "Nouvelles Observations d'Epigraphie Hébraïque," 1867; "Sur les Inscriptions Hébraïques des Synagogues de Kefr-Bereim, en Gaillée," 1867; "Rapport sur les Progrès de la Littérature Orientale et sur les Ouvrages relatifs à l'Orient," 1867; "La Mission en Phénicie," 1874, containing an account of the scientific researches in Syria during the sojourn of the French army in 1860-61; "Dialogues et Fragments Philosophiques," 1876; "Spinoza," a lecture, 1877; His "Histoire des Origines du Christianisme," begun in 1863, was completed in 7 vols. in 1882. This history of primitive Christianity comprises the "Vie de Jésus," "Les Apôtres;" "Saint-Saul;" "L'Antechrist;" "Les Evangiles;" "L'Eglise Chrétienne;" "Marc Aurèle." His "Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Jeunesse," 1883, discloses why he separated himself from the Catholic Church while remaining "a moral disciple of Jesus." Of his new book, "The History of Israel before the Birth of Christ," two volumes are already published; "The History of the People of Israel till the time of David" was published in 1889. In 1880 M. Renan delivered, in London, in his native language, the Hibbert Lectures on "The Influence of the Institutions, Thought, and Culture of Rome on Christianity and the Development of the Catholic Church." On the occasion of this visit to London he also delivered at the Royal Institution, a lecture on the Roman Emperor, Marcus Aurelius. In June, 1883, he was appointed rector of the Collége de France. In 1884 he published "Nouvelles Études d'Histoire Religieuse." M. Renan married a daughter of Henri Scheffer, the painter, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour in Dec. 1880.

RENDEL, Sir Alexander Meadows, K.C.I.E., civil engineer, born in 1829, is the eldest son of James Meadows Rendel, civil engineer, and was educated at King's School, Canterbury, and Trinity College, Cambridge (Scholar and Wrangler); studied as engineer under his father, on whose death in 1856 he became engineer to the then London Dock Company, the Leith Harbour and Dock Commissioners, the East Indian Railway, and other companies. He visited India in 1857-8, and at various other times; subsequently he built the Shadwell New Basin, the Royal Albert Dock, and other works on the Thames, the Albert and Edinburgh Docks at Leith, the Workington Dock and Harbour, and other kindred work; was a member of the Commission appointed in 1870 by the Secretary of State for India, to determine what should be the narrow gauge for India, and is at present engineer in England (commonly called consulting engineer) to the Secretary of State for India, the East Indian, the Bombay and Baroda, the South Mahratta, the Nizam's, and other Indian Railway Companies engaged in the construction and working of about 9000 miles of railway. He is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He married, in 1853, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Captain Hobson, R.N., late Governor of New Zealand, and was created K.C.I.E. on the formation of the order in 1887.

RENDEL, George Whitwick, second surviving son of the late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S., the eminent civil engineer, was educated at Harrow, and as a civil engineer in his father's office, where he subsequently took an important part in reference to some of the later engineering works carried out by Mr. Rendel—notably the superstructures of the great bridges on the East Indian Railway crossing the Ganges and the Jumna at Allahabad. He joined Sir William Armstrong's firm at Elswick in 1858 as managing partner of the new Elswick Ordnance Works, which he continued to direct during 24 years (in conjunction with Captain Noble from 1860). During that time he took a large part in the development of guns, ironclads, and ships of war. He devised and carried out the system of hydraulic machinery for mounting and working heavy guns, first tried in H.M.S. *Thunderer*, and subsequently adopted in the *Dreadnought*, *Inflexible*, *Colossus*, and all the later ironclads of the British Fleet, as well as in the *Duilio*, *Dandolo*, *Italia*, and *Lepanto*, of the Italian Fleet. He designed and directed the building of the *Esmeralda* for the Chilian Government, the swiftest and most powerful unarmoured cruizer of her time, which has become a type of unarmoured cruizers. Also the gunboat *Staunch* for the British Government, and the numerous gunboats, developments of the *Staunch*, known as the "alphabetical gunboats," and built on the Tyne for the Chinese Government. Mr. George Rendel was a member of the Committee on Designs of Ships of War, appointed by the English Government in 1871, to settle the types of English ironclads to be built; also of the Committee appointed by the Government in 1877 to decide upon the questions raised by Sir E. J. Reed in reference to the design of the *Inflexible*. In March 1882 he accepted the invitation previously made to him by Mr. Smith under the Conservative Administration, and repeated by Lord Northbrook, first Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's administration, and became professional Civil Lord of the Admiralty, abandoning for the purpose all connection with the Elswick firm. In June 1885 on the fall of Mr. Gladstone's Government he, for family reasons, resigned his position at the Admiralty and retired to Italy.

RENDEL, Stuart, M.P., third surviving son of James Meadows Rendel, F.R.S., the engineer of the Harbours of Refuge of Holyhead and Portland, and of many docks and railways in Great Britain and abroad, and brother of the two preceding, was born in 1834; educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated an honorary 4th in 1856. He was called to the Bar in 1861, but has never practised; was appointed (on behalf of Sir William Armstrong) member of the Armstrong and Whitworth Committee, which sat from 1861 to 1863, and carried out the most exhaustive known series of artillery experiments; became a member of Sir Wm. Armstrong's firm in Feb. 1870, and its managing partner in London; has been closely associated with the growth of the great works at Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, which now employ 14,000 men, and form a second arsenal for the empire. He is an officer of the Order of Charles Albert of Italy, and a Knight of the Order of Charles XII. of Spain. In 1880 Mr. Stuart Rendel retired from the Armstrong firm, and contested and won the representation in Parliament of the county of Montgomery as a Liberal. This seat had been held by the Wynns, of Wynnstay, ever since 1800. In recognition of this remarkable victory for the Liberal cause, Mr. Rendel was invited by Mr. Gladstone to move the Address to the Crown in the Session of 1881. The scheme for higher education in Wales having resulted in the creation of new colleges at Cardiff and Bangor, each endowed by government with £4,000 a year, Mr. Rendel in 1884 successfully moved a resolution in the House of Commons in favour of the old University College of Wales at Aberystwyth, and obtained a grant for it of £2,500 a year; and later, in 1885, procured the increase of this grant to £4,000. Mr. Rendel became more and more identified with the advocacy of Welsh National causes, as well in relation to religious freedom as to educational progress. In the General Election of July, 1885, he again defeated Mr. Charles Wynn by an increased majority, and in that of Nov. 1885, he won the county seat in a third contest. In Dec., 1886, Mr. Stuart Rendel was elected First President of the North Wales Liberal Federation. In 1887 he was elected First President in the Welsh National Council, and to these two offices he has been since annually re-elected. In 1888 he was elected by the Liberal M.P.'s of Wales and Monmouthshire as Chairman of their Party in Parliament. In 1889 he introduced and carried the Intermediate Education Act for Wales, and in 1890 he recovered £20,000, part of the Meyricke Endowment (which had lapsed to Jesus College) for the support of such education in Wales. He married in 1857, Ellen, second daughter of William Egerton Hubbard, of Leonardslee, Horsham, brother of the 1st Lord Addington. Mr. Rendel's 2nd daughter is the wife of Mr. Gladstone's 3rd son.

RENOUF, Peter Le Page, oriental scholar, was born in the Isle of Guernsey in 1824, received his early education in Elizabeth College there, and afterwards became a Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford. At Easter, 1842, he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. On the opening of the Catholic University of Ireland, in 1855, he was appointed by Dr. Newman, Professor in that institution, where he filled the chairs of Ancient History and Eastern Languages. In 1864 he became one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and continued to hold that appointment till 1886. Whilst at the Catholic University he was one of the editors of the *Atlantis* and of the *Home and Foreign Review*; and he has since contributed to various other periodicals, particularly to the *Chronicle*, the *North British Review*, and the *Academy* in this country; and to the *Zeitschrift für Ægyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*, conducted by Dr. Lepsius at Berlin. Some papers by Mr. Renouf are published in the "Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology." A list of his writings, as far as they are separately published, is subjoined:—"The Doctrine of the Catholic Church in England on the Holy Eucharist," 1841; "The Greek and Anglican Communions," 1847; "Traduction d'un Chapitre du Rituel funéraire des Anciens Egyptiens. Lettre adressée à M. le Professeur Merkel, Bibliothécaire Royal à Aschaffenbourg," 1860; "Note on some Negative Particles of the Egyptian Language," 1862; "A Prayer from the Egyptian Ritual, translated from the Hieroglyphic Text," 1862; "Sir G. C. Lewis on the Decipherment and Interpretation of Dead Languages," 1863, being a reply to the late Sir G. C. Lewis's attacks on Champollion and other decipherers of ancient inscriptions; "A few words on the supposed Latin Origin of the Arabic Version of the Gospels," 1863; "University Education for English Catholics. A Letter to the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, by a Catholic Layman," 1864; "Miscellaneous Notes on Egyptian Philology," 1866; "The Condemnation of Pope Honorius," 1868, a work furiously attacked by the ultramontane press and placed on the Index: "The Case of Pope Honorius reconsidered, with reference to recent Apologies," 1869; "Note on Egyptian Prepositions," 1874; "An Elementary Manual of the Egyptian Language," 1875; and "Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religion of Ancient Egypt," 1880, being the Hibbert Lectures delivered in the previous year. After the death of Dr. Samuel Birch, in 1885, Mr. Renouf was appointed to succeed him as Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British

Museum. In Jan. 1887 Mr. Renouf was elected President of the Society of Biblical Archæology. In 1886 he edited for the Trustees of the British Museum the "Ancient Egyptian Texts from the Coffin of Amamu," a posthumous work of the late Dr. Birch, and in 1890 the "Facsimile of the Papyrus of Ani," with an introduction to the contents of the Egyptian "Book of the Dead." He is Corresponding Member of the Imperial German Archæological Institute at Rome. Through his marriage in 1857 with Ludowika, the eldest daughter of Christian Brentano, Mr. Renouf became closely allied to many persons whose names are illustrious in the literature of Germany.

REUTER, Baron Paul Julius, was born at Cassel, in 1818. He was connected with the Electric Telegraph system from its earliest establishment. The practical working of the telegraph, in 1849, between Aix - la - Chapelle and Berlin—the first section open to the public—convinced him that a new era in correspondence had arisen, and in the former town he established the first centre of an organisation for collecting and transmitting telegraphic news. As the various telegraph lines were opened in succession, they were made subservient to his system; and when the cable between Calais and Dover was laid in 1851, Mr. Reuter, who had become a naturalised British subject, transferred his chief office to London. Previous to the opening of his office, the leading London papers had furnished the public with scanty and incomplete intelligence, which was reproduced by the rest of the Press, and Mr. Reuter, to remedy this defect, established agencies in all parts of the world, to supply him with news, since which time the British Press has contained a daily record of the latest important events connected with politics, commerce, and science. The system which he adopted of supplying all the papers indiscriminately with the same intelligence has greatly contributed to the important development of the penny Press. A similar organisation has been inaugurated by Mr. Reuter in America, India, China, Australia, and all the Continental States. It was only by the united contributions of the several branches that the extensive staff of correspondents and the great expenses necessarily incidental to the work could be supported, the richest Press of any single country being insufficient to render such an undertaking possible. During the Franco-Austrian war, and during the Civil War in America, Mr. Reuter was fortunate in being the first to publish the most important news, thereby gaining the confidence of the nation and the press—a confidence which he has maintained by his constant activity. In 1865, Mr. Reuter transferred his business to a Limited Liability Company, of which he is the manager, and in the same year he obtained from the Hanoverian Government a concession for the construction of a submarine telegraph line between England and Germany, which enabled a through telegraphic communication to be made direct between London and the principal towns of Germany. Mr. Reuter also obtained a concession from the French Government for the construction and laying of a cable between France and the United States, which was laid in 1869, and which is worked in conjunction with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. In 1871, the Duke of Coburg Gotha, in recognition of his public services, conferred on him the title of Baron. Since 1878, the Baron has relinquished his office of Managing Director of Reuter's Telegram Company, but still retains a seat on the Board of its Directors. Baron Reuter has greatly attracted the attention of the political world, through a concession granted to him, in 1872, by the Shah of Persia. In virtue of this concession, Baron Reuter has the exclusive privilege of constructing railways, working mines and forests, and making use of all the other natural resources of that country, besides farming the customs. This immense monopoly, which Baron Reuter endeavoured to render subservient to British interests —without, however, excluding other nations—met with difficulties through certain intrigues; these difficulties he expected to remove, as Her Majesty's Government had interposed in his favour. But the concession was annulled in Jan., 1889; and he received instead the concession of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

RÉVILLE, Albert, pastor and French Protestant writer, was born at Dieppe, Nov. 4, 1826. He contributed to the most important French Protestant organs, and by his writings took a prominent position among his co-religionists. For some months he was suffragan at Nîmes, then pastor at Luneray, near Dieppe, and in 1851 he was called to Rotterdam as pastor of the Walloon Church. In 1862 the University of Leyden conferred upon him the degree of Doctor; in 1880 he was appointed Titular Professor of Religious History in the College of France, and in 1886 he accepted the Presidency of the Section des Sciences réligieuses at the Sorbonne. Among his works are: "Authenticité du Nouveau Testament," 1851; "De la Rédemption," 1859; "Essais de Critique Religieuse," 1860; "Manuel d'Histoire Comparée de la Philosophie et de la Religion," 1861; "Études critiques sur l'Evangile selon St. Matthieu," 1862; "Théodore Parker, sa vie et ses œuvres," 1865; "L'Enseignement de Jésus Christ," 1870; "Histoire du dogme de la Divinité d'Jésus Christ," 1876; "Prolégomènes de l'Histoire des Religions," 1881; "Les Religions des peuples non-civilisés," 1883; "Les Réligions du Mexique, de l'Amérique centrale et du Pérou," 1886; "La Religion Chinois," 1889. M. Réville is one of the chief leaders of the Liberal movement among the French Protestants.

REYER, Ernest, whose real name is Rey, was born at Marseilles, Dec. 1, 1823. He studied solfeggio at the Free School of Music in his native city, and became a good reader. At the age of sixteen he went to Algiers as a Government official, continued his pianoforte practice, and began to compose without having properly learned harmony and counterpoint. His compositions became popular, and in 1848, when the Revolution deprived him of his situation, he returned to Paris and completed his musical education under his aunt, Madame Louise Farrene. He composed the music of "Le Selam," an Oriental symphony, which was produced with success April 5, 1850; and "Maître Wolfram," a one-act opera, which also was successful at the Théâtre Lyrique, May 20, 1854; "La Statute," produced at the same theatre, April 11, 1861, showed much facility and power. His other works include "Erostate," performed at Baden in 1862; and "Victoire," a cantata. M. Reyer has written for the *Presse*, the *Revue de Paris* and *Courrier de Paris*, and, after the death of Berlioz, he became musical critic to the *Journal des Débats*. He is librarian to the Opéra, and succeeded David at the Institute of France in 1876.

REYNOLDS, The Rev. Henry Robert, D.D., son of the Rev. John Reynolds, of Romsey, and grandson of Dr. Henry Revell Reynolds, physician in ordinary to George III., was born at Romsey, Hampshire, Feb. 26, 1825, and educated at Coward College and at University College, London. He graduated B.A. in 1844, obtained the University Scholarship in Mathematics; was elected a Fellow of University College in 1848, and received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1869. He was appointed Minister of the Congregational Church at Halstead, in Essex, in 1846; removed to Leeds and became Minister of the East Parade Congregational Church in that town in 1849; was appointed President of the Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt in 1860, and also Professor of Theology and Exegesis. Dr. Reynolds was one of the editors of the *British Quarterly Review* from 1866 to 1874. He was the editor of and contributor to two series of essays on Church problems, entitled "Ecclesia," in 1869 and 1870; is author of "Beginnings of the Divine Life," and "Notes of the Christian Life;" joint author of "Yes and No; or, Glimpses of the Great Conflict;" and joint editor of "Psalms and Hymns for Christian Worship." In 1874 he published, as the second of the new series of "Congregational Union Lectures," a work entitled "John the Baptist: a contribution to Christian Evidences," 3rd edit., 1888. He is the author of numerous articles in the "Dictionary of Christian Biography," vol. II. and vol. IV., in the first series of the "Expositor;" "A Commentary with Introduction upon the Pastoral Epistles," published in 1881—a work entitled "The Philosophy of Prayer and other Essays." He is joint author of a Commentary on the Prophecies of Hosea and Amos, in Bishop Ellicott's Popular Commentary on the Old Testament; author of the Introduction to and Exegetical Commentary upon "The Fourth Gospel," in the "Pulpit Commentary" (2nd edit., 1888). He published in 1888, Present Day Tract, No. 46,—"Comparison and Contrast of Buddhism and Christianity;" and in 1889 "Athanasius, his Life and Life-work."

REYNOLDS, Professor James Emerson, M.D., F.R.S., was born Jan. 8, 1844, at Bootentown, co. Dublin, where his father, Dr. James Reynolds, was for many years a medical practitioner. He is M.D. of the University of Dublin; Member of the College of Physicians, Dublin and Edinburgh. In 1880 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, London; is a Vice-President of the Chemical Society of London; and has been Examiner in Chemistry at the University of London from 1883; and is Commissioner of Irish Lighthouses. He was appointed, in 1867, Keeper of the Mineral Department in the National Museum, Dublin; in 1870, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the Royal Dublin Society; in 1873 Professor of Chemistry in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; and in 1875 to the Professorship of Chemistry and Chemical Philosophy in the University of Dublin. He has published "Six Lectures on Experimental Chemistry," 1874; "General Experimental Chemistry," 4 vols., 1880; which has gone through many editions and been translated into German; and, with others, "The Manual of Public Health for Ireland," 1876. He is the discoverer of a large number of compounds of theoretical importance, including Thiocarbamide and numerous derivatives, a new class of colloid bodies, and several groups of silicon compounds of new types; these and others are described in the course of about seventy papers published by various learned societies. He married, in 1875, Janet Elizabeth, the only child of Canon Finlayson of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. Issue, a son and a daughter.

REYNOLDS, Professor J. Russell, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., F.Z.S., born at Romsey, Hampshire, in 1828, is the son of the Rev. John Reynolds, of Westminster School (King's Scholar), and of Oriel College, Oxford; and the grandson of Henry Revell Reynolds, M.D., Cantab., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., who was Physician to Middlesex Hospital, and to St. Thomas's Hospital, Gulstonian Lecturer, Censor, Registrar, Harveian Orator, and Elect of the Royal College of Physicians; and Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty George III. Dr. Reynolds was educated at University College, London, where he obtained three Gold Medals in Medicine, in Clinical Medicine ("Fellowes"), and in Obstetric Medicine; Silver Medal in Chemistry (prize essay). He graduated in the University of London, M.B., 1851, with Honours in two branches, namely, "University Medical Scholar," and Gold Medallist in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy; and Medical Scholar and Gold Medallist in Medicine. He proceeded M.D. in 1852, and commenced practice in Grosvenor Street in that year. He was elected Fellow of University College in 1856; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1859; Fellow of the Imperial Leopold Carolina Academy of Germany in 1864; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1869; Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 1855; and Vice-President, 1883-4. He was Examiner in Medicine in the University of London, 1868 to 1873; Member of the New York Society of Neurology; and a Member of the American Neurological Association; Corresponding Member of the "Société de Psychologie Physiologique" of Paris. Dr. Reynolds was Lumleian Lecturer, Censor, and Harveian Orator at the Royal College of Physicians. He was appointed Assistant Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children in 1855; and to the Westminster Hospital in 1857; and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine in 1858; Assistant Physician to University College Hospital in 1859; and Holme Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Physician, in 1862; Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in University College in 1865; Member of the Council, 1888; and Physician to the Guardian Assurance Office in 1862. He is now Emeritus Professor of Medicine in University College, and Consulting Physician to University College Hospital, and has been Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Household since 1878. Professor Reynolds is the author of "Essay on Vertigo," 1854 (Physiological); "Diagnosis of Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Cord, and Nerves;" "Tables for Diagnosis of Diseases of the Brain," translated into Dutch and French, 1855; "Facts and Laws of Life," introductory lecture at the Westminster Hospital School, 1859; "Epilepsy, its Symptoms and Relations to other Convulsive Diseases," 1861; translated into German; "Lectures on the Clinical Uses of Electricity," 1871; translated into French, Italian, and German; "Address in Medicine," at the British Medical Association in 1874; "Harveian Oration," Royal College of Physicians in 1884; "The Scientific Value of the Legal Tests of Insanity," 1872. He is also the editor of, and contributor to, a "System of Medicine," by various authors, 5 vols. 8vo. 1866 to 1879; Address on "Preventive Medicine" at the Sanitary Congress at Bolton, 1887; and contributor of numerous Reviews and Articles in Scientific and Medical Journals.

RHODES, Cecil, the Premier of the Cape, was born in England; and, after his education at College, went out to Africa and became director of various diamond mines at Kimberley, and amassed so large a fortune that he obtained the designation of "The Diamond King." He gave £10,000 to the cause of Home Rule. He entered the Cape Parliament as member for West Barkley, took office under the ministry of Sir T. Scanlon, and on July 17, 1890, became Prime Minister. He has been the chief mover in obtaining mining rights over Matabeleland.

RHYS, John, M.A., born June 21, 1840, at Abercaero, near Ponterwyd, Cardiganshire, served a pupil teacher's apprenticeship at Penllwyn British School, near Aberystwyth from August, 1855, to the end of 1859; was trained at Bangor Normal College to be a public elementary schoolmaster in 1860; and had charge of a school in Anglesey till the end of 1865. He matriculated as a commoner of Jesus College, Oxford, at Michaelmas, 1865; and at the end of 1869, was elected a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. He also attended lectures at intervals from 1868 to 1870 at the Sorbonne, the Collège de France, and the University of Heidelberg. In 1870 he matriculated at Leipzig, and in 1871 at Göttingen, but soon afterwards returned, having been appointed Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the counties of Flint and Denbigh in May, 1871. He was appointed Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford in Feb., 1877. In that year he published his "Lectures on Welsh Philology." He had previously been known as a Celtic Scholar by his articles in Kuhn's *Beiträge zur vergleichenden Sprachforschung*, the *Revue Celtique* and the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Mr. Rhys was elected a perpetual member of the Société Linguistique de Paris in 1873; made a corresponding member of the Dorpat Gelehrte Ethnische Gesellschaft in 1877; and elected an Honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, Oct. 30, 1877. He served on Lord Aberdare's Commission appointed in August, 1880, to inquire into the condition of Intermediate and Higher education in Wales. In Oct., 1881, he was elected to a Fellowship at Jesus College, and in 1882 a work of his on Celtic Britain was published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He was the Hibbert Lecturer for the year 1886, and chose for his subject "Celtic Heathendom." In December, 1889, he delivered, in Edinburgh, Rhind Lectures on Archæology in connection with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. They were subsequently published in the *Scottish Review*.

RHYS, Miss Myvanwy, was born at Rhyl, in North Wales, her father, now Professor of Celtic at Oxford, being at that time H.M. Inspector of Schools in the counties of Flint and Denbigh. Welsh naturally was her mother-tongue, and it was not indeed until some time after the family migrated to Oxford that she began to speak English. For some years she studied French under the careful tuition of her mother, Mrs. Rhys, a remarkably accomplished linguist, and when the time came for her and her sister to attend the Oxford High School she had already obtained a considerable mastery of the language. At school Miss Rhys had the advantage of M. Bué's admirable teaching, from which she derived great profit. Amongst their school-fellows the two girls soon acquired a reputation for more than ordinary intelligence, and a possession of that general information which is only obtained in a cultivated home circle, and which no institution whatever can impart. Miss Rhys has lately risen to the head of the school, and has been first in German besides. Last year she gained the Ada Max Müller scholarship for German. She is a young lady of whom the world will certainly hear more anon. She is only sixteen, but already she has carried everything before her. Her crowning triumph was celebrated at the Mansion House, when she received at the hands of the Lord Mayor the Gold Medal given by the French Minister of Public Instruction. This honour was awarded upon the result of a competition among English schools conducted by the National Society of French Professors in England, and the only other candidate similarly distinguished was a gentleman, Mr. F. A. P. Wilkins. Considering then the numerical strength of the candidates of both sexes with whom she had to compete, and her own youth, the achievement of Miss Rhys is most noteworthy. The gift of languages and the love of study are with Miss Rhys an inheritance from both parents.

RICHARDS, Admiral Sir George Henry, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., son of the late Capt. George Spencer Richards, R.N., was born Jan. 13, 1820, at Anthony, Cornwall. After receiving a suitable education at a private school, he was appointed to the naval service in 1833, made a Lieutenant in 1842, a Commander in 1845, a Captain in 1854, Rear-Admiral in 1870, Vice-Admiral in 1877, and Admiral in 1884. While a Captain he served as naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, was present during the Chinese war of 1841-2, at the action and storming of the forts at Obligado in the Parana River, 1845, was Commander of H.M.S. *Acheron* in New Zealand 1847-51, and of H.M.S. *Assistance*, in search of Franklin in the Arctic Regions during 1852-3-4. He received the Companionship of the Bath in 1871; is a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Berlin, and Turin, and a Member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. Admiral Richards has been engaged in, and has conducted many nautical surveys of, foreign countries—China, the Falkland Isles, Rio de la Plata, New Zealand, Australia, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, &c.; was a Queen's Commissioner for settling the Oregon boundary from 1856 to 1862; and Hydrographer of the Admiralty from 1863 to 1874. He was knighted in

1877, created K.C.B. in 1886, and is at present the acting Conservator of the Mersey.

RICHARDSON, Benjamin Ward, M.D., F.R.S., LL.D., F.S.A., born Oct. 31, 1828, at Somerby, in the county of Leicester, was educated at the school of the Rev. W. Y. Nutt, at Burrow-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, and at Anderson's University, Glasgow. He graduated in Medicine at the University of St. Andrews in 1854, and received the honorary degree of M.A. from the same University in 1859. He gained the Fothergilian Gold Medal in 1854, for an essay on the diseases of the child before birth; and the Astley Cooper prize of £300 in 1856, for an essay on the coagulation of the blood. Dr. Richardson became a member of the Royal College of Physicians by examination in 1856, and was elected a Fellow of the College in 1861; he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1867, and Croonian Lecturer in 1873; F.S.A., 1877; honorary member of the Philosophical Society of America in 1863; of the Imperial Leopold Carolina Academy of Sciences in 1867; and of the Physiological and Statistical Academy of Milan in 1870. He is also an honorary member of the Royal Society of Hygiene of Italy and of the Society of Hygiene of France. In 1865 he conducted an experimental research on the nature of the poisons of the spreading contagious diseases, which ended in the detection of a special poisonous product, common in these poisons, to which he gave the name of *septine*. In 1866 he discovered the application of ether spray for the local abolition of pain in surgical operations. He introduced methylene bichloride as a general anæsthetic, and discovered the controlling influence of nitrite of amyl over tetanus and other spasmodic affections. He originated, and for some years edited, the *Journal of Public Health*, and afterwards the *Social Science Review*. Dr. Richardson's principal contributions to medical and scientific literature have been directed to the advancement of medical practice by the experimental method. The study of disease by synthesis; the restoration of life after various forms of apparent death; the maintenance of life in factitious atmospheres; the investigation of the theory of a nervous atmosphere or ether; the effects of electricity on animal life; methods of killing animals without the infliction of pain, which led to his invention of the "*lethal chamber*," now so largely used for subjecting domestic animals to painless death; numerous original papers on new medicines and new modes of treatment of diseases; and a series of researches on alcohol in relation to its action on man, the results of which were delivered before the Society of Arts in the Cantor Course of Lectures for 1874-5. Dr. Richardson has been President of the Medical Society of London and thirty-two times President of the St. Andrew's Medical Graduates' Association. In 1869 he succeeded Lord Jerviswoode as assessor for the General Council in the University Court of St. Andrews, an office which he held for nearly sixteen years. He is Honorary Physician to the Royal Literary Fund, the Newspaper Press Fund, and the National Society of Schoolmasters. In 1868, "in recognition of his various contributions to science and medicine," he was presented by six hundred of his medical brethren and fellows in science with a testimonial consisting of a microscope by Ross, and one thousand guineas. At the Social Science Congress held at Brighton in Oct., 1875, he read a paper which gave rise to much subsequent discussion. In it he gave a sketch of an imaginary "model City of Health" to be called Hygeia. The University of St. Andrews conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., Feb. 15, 1877. Dr. Richardson's most recent researches have been directed to the study of the diseases incident to modern civilisation, and for seven years past he has published quarterly the *Asclepiad*, a book of original research and observation on the science, art, and literature of medicine, preventive and curative, all the work being from his own pen. He has likewise contributed to general literature a work entitled "The Son of a Star: a romance of the Second Century." In addition to his professional and literary labours he has taken an active share in the development of cycling, as President of the Society of Cyclists.

RICHMOND, Bishop of. *See* PULLEINE, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN JAMES.

RICHMOND AND GORDON (Duke of), His Grace Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., P.C., eldest son of the fifth Duke of Richmond, was born at Richmond House, Whitehall, Feb. 27, 1818, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; became a captain in the army in 1844; was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington from 1842 till 1852, and to Viscount Hardinge from 1852 till 1854. In 1860 he succeeded his father as Duke of Richmond, to which dukedom was added, in 1876, that of Gordon. His Grace was appointed President of the

Poor Law Board, and sworn a Privy Councillor, in March, 1859, and resigned in June, on the retirement of Lord Derby and his party; was made a Knight of the Garter, Feb. 6, and was President of the Board of Trade from March 8, 1867, till Dec., 1868. He represented West Sussex in the Conservative interest from July, 1841, till he succeeded his father as sixth Duke of Richmond, Oct. 21, 1860. His Grace was the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party in the House of Peers from Feb. 26, 1870, till Mr. Disraeli's elevation to the peerage as Viscount Beaconsfield. When that party returned to office in Feb., 1874, he was made Lord President of the Council, and he retained that office until the defeat of the Conservatives in April, 1880. He introduced the Bill by which Church Patronage was abolished in Scotland (1874), and also the Agricultural Holdings Bill of 1875. In Lord Salisbury's first ministry the Duke of Richmond held the post of President of the Board of Trade from Jan. to Aug. 1885, and was then appointed to fill the new post of Secretary for Scotland; but he holds no office in Lord Salisbury's second Ministry.

RICHMOND, George, Hon. R.A., D.C.L., LL.D., son of an artist, born in 1809, early began to study art, and in 1824 became a student at the Royal Academy, about which time he was introduced to William Blake, "sweet visionary Blake," as Hayley calls him, to whom he looked for direction and guidance in art till, in 1827, he followed him to the grave. In 1837 he left England for Italy, and spent two years in the study of the great works in Venice, Florence, and Rome. In 1840, he returned to the practice of water-colour portraits, which he had suspended for two years, adding largely to it life-size studies in chalk, as a preparation for future practice in oil. In 1854 he exhibited a whole-length portrait of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, painted for the Bodleian Gallery, at Oxford; and a half-length of the Bishop of New Zealand (Dr. Selwyn), for St. John's College, Cambridge; and from that time he has been almost exclusively employed in oil painting. In 1860, he was employed to execute, for St. Paul's Cathedral, a monument of the late Bishop Blomfield, which he finished and erected in 1865. In 1847, he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone a member of the council of the Government Schools of Design; and in 1856, by Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, one of the Royal Commissioners for determining the National Gallery site, &c. In 1867, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L., and in 1890, the University of Cambridge gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. The portraits executed by him number between 2,000 and 3,000, hundreds of which have been engraved.

RICHMOND, William Blake, son of George Richmond, A.R.A., D.C.L., was born in London, Nov. 29, 1843. As a student at the Royal Academy he obtained two Silver Medals in 1857; in 1860 he exhibited a portrait of his two brothers. In 1859 and 1860 he travelled in Italy, working at several pictures, which were not exhibited. In 1865 he again went to Italy, and studied in Rome, working at sculpture, architecture, fresco, and tempera painting. Between 1865 and 1868 he painted "The Procession of Bacchus." In 1870 he settled in England, and painted numerous portraits and other pictures. In 1873 he executed for J. S. Hodgson, Esq., of Lythe Hill, Haslemere, a series of frescoes, illustrating "The Life of Woman." In the same year he painted a colossal "Prometheus Bound," exhibited at the Academy the following spring, with several portraits. Since that time Mr. Richmond has exhibited at the Grosvenor and the Academy "Ariadne abandoned by Theseus," "Sarpedon Carried by Night and Death," "Electra at the Tomb of Agamemnon," "Hercules Releasing Prometheus," "The Ten Virgins," "An Audience at Athens," and "Hermes," besides portraits of Holman Hunt, Darwin, the Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Cranborne, Princess Louise, and many others. Mr. Richmond was elected Slade Professor at Oxford in the place of Mr. Ruskin in 1878, but resigned the post in 1883, when Mr. Ruskin again filled it. He received an honorary M.A. degree, and was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He has made many studies all over Italy, Greece, and Egypt during several successive autumn journeys.

RICHTER, Gustav Karl Ludwig, a celebrated German artist, born in Berlin in 1823. He studied at the Berlin Academy, and in Paris under Cogniet in 1844, and subsequently (1847-49) in Rome. Among his most famous works are "The Raising of Jairus's Daughter," 1856, now in the Berlin National Gallery, and "The Building of the Pyramids," in the Maximilian Museum at Munich. His most renowned portraits are those of "The Emperor William," "The Empress Augusta," and "The Queen Louise of Prussia," now in the Cologne Museum. The Queen is represented as descending the palace steps, having behind her a dark thunder-cloud, but through which a brilliant star is shining immediately over her head.

RICHTER, Hans, a celebrated conductor of orchestral concerts, was born April 4, 1843, at Raab in Hungary, where his father was Capell-Meister of the cathedral. In 1853 he entered the Löwenburg School in Vienna. For three or four years he was a member of the Court Chapel Choir, and in 1859 entered the Conservatorium, studied the horn under Kleinecke, and theory under Sechter. For some time he was horn-player in the orchestra of the Kärnthnerthor opera. Esser brought him under the notice of Wagner, who took him to Lucerne, and there he made the first fair copy of the score of the "Meistersinger." In 1868 he became conductor at the Hof und National Theatre, Munich. Early in 1871 he went to Pesth as chief conductor of the National Theatre. He first attracted general attention in Jan., 1875, when he conducted a grand orchestral concert in Vienna, and was invited to assume direction of the Court Opera Theatre on the retirement of Herbeck in April of the same year. Previous to this he had been conducting the rehearsals of the "Niebelungen Ring" at Bayreuth, and in 1876 he directed the whole of the rehearsals and performances of the Festival there, and received, at the close of the third set of performances, the order of Maximilian from the King of Bavaria, and that of the Falcon from the Grand Duke of Weimar. In 1877 he produced the Walkyrie in Vienna, and followed it in 1878 by other portions of the tetralogie. The same year he was made Capell-Meister, and received the order of Franz Joseph. In 1879 he began the series of Orchestral Concerts in London, which, under his direction have excited much attention. Dr. Richter has a perfect knowledge of the scores of Beethoven's symphonies and other large works, and conducts them from memory. In 1885 he was chosen Director of the Birmingham Festival.

RIDDELL, Mrs. Charlotte Eliza Lawson, is the youngest child of James Cowan, of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim. She is married to J. H. Riddell, Esq., a civil engineer, by whose initials she is generally known. Mrs. Riddell is the author of many popular novels, including "Too Much Alone," "City and Suburb," "George Geith," "A Life's Assize," "Mortomley's Estate," 1874; "Above Suspicion," 1875; "Her Mother's Darling," 1877; "The Mystery in Palace Gardens," 1880; "The Senior Partner," and "Daisies and Buttercups," 1882; "A Struggle for Fame," 1883; "Susan Drummond," and "Berna Boyle," 1884; "Mitre Court," 1885; "Miss Gascoigne," and "The Nun's Curse," 1887; and "Princess Sunshine," 1889.

RIDDING, The Right Rev. George, D.D., Lord Bishop of Southwell, son of the late Rev. Charles Ridding, Vicar of Andover, by Charlotte, daughter of the late Ven. Timothy Stonhouse-Vigor, 3rd son of Sir James Stonhouse, 7th Bart., was born March 16, 1828; educated at St. Mary's College, Winchester, and at Balliol College, Oxford (Craven Scholar, B.A. 1st class in *Literis Humanioribus*, 2nd class in Mathematics and Fellow of Exeter College, 1851, Latin Essay and M.A. 1853, D.D. 1869); ordained Deacon 1854, and Priest 1856; was a Tutor of Exeter College 1852-63, Junior Proctor of Oxford University 1861-62, Select Preacher 1862-64, Second Master of Winchester College 1863-66, and Head Master of Winchester College 1867-84; consecrated 1st Bishop of Southwell, May 1, 1884; married first, 1858, Mary Louisa, who died 1859, daughter of the Right Rev. George Moberly, D.C.L., 92nd Bishop of Salisbury; secondly, 1876, Lady Laura Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of the 1st Earl of Selborne.

RIGG, The Rev. James Harrison, D.D., was born in 1821, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, being the son of the Rev. John Rigg, a Wesleyan minister, who was famous in his day. He received his education at Old Kingswood school, where he was afterwards a teacher, and in 1845 he entered the Wesleyan ministry. He was one of the leading writers for the *Biblical Review* (1846-49), and for many years, indeed, the Wesleyan Conference was more indebted for the defence and exposition of its proceedings and principles to this young minister than to any other person. In 1865 he was elected by the Conference to be Chairman of the Kent District, and in 1866 a member of the "Hundred," or the "Legal Conference." In 1868 he was elected Principal of the Wesleyan Training College—a position which he still holds. In 1878 Dr. Rigg was chosen President of the Wesleyan Conference. His name is associated with the admission of laymen into the Conference that year, and with the Thanksgiving Fund, which has realized over £300,000 for Methodist work. For many years Dr. Rigg has been Chairman of the "Second London District" of the Wesleyan community. He was one of the original members of the London School Board, on which he represented Westminster for six years. In 1886, 1887, and 1888, he was a Member of the Royal Commission on Elementary Education. He has written "The Principles of Wesleyan Methodism," 1850; "Connexionalism and Congregational Independency," 1851; "Modern Anglican Theology," 1857, 3rd edit., 1879; "Essays for the Times on Ecclesiastical and Social Subjects," 1866; "The Churchmanship of John Wesley," now in its 3rd edit.; "The Living Wesley as he was in his Youth and in his Prime;" "National Education in its social conditions and aspects, and Public Elementary Schools, British and Foreign," 1873; "Connexional Economy of Wesleyan Methodism," 1879; "Discourses and Addresses on Leading Truths of Religion and Philosophy," 1880; "The Sabbath and the Sabbath Law before and after Christ," 1881; "Was Wesley a High Churchman?" and "Is Modern Methodism Wesleyan Methodism? or Wesleyan Methodism and the Church of England," and "Church Organization: Primitive and Protestant," 1887. Dr. Rigg was formerly English correspondent of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* (1851) and of the *New York Christian Advocate* (1858-76). He has written for the *Wesleyan Magazine*, the *Quarterly*, *Contemporary*, and *International Reviews*, and has contributed articles on Methodism to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He has for many years been the editor of the *London Quarterly Review*, which is the quarterly literary organ of the Wesleyan Methodists.

RIPON, Bishop of. *See* CARPENTER, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM BOYD.

RIPON (Marquis of), The Right Hon. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., long known as Earl de Grey and Ripon, is the only son of Frederick John, first Earl of Ripon (better known by his original title of Viscount Goderich, which he bore when he held the post of Premier for a few months in 1827), by Lady Sarah Albina Louisa Hobart, only child of Robert, fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was born in London, Oct. 24, 1827, and succeeded to his father's titles, Jan. 28, 1859, and to those of his uncle, as third Earl de Grey, Nov. 14, in the same year. He began his political life as *attaché* to a special mission to Brussels in 1849. At the general election in 1852 he was returned to the House of Commons by his courtesy title of Viscount Goderich as member for Hull, and continued to sit for that borough until 1853, when he vacated his seat to oppose Mr. Starkey, at Huddersfield, where he succeeded in winning the seat for the Liberals by a majority of eighty. At the general election in 1857 he was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire without opposition. In June, 1859, the year in which he succeeded to the Upper House, Lord Herbert selected him for the post of Under-Secretary for War, and in Feb., 1861, upon the accession of Sir George C. Lewis, he was made Under-Secretary for India. Upon the death of Sir G. C. Lewis, in April, 1863, his lordship, who had shown great efficiency in his subordinate office, took the place of his chief as Secretary for War, together with a seat in the Cabinet. He remained at the War Office nearly three years, and in Feb., 1866, when Sir Charles Wood, afterwards Viscount Halifax, withdrew from the Ministry, was appointed Secretary of State for India. On Mr. Gladstone's accession to office in Dec., 1868, he was appointed Lord President of the Council, but he resigned that office in Aug., 1873. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1869. In 1871 he acted as Chairman of the High Joint Commission which arranged the Treaty of Washington; and in recognition of the services he rendered in that capacity he was, soon after his return from the United States, created Marquis of Ripon. His lordship, who is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and for the county of Lincoln, was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870, and on April 23 in that year was installed as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, in succession to Lord Zetland. In the autumn of 1874 the Grand Lodge received a communication to the effect that the Marquis of Ripon had resigned the post of Grand Master, and their surprise was heightened to dismay by the circumstance that he did so without assigning any reason for the step. A few days afterwards, however, it transpired that his lordship had joined the Roman Catholic Church, which, as is well known, has condemned Freemasonry and all other oath-bound societies. The reception of the Marquis into the Roman Catholic Church took place at the Oratory, Brompton, Sept. 4, 1874, and his conversion gave rise to much comment in the public journals, both here and on the continent. On the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, the Marquis of Ripon was appointed Viceroy of India. He arrived at Bombay, May 30, 1880, and was installed at Simla, June 8. On June 18 a large meeting was held in Exeter Hall to protest against the appointment of a Roman Catholic to the Viceroyalty of India. As Viceroy Lord Ripon excited much diversity of opinion by his policy, which was directed towards extending the rights of natives of India, and, in certain directions, towards limiting the privileges of Europeans. The excitement caused by the famous "Ilbert Bill" was the chief instance of this; and in a word it may be said that there never was a Viceroy so unpopular among Anglo-Indians or so popular among natives. Lord Ripon's departure was the occasion of the most extraordinary manifestations in his favour on the part of the Hindoo population of Bengal and Bombay. In Mr. Gladstone's short "Home Rule" administration Lord Ripon was First Lord of the Admiralty. The Marquis was elected in 1882 President of the Yorkshire College, Leeds. He married, in April, 1851, Henrietta Anne Theodosia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Vyner; she has been a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, and by whom he has surviving issue, Frederick Oliver, born Jan. 29, 1852, now Earl de Grey, heir to the marquisate.

RISTICH, John, a Servian statesman, born at Kragujevatz in 1831, began his studies in Germany and continued them in Paris. Under the government of Prince Karageorgevitch he was appointed Secretary and afterwards head of a department in the office of the Minister of the Interior. Milosch Obrenovitch III. on his return in 1858, appointed M. Ristich secretary to a deputation which he sent to Constantinople; and at a later period the same Prince accredited him as the representative of Servia at the Sublime Porte. Scarcely had he been installed in his post, however, when the crisis commenced which culminated in the bombardment of Belgrade (1862). M. Ristich extricated himself with such ability from the difficulties which ensued, that five years later (1867) he succeeded in obtaining the evacuation of all the Servian fortresses occupied up to that time by the Turkish troops. This service gained for him the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, but he soon resigned it in consequence of his inability to agree with the Prince Michael on certain questions of detail. He was present as the representative of Prince Michael at the baptism of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. While on his way back from Cettinje he learned the news that Prince Michael had been assassinated (July 10, 1868), and had been succeeded by his grand-nephew, Prince Milan. The young Prince was then pursuing his studies in Paris, and the provisional government which had been established sent M. Ristich to that capital to escort him to Servia. On the Prince's arrival at Belgrade the Grand National Skuptschina was convoked, and nominated a Council of Regency, composed of three members, to govern the country during the Prince's minority. M. Blasnavatz, M. Ristich, and M. Gavrilovitch, formed this Council, which discharged its functions till 1872, when the Prince attained his majority. This Council then became a Ministry, in which M. Ristich held the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, and on the decease of his colleague, Col. Blasnavatz, he became President of the Council. He afterwards withdrew from public life for two years, until the insurrection occurred in Herzegovina, when he became Minister for Foreign Affairs. In May, 1876, he and his friends returned to office, which they had been obliged to resign eight months previous, in consequence of the diplomatic pressure of the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. He held the office of Foreign Minister during the disastrous war with Turkey (1877), in which the Servians were thoroughly defeated. In 1878 he was sent to the Congress of Berlin, where he successfully pleaded the cause of Servia's independence. Since that date he has often been prominent in Servian affairs, but his strong pro-Russian leanings long prevented his holding office since Servia began to incline definitely towards Austria for support. However, in 1889, on the abdication of King Milan, he became head of the Regency during the minority of King Alexander.

RISTORI, Adelaide. *See* GRILLO, MARQUISE DEL.

RITCHIE, The Right Hon. Charles Thomson, M.P., son of the late Mr. William Ritchie, of Rock Hill, Forfarshire, was born at Dundee in 1838, and is engaged in business in the east of London. In 1874 he was elected as Conservative member for the Tower Hamlets, and continued to hold the seat until 1885, when after the Redistribution Bill he was returned for the St. George's Division of the old borough. In Lord Salisbury's first administration, having gained a considerable reputation for practical ability and conversance with affairs, he was made Secretary to the Admiralty. He has taken a prominent part in the agitation against foreign bounties on sugar. In Lord Salisbury's second administration Mr. Ritchie was appointed President of the Local Government Board. In Oct. 1888 he paid a visit to his native town, Dundee, and was presented with the freedom of the borough.

RITCHIE, Mrs. Richmond, daughter of the great novelist, William Makepeace Thackeray, was born in Albion Street, London. Some years of her childhood were spent in Paris, but she has passed the greater part of her life in Kensington. Her first published work was "The Story of Elizabeth," 1863, which was at once successful; this was followed in 1865, by "The Village on the Cliff;" "To Esther, and other Sketches;" "Old Kensington," the work by which she is best known; "Blue Beard's Keys," "Toilers and Spinsters," "Miss Angel," 1875; "Anne Evans," 1880; "Madame de Sévigné," 1881; "A Book of Sybils," 1883; and "Mrs. Dymond," 1885. Various articles by her, on Tennyson, Ruskin, &c., have appeared from time to time in the American Magazines.

RIVES, Amélie. *See* CHANLER, MRS. AMÉLIE.

RIVIÈRE, Briton, R.A., a distinguished animal-painter, was born in London, Aug. 14, 1840, being the son of Mr. W. Rivière, who was head of the drawing school at Cheltenham College, and afterwards a teacher of drawing at Oxford. He found in his father an experienced and able master, under whom he studied during the nine years he was at Cheltenham and subsequently at Oxford. While studying art in the latter place the influences, other than artistic, by which he was always surrounded, prevailed to turn his attention to classical and other scholarly matters; he entered the University, took his B.A. degree in 1867, and that of M.A. in 1873. The first pictures he exhibited were home rural scenes, as "Rest from Labour," and "Sheep on the Cotswolds," in the Academy Gallery, in 1858; and, in the next year, "On the Road to Gloucester Fair." From that date till 1864 he was absent from the Academy as an exhibitor, but in the last-mentioned year he sent "Iron Bars" and "Romeo and Juliet." Among his subsequent works are "The Poacher's Nurse," "Strayed from the Flock," a dead lamb lying in the snow, and "The Long Sleep," 1866; "Fox and Geese" (exhibited in the exhibition of water-colour painters at the Dudley Gallery in 1868, and now in the collection at South Kensington); "Prisoners," 1869; "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Charity," 1870; "Come Back!" and "Circe and the companions of Ulysses," 1871; "Daniel," 1872; "Argus" and "All that was left of the Homeward Bound," 1873; "Apollo" and "Genius Loci," 1874; "War Time," and "The Last of the Garrison," 1875; "A Stern Chase is always a Long Chase," and "Pallas Athene and the Swineherd's Dogs," 1876; "A Legend of St. Patrick," and "Lazarus," 1877; "An Anxious Moment," a flock of geese frightened at the sight of a hat on the ground; "Sympathy," "Victims," and "The Ruins of Persepolis," 1878; "In manus tuas Domine," "The Poacher's Widow," now in the public library, Birmingham, and "A Winter's Tale," 1879; "The Night Watch," "The Last Spoonful," and "Endymion," 1880; "A Roman Holiday," "Envy, Hatred, and Malice," "Hope Deferred," and "Let Sleeping Dogs Lie," 1881; "The Magician's Doorway," "Una," and "Portrait of Miss Potter," 1882; "The Unclean Spirits entering into the Swine," "Old Playfellows," "The Last of the Crew," and "Giants at Play," 1883; "Actæon," "St. Bartholomew's Eve," "The King and his Satellites," "The Enchanted Castle," 1884; "The Sheepstealer," "Væ Victis," "After Naseby," "Stolen Kisses," 1885. Exhibited in the Academy in 1886, "Rizpah," "Union is Strength," "The Exile 1746," and "The Welcome." In 1887 "An Old World Wanderer" and "Jilted." In 1888 "Requiescat" and "A Cavatina." At the Grosvenor "Adonis's Farewell." In 1889 "Pale Cynthia" and "Of a Fool and his folly there is no End." At the Grosvenor, "Prometheus." In 1890 "Rus in Urbe." Exhibited by Mr. James Agnew, "Daniel's answer to the King." Many of the above have been engraved on steel by F. Stacpoole, A.R.A., S. Cousins, R.A., and C. J. Lewis; and other works have been etched by various hands. Mr. Rivière was elected A.R.A. Jan. 16, 1878, and R.A. May 5, 1881.

ROBERT I. (Robert-Charles-Louis Marie de Bourbon), ex-Duke of Parma, Infant of Spain, born July 9, 1848, succeeded his father, Duke Ferdinand Charles III., March 27, 1854, as Robert I., under the regency of his mother, the dowager-Duchess Louise-Marie-Thérèse de Bourbon, daughter of the Duke de Berry. Her rule came to an end in 1859, in consequence of the revolution, and she, with her son, sought refuge in the Helvetic States. The ex-Duke Robert married, in Rome, April 5, 1869, the Duchess Marie Pia des Grâces, daughter of the late Ferdinand II., King of Naples. She died Sept. 29, 1882. He married, secondly, on Oct. 15, 1884, Marie Antonia, Princess of

Brigance. He has nine children by his first wife, and four by his second.

ROBERTS, General Sir Frederick Sleigh, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India, son of the late Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., was born in 1832, and educated at Eton, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe. He received his first commission as second lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery in 1851, and, after passing through the various other grades, was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1883. He served with distinction throughout the Indian Mutiny campaign, and received the Victoria Cross for personal bravery in the field in 1858. "Lieutenant Roberts's gallantry has on every occasion been most marked. On following up the retreating enemy on Jan. 2, 1858, at Khodagunge, he saw in the distance two sepoys going away with a standard. Lieutenant Roberts put spurs to his horse, and overtook them just as they were about to enter a village. They immediately turned round and presented their muskets at him, and one of the men pulled the trigger, but fortunately the cap snapped, and the standard-bearer was cut down by the gallant young officer, and the standard taken possession of by him. He also, on the same day, cut down another sepoy who was standing at bay, with musket and bayonet, keeping off a sowar. Lieutenant Roberts rode to the assistance of the horseman, and rushing at the sepoy, with one blow of his sword cut him across the face, killing him on the spot." Throughout the Abyssinian campaign of 1868 he held the office of Assistant-Quartermaster-General; he superintended the re-embarkation of the whole army, and was selected by Sir Robert Napier, as the bearer of his final despatches. He also acted as Assistant-Quartermaster-General with the Cachar column in the Looshai Expeditionary Force (1871-72). At the beginning of the Afghan campaign he was appointed Commander of the Kuram Field Force, and subsequently he had the chief command of the Army in Afghanistan, where he achieved the most brilliant triumphs. After the massacre of our embassy, Sir Frederick Roberts re-occupied Cabul at the close of 1879. Towards the end of July, 1880, a terrible defeat was inflicted by the troops of Ayoob Khan, at Maiwand, on General Burrows, the remnant of whose force with difficulty joined General Primrose's garrison at Candahar. An attack on that city seemed imminent, but Ayoob hesitated, and lost his opportunity. Meanwhile, a bold resolution was taken at Cabul, Sir Frederick Roberts, gathering a force of over 9,000 picked men, marched to the relief of Candahar, allowing Abdurrahman Khan to occupy Cabul, and leaving to General Stewart the duty of leading back the rest of the British troops by the Khyber to the Punjab. Sir Frederick Roberts, cut off from direct communication with his countrymen, disappeared, as it were, from human ken for three weeks, during which time the national anxiety was extreme. At last he emerged victorious from the trackless region between Cabul and Candahar. Immediately, he grappled with Ayoob Khan, and inflicted on that pretender a crushing defeat. On the return of Sir Frederick Roberts to England he was loaded with honours; he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, received the thanks of Parliament, and was created a baronet. In Feb., 1881, he was appointed to succeed Sir George Colley in the command of the troops in Natal and the Transvaal, but peace was concluded with the Boers before his arrival in the colony. He was afterwards appointed a member of the Council of Madras, and commanded the troops in that Presidency from 1881-5, and since then has been Commander-in-Chief in India. On the death of Sir H. Macpherson (Oct., 1886), Sir F. Roberts assumed the command of the Burmese expedition. He had been twenty-three times mentioned in despatches before the Afghan war, during which campaign he was eight times thanked by the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief in India. To the *Nineteenth Century* for Nov., 1882, he contributed an article on the "Present State of the Army," thus supplying the sequel to an interesting speech which he had delivered at the Mansion House about two years before.

ROBERTS, Isaac, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.G.S., was born in Denbighshire, North Wales, in the year 1829. A large part of his life has been devoted to practical investigations in Geology, Microscopy, Spectrum Analysis, Astronomy, and other kindred branches of science. He is the author of several papers on Geological and Astronomical subjects, amongst which are Investigations of the physical conditions affecting the circulation of the underground water and the filtering and hygroscopic properties of triassic sandstone. He has for several years (by the aid of self-recording mechanical contrivances designed by himself for tracing continuous diagrammatic curves) studied the movements in the under-ground water which are caused by capillarity, by rainfall, by variations in atmospheric pressure, and by solar and lunar attraction. He has made exhaustive experiments by means of specially designed weighing machines, to determine the vertical and lateral pressures of grain when stored in cells up to eighty feet in height. Some of the results of these investigations are published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society. For several years he has been pursuing stellar photography with powerful instruments specially constructed for the purpose, and has succeeded in adding considerably to the knowledge of the stars, clusters and nebulæ. In 1885 he commenced to chart by photography the stars in the northern hemisphere of the sky, but ere he had been a year engaged upon this work, the French Astronomers arranged that the charting of the stars should be done internationally on a uniform scale by instruments of similar construction. Mr. Roberts thereupon turned his attention to special researches on star clusters, and nebulæ, with long exposures of the photographic plates. These photographs have been regarded with the highest interest and admiration wherever they have been exhibited. He has devised a method and a machine by which the stars that have been photographed can with accuracy be engraved directly from the negatives on copper plates for the purpose of printing; the machine is also adapted for measuring the positions and magnitudes of the stars. In 1870 he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, and of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1882. Last year (1890) he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

ROBERTS, Samuel, F.R.S., Mathematician, the son of the Rev. Griffith Roberts, for many years minister of the English Presbyterian Chapel at Kirkstead, near Horncastle, Linconshire, was born at Hackney in 1827. He received his school education at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Horncastle, and subsequently went to Manchester New College, then located in Manchester. In 1849 he took the Master of Arts degree of London University, and received the Gold Medal. He entered the legal profession, and was admitted as Solicitor in 1853. After an interval of some years, Mr. Roberts resumed his mathematical studies; and, having removed to London, became in 1865, a member of the London Mathematical Society established in the same year. He was for several years Treasurer, and has also filled the offices of Vice-President and President, 1880-2, of that Society. In 1878 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. Except a few early articles of an ephemeral kind, his writings have related to Mathematical subjects. They are contained in the Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society, the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, and various other English and foreign Mathematical journals.

ROBERTS, Sir William, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Anglesea in 1830, and is the son of David Roberts, Surgeon. He was educated at University College, London; took the degree of M.D., London, 1854; was appointed Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, where he settled in practice as a physician in 1855. He was elected Fellow of the College of Physicians, London, in 1865; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1877, and was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine to the Victoria University, on the founding of that University. His published works are: "A practical Treatise on Urinary and Renal Disorders," of which the 4th edition was published in 1885; "The Digestive Ferments and Preparation, and the use of Artificially Digested Food," 1880; "Lectures on Dietetics and Dyspepsia," 1885; and numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions and the Proceedings of the Royal Society and the Medical journals. He was knighted in 1885.

ROBERTS - AUSTEN, Professor W. Chandler, F.R.S., the Queen's Assay Master, was born in 1843, and is the son of George and Maria Louisa Roberts. His father's ancestry were Welsh, and his mother belonged to the old Kentish family of Chandler, which intermarried with the Hulses and Austens, and included among their more distinguished members the learned scholar, Isaac Casaubon, Canon of Canterbury. In 1885, at the request of his uncle, the late Major Austen, J.P., of Haffenden and Camborne in Kent, Mr. Roberts obtained Royal licence to take the name of Austen. Mr. Roberts-Austen entered the Royal School of Mines in 1861, with a view to becoming a Mining Engineer; but, on obtaining the Associateship of the School, the late Professor Graham, then Master of the Mint, secured his services. With him he conducted a remarkable series of researches, and on Professor Graham's death in 1869, he succeeded to one of the appointments which Professor Graham had held—that of Assayer to the Mint—being subsequently, in 1882, entrusted with all the duties of the "Queen's Assay Master." In 1880, on the retirement of the late Dr. Percy, F.R.S., at the request of the then Lord President of the Council, Mr. Roberts-Austen was appointed to the Chair of Metallurgy at the Royal School of Mines, a post which he still holds in addition to his office at the Mint. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1875, and is the author of several papers, mostly relating to metals, published in the Philosophical Transactions and elsewhere. He was one of the founders of the Physical Society of London, of which he was for some time Secretary, and afterwards a Vice-President. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales appointed him a Member of the Executive Council of the Inventions Exhibition, 1885; and he served on the British Executive Council of the late Paris Exhibition. He was chosen Vice-President of the International Mining and Metallurgical Congress in Paris; and received from the President of the French Republic the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

ROBERTSON, Professor George Croom, was born at Aberdeen, March 10, 1842, was educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School, and graduated M.A. in Aberdeen University in 1861. He became Ferguson Ethical Scholar later in the same year, and continued his studies at University College, London, and the Universities of Berlin and Göttingen, and in Paris, till the end of 1863, and was Assistant-Professor of Greek in the University of Aberdeen from 1864 to 1866. He was appointed Professor of Philosophy of Mind and Logic in University College, London, in Dec., 1866, and has been Philosophical Examiner in the University of London from 1868 to 1873, and from 1883 to 1888; in the University of Aberdeen from 1869 to 1872, and 1878 to 1881; and in the University of Cambridge (Moral Sciences Tripos), 1877-78. Professor Robertson is Editor (in conjunction with Professor A. Bain) of Grote's posthumous work, "Aristotle," published 1872; Editor of *Mind: A Quarterly Review of Psychology and Philosophy*, from its commencement in Jan., 1876; and the author of "Hobbes" (Blackwood's Philosophical Classics"), 1886. He has written much in *Mind*, and contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (9th edit.). In 1872 he married Caroline, the second daughter of Mr. Justice Crompton.

ROBERTSON, The Right Hon. James Patrick Bannerman, M.P., Q.C., LL.D., Lord Advocate for Scotland, was born at Forteviot, Perthshire, in 1845, and is the son of the late Rev. R. Robertson, of Forteviot, by Helen, daughter of the Rev. J. Bannerman, of Cargill, Perthshire. He was educated at the Royal High School, Edinburgh, of which he was Dux, and at the University of Edinburgh. He took the degree of M.A. in 1864; and had the honorary degree of LL.D. (Edin. University) conferred on him April 10, 1890. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1867; made Q.C. in 1885, and Solicitor-General for Scotland in the same year; re-appointed to the latter post in Aug., 1886, and appointed Lord Advocate for Scotland, Oct., 1888, on the elevation of Lord Advocate Macdonald to the post of Lord Justice Clerk, and sworn in as a Privy Councillor the same year. He was elected M.P. for Buteshire in 1885, which constituency he still represents. He is a distinguished counsel and statesman, and was successful, as the responsible Minister of the Crown, in passing the Local Government Act for Scotland, and the Universities (Scotland) Act, in the session of 1889.

ROBERTSON, "Madge." *See* GRIMSTON, MRS. WILLIAM HUNTER.

ROBERTSON, Miss Mary W., is the distinguished lady who was recently awarded the Experimental Science Studentship of £100 per annum for three years at the University of Dublin. She is the eldest daughter of the Rev. Chas. Robertson, and pursued her studies entirely at home till her entrance into Alexandra College, in Oct. 1880, having won an exhibition in the Junior Grade Intermediate Examinations in the previous June. In 1881 she carried off another exhibition in the Middle Grade, and in 1882 a prize in the Senior Grade. She matriculated at the Royal University in 1883. In 1885 she obtained a second class exhibition, receiving the B.A. degree in 1887 with first honours in experimental science. She gained her M.A. in 1888 and second honours in experimental science. The studentship which she now holds will, it is hoped, be the means of enabling her to carry on some valuable scientific research in the near future.

ROBINS, Edward Cookworthy, F.S.A., was born in London in Sept., 1830, and was educated at Esher, Derby, and London Schools. He early applied himself to geometrical drawing, to which his taste led him, and was eventually placed with the late Emile de Buck, a Belgian civil engineer, who was also an artist. In 1853 he was elected an Associate, and in 1860 a Fellow, of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He now occupies a seat on the Council of that body. In 1878 Mr. Robins was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1880 he was elected on the Council of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. He is one of the original members of the Institution of Surveyors, and in 1882 was elected on to the Council of the Sanitary Institute, whose transactions he has edited for several years past. In 1887 he was chosen on the Council of the Society of Arts. Mr. Robins has been the architect of many churches, as St. John's, Wandsworth, St. Jude's, Brixton, St. Saviour's, Brixton, Emmanuel Church, Dulwich, St. Saviour's, Battersea Park, Wesley Church, Essex, besides many Congregational churches, as at Wandsworth, Clapham, Streatham Hill, Holloway, East London, &c. He gained the first premium for Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle in 1859, and only lost the competition for the London Orphan Asylum, at Watford, by the casting vote of the chairman. He has long been architect to the London Missionary Society, and enlarged their premises in Bloomfield Street. He designed the four memorial churches for Madagascar, the Theological College at Antananarivo, and at Kruman in South Africa.

ROBINSON, Sir John Charles, born 1824, formerly Art Superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, at present holds office in Her Majesty's household as Crown Surveyor of Pictures, is an F.S.A., Hon. Member of the Academy of St. Luke in Rome, Florence, Bologna, Madrid, Lisbon, &c., and a Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella la Catolica and of Santiago of Spain and Portugal. After several years' study as an architect, Mr. Robinson proceeded to Paris and became pupil of the eminent historical painter, Drolling. On his return, he received an appointment in the Government school of design as Master of the School of Art at Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries (1847). In 1852 he was called to London to assist in the development of the newly-created Science and Art Department, founded under the auspices of the Prince Consort, and in 1853 the organisation of the Art Museum at Marlborough House, afterwards transferred to South Kensington, was entrusted to him. In this post he remained till 1869, and the country owes to him the acquisition of an immense mass of varied art treasures gleaned from every part of Europe, where, especially in Italy and in the Spanish peninsula, a great portion of every successive year was spent in long expeditions, during which the remotest corners of these countries were minutely explored. The system of circulating objects of art from the central museum to provincial institutions was, moreover, first suggested and carried into effect by Mr. Robinson in the early years of his tenure of office. In 1862 he suggested and carried out the special loan exhibition of art treasures, in connection with the General Industrial Exhibition of that year, an example which has since been repeatedly followed, but perhaps never surpassed in interest or importance, in France, Germany, and other continental countries. In association with the Marquis d'Azeglio, Italian Minister in London, and the late Baron Marochetti, he founded, and for many years directed as Hon. Secretary, the well-known "Fine Arts Club," now the Burlington Fine Arts Club. In 1869 he resigned his appointment at South Kensington on a retiring pension, but he has not ceased to render from year to year disinterested services to that institution, in the promotion of notable acquisitions and the formation of special loan collections, &c. In 1881, on the resignation of Mr. Redgrave, R.A., the Queen confided the post of Crown Surveyor of Pictures to Mr. Robinson, the office being that of art adviser in the Lord Chamberlain's Department, and comprising the supervision and control not only of the pictures, but of nearly all the art treasures of the Crown, in the various royal palaces, including the Hampton Court Gallery. Amongst the great number of his published works in diverse branches of art may be specified the catalogue of the Soulages Collection, that of the Art Treasures Exhibition in 1862, and of the Italian Sculpture collections of the South Kensington Museum, all prefixed by original introductory essays. In 1870, at the request of the Oxford University authorities, he wrote "A critical account of the drawings of Michel Angelo and Raffaelle in the University Galleries," an elaborate work, which has obtained general recognition, more especially on the Continent. An essay on the Early Portuguese School of Painting, undertaken on the head of extensive original researches in the country by desire of His Majesty the King Regent Don Fernando, was translated into Portuguese, and re-issued by the Lisbon Academy, and it remains one of the most important contributions made to the history of Art in Portugal. Very numerous contributions in the shape of letters and essays on various branches of art have also for a long series of years been contributed by Sir Charles Robinson to the columns of the *Times* newspaper. He received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887.

ROBINSON, Miss A. Mary F. *See* DARMESTETER, MADAME.

ROBINSON, John Richard, editor and journalist, born at Witham, Essex, Nov. 2, 1828, is the son of the Rev. R. Robinson, and became connected at an early age with provincial journalism. On coming to London in 1846 he joined the paper which had been known as *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper,* and soon afterwards undertook the editorship of the *Evening Express.* This was the property of the *Daily News,* and Mr. Robinson soon took an active part in the conduct of the morning paper. On the change of proprietorship in 1868, when the *Daily News* joined the ranks of the penny papers, he was appointed sole manager. On the outbreak of the Franco-German War in 1870 he developed an effective system of special correspondence, and in his selection of writers, as well as in his method of organization, was very successful. His management during the campaign of Ashanti, the Zulu war, and the Russo-Turkish war, was distinguished by equal initiative faculty and fertility of resource. During the Franco-German war Mr. Robinson suggested that a fund should be raised for the relief of the French peasants in the occupied districts of the North-West, and upwards of £20,000 was subscribed under his auspices, the whole of which was distributed without one shilling being taken from the fund for expenses. For many years Mr. Robinson was a copious contributor to the columns of the American press, including the *Boston Advertiser* and the *Chicago Tribune.* He has also edited a work on shorthand. In June, 1887, Mr. Robinson became editor of the *Daily News,* continuing to fill at the same time the post of manager of the paper.

ROBINSON, Philip Stewart (known as PHIL ROBINSON), son of Rev. Julian Robinson, was born at Chunar in India, Oct. 13, 1849; educated at Marlborough College, joined the *Pioneer* as sub-editor to his father in 1869, contributing to that journal (1870-71) the papers afterwards republished as "In my Indian Garden." He was appointed (1872) editor of the Revenue archives of the Benares Province by the government of the N. W. P., which published his compilations (1876) in 2 vols. "Records of the Benares Collectorate." Meanwhile he was gazetted Professor of Literature (1873), and exchanged (1875) to the chair of Logic and Metaphysics, and held simultaneously the appointment to the Supreme Government of Censor of the Vernacular Press. He retired from the service 1877; joined the *Daily Telegraph* in the same year, and served as one of the war-correspondents of that journal in Afghanistan (1878-9), Zululand (1879), Egypt (1882), Soudan (1885). He travelled over the United States as Special Commissioner of the *New York World* (1881-2), and published his experiences "Sinners and Saints" (1883). His other works are "Under the Punkah" (1881); "Noah's Ark or Mornings in the Zoo, an Essay in Un-Natural History" (1882), and "The Poets and Nature," 3 vols. (1884-86). The first "authorized" edition of his works in America appeared in 1882 as "Under the Sun." He is a regular contributor to the *Contemporary Review, Gentleman's Magazine,* and *Harper's Monthly.*

ROBINSON, The Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert, G.C.M.G., P.C., second son of Captain Hercules Robinson, born in 1824, and educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, held, for some years, a commission in the 87th Foot, but retired from the service in 1846, and was employed in various capacities in the Civil Service in Ireland until 1852. He was appointed President of Montserrat in 1854, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christophers in 1855, succeeded Sir John Bowring as Governor of Hong Kong in 1859, when he received the honour of knighthood; was promoted to the governorship of Ceylon in Jan., 1865, and to the governorship of New South Wales in March, 1872. In Aug., 1874, he proceeded to the Fiji Islands for the purpose of settling matters between the British Government and the native power. On Oct. 15 he accepted the unconditional cession of the islands, annexed them to the British Empire, and hoisted the British Flag. For some time he retained in his own hands the general supervision of the Provisional Government which he established. In Jan. 1875 he was created a Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George, in recognition of his services in connection with the cession of the Fiji Islands. He was, in Dec., 1878, appointed Governor of New Zealand, in succession to the Marquis of Normanby. He was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in the place of Sir Bartle Frere, in Aug., 1880. Except for his unfortunate disagreement with Sir Charles Warren as to the settlement of Bechuanaland, Sir Hercules Robinson's rule has been not only successful, but comparatively tranquil. On May 22, 1883, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and in 1886 was appointed High Commissioner to examine into the state of Mauritius, where the quarrel between the Governor (Sir John Pope Hennessey) and the Colonial Secretary (the late Mr. Clifford Lloyd) had caused a grave scandal. The result of this inquiry was the temporary suspension of the Governor in Dec., 1886, who, on his return to England, gave his account of the quarrel to the Secretary of State, and was restored to office.

ROBY, Henry John, M.P., J.P., LL.D., is a native of Tamworth, where his father was a solicitor, and where he was born Aug. 12, 1830. When he was 12 years of age his family removed to Bridgnorth, and for seven years he was a day-scholar at the Grammar School there. In 1849, he went up to St. John's College, Cambridge, and was elected scholar and exhibitioner of the College, graduating B.A. in 1853, being first in the first class of the Classical Tripos. As senior classic, he was elected the following year to a Fellowship at St. John's, and subsequently was appointed tutor and classical lecturer. He remained at Cambridge until 1861, filling, among other offices, that of Secretary to the Committee of the Cambridge Local University examinations, and that of one of the examiners for the Law Tripos, the Classical Tripos, and the Moral Science Tripos. Mr. Roby took an active part in promoting reform in his college, and in the university under the Cambridge University Act, and published a pamphlet on the subject, "Remarks on College Reform," 1858. Upon leaving Cambridge, he became an under-master at Dulwich College, and while there (1861-1865) he published his Elementary Latin Grammar. From 1864 to 1868, under the appointment of the Crown, he was successively Secretary to the Schools Inquiry Commission, and in 1869 Secretary to the Endowed Schools Commission, and, subsequently, 1872, Commissioner. This Commission expired Dec. 31, 1874. During this period he was for two years Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, London, where he lectured on Roman Law. Mr. Roby assisted the Schools Inquiry Commissioners in preparing their Report (issued March, 1868) and in compiling and editing the twenty volumes appended thereto. In 1877 he was appointed a life governor and a member of the Council of Owens College, and the same year a governor of Manchester Grammar School, and subsequently one of the governors of Hulme's Charity. Between 1871 and 1874 he had published the two volumes of his larger Latin grammar, "Grammar of the Latin Language, from Plautus to Suetonius;" in 1880 a school edition of the work; and in 1884 his "Introduction to Justinian's Digest and Commentary," in recognition of the importance of which work the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him in 1887 the honorary degree of LL.D. He has filled the office of Chairman of the Manchester Liberal Executive, Chairman of the Executive for the North-West Manchester Liberal Association, Chairman of the Manchester Liberal Union, and President of the Eccles Liberal Association. He is M.P. for Eccles, a seat which he wrested from the Conservatives at the bye election in Oct., 1890. In 1861 Mr. Roby married Matilda, elder daughter of Peter A. Ermen, Esq. of Dawlish.

ROCHEFORT-LUCAY, Victor Henri, Count de, commonly known as Henri Rochefort, a French journalist, was born in Paris in 1831. In early life he was one of the writers of the *Charivari*, and his articles in this journal led to his appointment as sub-inspector of Fine Arts in Paris, a post he resigned in 1861, to devote himself wholly to journalism. After contributing to various papers, he joined the staff of the *Figaro* at an annual salary of 30,000 francs, but in 1865 he retired to save the journal from prosecution and established the *Lanterne*, whose first nine weekly issues reached a circulation of over 1,150,000. The paper was, however, soon suppressed on account of its violent attacks upon the Imperial family, and its author was condemned to a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs. M. Rochefort fled to Brussels and continued to publish the *Lanterne* till Aug. 1869, when on his election to the Legislative Body he was permitted to return to Paris. In the same year he founded the *Marseillaise*, in which Victor Noir was a collaborator. The attacks in this journal on Prince Pierre Bonaparte led to the assassination of Victor Noir by the Prince; the paper was seized, and M. Rochefort committed to the prison of Sainte Pélagie. On the proclamation of the Republic in Sept. 1870, he was released by the mob, and was for a short time connected with the Government of National Defence. He was President of the Commission of Barricades during the siege of Paris, and in Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected one of the representatives of Paris in the National Assembly. During that time he was the editor of the *Mot d'Ordre*, in the columns of which he justified the

Commune, and vehemently assailed the government of Versailles, and M. Thiers personally. On May 19, 1871, while endeavouring to escape from Paris, he was taken, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. In Sept. 1872, he was temporarily released to enable him to legitimate his children by marrying their mother, who was dying. Subsequently M. Rochefort was transported to New Caledonia, but effected his escape in 1874. He returned to Europe and attempted to revive the *Lanterne* in London and Geneva, but without success. The general amnesty of July 11, 1880, permitted M. Rochefort to return to Paris, where he at once assumed the direction of a new Radical paper *L'Intransigeant*, and renewed his attacks upon all the governments in turn. He has since been elected for Paris, but Parliament was irksome to him, and he resigned. In 1886 he proposed to take part in the workmen's riots in Belgium, but the Belgian authorities would not permit him to cross the frontier. He is a partisan of General Boulanger, and came to England with him in 1889.

ROCHESTER, Bishop of. *See* DAVIDSON, THE RIGHT REV. RANDALL THOMAS.

ROCHESTER, Dean of. *See* HOLE, THE VERY REV. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, D.D.

ROCKHILL, Mr., formerly Secretary to the American Legation in Pekin, and a well-known Tibetan scholar, who attempted last year to travel to Lhassa disguised as a Lama, sent to Trübner's *Oriental Record* a letter which he had received from Monsignor Felix Birt, Vicar Apostolic of Tibet, dated Tatsienlu, Sept. 8, 1889. Tatsienlu, it should be mentioned, is on the borders of Eastern Tibet, on the high road from Szechuen to Lhassa. As the letter throws light on an important event in Mr. Rockhill's life, the editor reproduces it here. The Bishop writes:—"I have received the letter which you sent me from Chung King on July 31, the eve of your departure for Shanghai. Your servants have twice for three days been put in chains by the Lamas at Tchegundo, and during their captivity two of your horses perished. When on your arrival at Tchegundo the Lamas went to Derge to ask for instructions as to the way in which they were to treat you, you did wisely in taking your departure at once, leaving your goods and servants to follow you at short stages. Had you waited for the return of the Lamas from Derge, it is certain that they would have killed you, or that you would have been compelled to return off your road towards the north frontier. For, the Lamas brought back the order that they were to prevent you at all hazards from exploring between Silinfu and Tatsienlu through the provinces of Derge. Thanks to your prudence and firmness, to your acquaintance with Tibetan and Chinese, and to your extraordinary self-possession, aided by a robust constitution, which has allowed you to brave all hardships, you have been enabled to accomplish this important exploration of an interesting part of Tibet to which no European has hitherto been able to penetrate. Since Messrs. Huc and Gabet's journey to Lhassa in 1845, your exploring expedition, I do not hesitate to say, has been the most difficult and the most important executed in Asia in the course of this century—the most difficult and the most dangerous, I say, considering that you have travelled these immense steppes, that land of grass, without an escort, only accompanied by a few servants, living on tsamba, the meal of roasted barley and rancid butter, sleeping in the open air, unable to lay in a fresh stock of provisions in those desert regions, and dreading the habitations of man more than the solitude, for in the centres which are somewhat fertile and inhabited one is sure to find Lamaserais; but the Lamas are the sworn enemies of explorers. You have opened up the road, you have mapped out a route, a route of prime importance for commerce, and of political and civilizing influence for Tibet."

ROGERS, The Rev. J. Guiness, B.A., Congregational Minister and writer, was educated at Trinty College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1843, and afterwards prepared for his ministerial duties by study at Lancashire Independent College. He has been successively Congregational Minister at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Clapham, where he now officiates. He was elected Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1875; and has contributed to the *Congregationalist*, *Contemporary*, *British Quarterly*, and the *Congregational Review*, of which he is Editor.

ROHLFS, Mrs. Charles, *née* **Anna Katharine Green**, novelist, daughter of James Wilson Green, a lawyer, who has held public positions in New York and elsewhere, was born at Brooklyn, New York, and educated at Ripley College, Poultney, Vermont. She has published "The Leavenworth Case," 1878; "A

Strange Disappearance," 1879; "The Sword of Damocles," 1881; "The Defence of the Bride, and other Poems," 1882; "X Y Z," and "Hand and Ring," 1883; "The Mill Mystery," and "7 to 12," 1886; "Risifi's Daughter," a drama, 1887; "Behind Closed Doors," 1888; and "The Forsaken Inn," 1890. On Nov. 24, 1884, Miss A. K. Green was married to Mr. Charles Rohlfs, and now resides at Buffalo, New York.

ROMANES, Professor George John, F.R.S., LL.D., born in Kingston, Canada, May 20, 1848, son of the late Rev. Professor Romanes, M.A., LL.D., spent his boyhood in London, France, Germany, and Italy, being educated by tutors and in private schools. In 1867 he entered Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he became a scholar in natural science. In 1870 he graduated in natural science honours, was Burney Prize essayist in 1873, and Croonian Lecturer to the Royal Society in 1875. Having published a series of papers in the "Philosophical Transactions" on the nervous system of Medusæ, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1879. He has continued to contribute papers both to the "Transactions" and to the "Proceedings" of the Royal and other learned societies; and in 1881 was again appointed Croonian Lecturer; his lecture being "On the locomotor system of Echinodermata." Shortly afterwards he became Zoological Secretary to the Linnæan Society, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen. While still at Cambridge he formed an intimate friendship with the late Mr. Darwin, and has ever since continued to be an ardent member of the Darwinian school. He has particularly devoted himself to extending Darwinian teaching in the domain of psychology, in which work he has been assisted by Mr. Darwin having lent him his MSS. "Animal Intelligence," "Mental Evolution in Animals," and "Mental Evolution in Man," constitute the instalments in which Professor Romanes is publishing his researches in this direction. His work on the "Origin of Human Faculty," and his paper on "Physiological Selection, an additional suggestion on the Origin of Species," have given rise to animated discussion. His "Jelly-fish, Star-fish, and Sea-urchins," is a popular exposition of his Royal Society papers before mentioned. Mr. Romanes is an active contributor to periodical literature on matters of scientific and philosophic interest. He is also well known as a Lecturer at the Royal Institution, London Institution, and elsewhere. In particular, it may be noticed that he gave the evening lecture in Biology before the British Association in Dublin, and the Rede Lecture, in 1885, in Cambridge. At the present time he is Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of London, and Rosebery Lecturer on Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. His extensive treatise entitled "The Philosophy of Natural History before and after Darwin" is a copiously annotated publication of the lectures delivered in both these capacities.

ROME, Pope of. *See* LEO XIII.

ROMER, The Hon. Robert, born in London Dec. 23, 1840, is the second son of the late Francis Romer, and was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, 1863; Fellow of Trinity Hall, 1867. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1867; was Examiner in Civil Law at Cambridge 1869-70; was made Queen's Counsel in 1881; Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1884, and was appointed one of the Justices of the High Court Nov. 17, 1890, in the place of Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay, created a Lord Justice of Appeal. He married Betty, the daughter of the late Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*.

RONNER, Mdme., whose charming pictures of cats were recently (1890) on view at the Fine Art Gallery in New Bond Street, was born in Amsterdam in 1821, and was educated with great strictness for the profession of an artist. Her first tutor was her father, Herr Knip, who kept her at work for many hours daily, adopting the unusual plan of shutting her up in darkness for two hours in the midday, in order to rest her eyes, a proceeding much more likely to be injurious than beneficial. Forty years ago she married, since which time she has lived in Brussels, and devoted her attention almost solely to animal portraiture. On the Continent she is regarded as an animal painter of the highest merit, and receives from the Brussels National Gallery, the Luxembourg, and very many town and corporation museums, commissions to paint portraits of favourite dogs and cats. The great characteristic of her work is her absolute truthfulness.

ROSCOE, Professor Sir Henry Enfield, M.P., V.P.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., born Jan. 7, 1833, in London, is a grandson of William Roscoe, Esq., of Liverpool, and son of Henry Roscoe, Esq., barrister-at-law. He was educated at Liverpool High School, University College, London, and Heidelberg, (B.A., London 1852); was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester, from 1858 to 1885; elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1863; and received the Royal Medal of that Society in 1873, "for his chemical researches, more especially for his investigations of the chemical action of light, and of the combinations of Vanadium." Professor Roscoe has published several series of investigations on the Measurement of the Chemical Action of Light in conjunction with Professor Bunsen, of Heidelberg, and is author of many papers in the "Philosophical Transactions" and scientific journals on other subjects; also of "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry," since translated into German, Russian, Hungarian, Italian, Urdoo, and Japanese, and republished in America; "Lectures on Spectrum Analysis," 1869, 4th edit. 1885; and, conjointly with Professor Schorlemmer, F.R.S., of a "Treatise on Chemistry," 8 vols., 1877-90, in which the facts and principles of the science are more fully expounded than in the smaller work. The University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878, that of Cambridge in 1883, and that of Montreal in 1884, and he received the D.C.L. of Oxford in 1887. He is honorary member of the German Chemical Society, and of many foreign academies. He was joint editor with Professors Huxley and the late Balfour Stewart of Macmillan's Science Primer Series, and author of the "Chemistry Primer." He acted for many years as Examiner in Chemistry to the University of London and to the Science and Art Department. In 1880 he was President of the Chemical Society of London; in 1881 President of the Society of Chemical Industry, of which he is one of the founders; and in 1882, President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and a member of the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction 1882-84; in the latter year he received the honour of Knighthood for his services on that Commission. He is now (1891) acting on the Royal Commission on Scottish Universities. In 1887 he was elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for the Manchester Meeting; in 1889 he received the decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honour from the French Government in recognition of his services as a sectional Vice-President at the Paris Exposition of that year; in the same year he was appointed President of the Midland Institute, Birmingham, and delivered an address on Pasteur's discoveries. At the general election, Nov. 1885, he won the seat for South Manchester for the Liberal party, of which he is a staunch supporter. In 1886 he was elected again.

ROSEBERY (Earl of), The Right Hon. Archibald Philip Primrose, LL.D., P.C., son of the late Archibald Lord Dalmeny by Lady Catherine Lucy Wilhelmina, only daughter of the fourth Earl Stanhope, was born in London in 1847, and received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather, the fourth Earl of Rosebery, in 1868. The first time he ever spoke in public was in 1871, when, at the opening of Parliament, he was selected by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, to second the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He soon took a decided position on the question of national education, and when the Government Education Bill for Scotland was before the House of Peers, he moved an amendment to it by which he aimed at the exclusion of catechisms from public schools. He also spoke in the same session on Lord Russell's motion regarding the Alabama Treaty; and he was appointed Commissioner to inquire into Endowments in Scotland. In the session of 1873 Lord Rosebery was much engaged in an endeavour to obtain a Committee of Inquiry on the supply of horses in this country. He moved for, and obtained the Committee, and was made the chairman of the same. It may be said that to the labours of that Committee the remission of the taxes on horses is fairly due. During the session of 1874 Lord Rosebery moved for, and was made the chairman of, a Committee on the Scotch and Irish representative Peerages. He was President of the Social Science Congress which met at Glasgow Oct. 1, 1874. On Nov. 16, 1878, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in succession to Mr. W. E. Forster. In Nov. 1880, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, but he did not deliver his inaugural address till Nov. 4, 1882. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in August, 1881, in succession to Mr. Leonard Courtney, who was transferred to the Colonial Office. His lordship resigned the Under-Secretaryship in June, 1883, and in Nov. 1884, became First Commissioner of Works in succession to Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who succeeded Mr. Fawcett as Postmaster-General. In Mr. Gladstone's next Government (1886) Lord Rosebery was appointed Secretary of

State for Foreign Affairs; and won general approval, at home and abroad, for the firmness with which he conducted the difficult questions arising out of the Servo-Bulgarian war and the Greek desire for a territorial indemnity. In 1888 Lord Rosebery received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge. On Jan. 17, he was elected, in company with Sir John Lubbock, member for the City Division of the London County Council; and on Feb. 12, was appointed Chairman, but has resigned, and been succeeded by Sir John Lubbock. He married, March 20, 1878, Hannah, only child of Baron Meyer de Rothschild. She died Nov. 19, 1890.

ROSS, Alexander Milton, M.D., F.R.S.L., was born at Belleville, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 13, 1832. While yet a boy he went to New York, and after many reverses became a compositor on the *Evening Post*, then edited and owned by Wm. Cullen Bryant. In 1851 he began the study of medicine, taking his degree in 1855. From 1855 to the outbreak of the Civil War he took an active part in the anti-slavery agitation. During that war he was employed by President Lincoln as confidential correspondent in Canada. He was one of the founders of the Society for the Diffusion of Physiological Knowledge in 1881. During the small-pox epidemic in Montreal in 1885 Dr. Ross was a prominent opponent of vaccination, declaring that it was not only useless as a preventive of small-pox, but that it propagated the disease when practised during the existence of an epidemic. In place of vaccination, he strongly advocates the strict enforcement of sanitation and isolation. He maintains that personal and municipal cleanliness is the only scientific safeguard against zymotic diseases. He has been a member of the British Association of Science for twenty years, and of the American and French Associations for seventeen years, and is a Fellow of many scientific societies both in Europe and in America. He has been knighted by the Emperor of Russia, King of Italy, King of Greece, King of Portugal, King of Saxony, and has received the Medal of Merit from the Shah of Persia, the decoration of honour from the Khedive of Egypt, and the decoration of the Académie Française from the government of France. He was offered (and declined) the title of baron by the King of Bavaria, in recognition of his labours as a naturalist, and was appointed consul to Canada by the King of Belgium and the King of Denmark. He has received many other honours and distinctions from Academies of Science in Europe and Asia. For many years he has been eminent as a naturalist, devoting special attention to the ornithology, ichthyology, botany and entomology of Canada. He has collected and classified five hundred and seventy species of birds that regularly or occasionally visit the Dominion of Canada; two hundred and forty species of eggs of birds that breed in Canada; two hundred and forty-seven species of mammals, reptiles, and fresh-water fish; three thousand four hundred species of insects; and two thousand species of Canadian flora. He has published "Recollections of an Abolitionist," 1867; "Birds of Canada," 1872; "Butterflies and Moths of Canada," and "Flora of Canada," 1873; "Forest Trees of Canada," 1874; "Ferns and Wild Flowers of Canada," 1877; "Mammals, Reptiles, and Fresh-water Fishes of Canada," 1878; "Friendly Words to Boys and Young Men," 1884; "Vaccination a Medical Delusion," 1855; and "Natural Diet of Man," 1886. Dr. Ross is one of the founders of the St. Louis Hygienic College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he is professor of hygiene, sanitation and physiology. He is a graduate of the allopathic, hydropathic, eclectic and botanic systems of medicine, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

ROSSE, Earl of, Laurence Parsons, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., a Representative Peer for Ireland, was born at Birr Castle, Parsonstown, King's County, Nov. 17, 1840; succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1867; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin (LL.D., 1879; and Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, 1870); is Chancellor of Dublin University; a D.L., and J.P., for King's County; (High Sheriff 1867); a J.P. for County Tipperary, and one of the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland. He is the author of various scientific papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, London; the Royal Dublin Society; the Reports of the British Association (Montreal Meeting); and in the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society. Lord Rosse married, in 1870, Frances Cassandra, daughter of the fourth Baron Hawke, and has two sons and one daughter.

ROSSETTI, Christina Georgina, poetess, was born in London, Dec. 5, 1830, and educated at home. She is the daughter of Gabriele Rossetti, an Italian patriot of the lyre and the sword, who took refuge in England from the troubles of his native land, and was the well-known commentator on Dante. Her mother was Frances Mary Lavinia Polidori, an Italian lady of partly English extraction, who died in 1886. Miss C. G. Rossetti is the sister of Dante Gabriel, William Michael, and Maria Francesca Rossetti, and is the author of "Goblin Market, and other Poems," 1862; "The Prince's Progress, and other Poems," 1866; "Commonplace and other Short Stories, in Prose," 1870; "Sing Song, a Nursery Rhyme-book," 1872; "Speaking Likenesses," 1874; "Annus Domini; a Prayer for each Day of the Year, founded on a Text of Holy Scripture," 1874; "Seek and Find," "Called to be Saints," "A Pageant, and other Poems," 1881; "Letter and Spirit," and "Time Flies."

ROSSETTI, William Michael, brother of Dante Gabriel and Christina Georgina Rossetti, was born in London, Sept. 25, 1829, and educated at King's College School, London. He was appointed in Feb. 1845, to an extra Clerkship in the Excise Office, London (now the Inland Revenue Office), and became in July, 1869, Assistant-Secretary in the same office. Mr. Rossetti has been a critic of fine art and literature since 1850. He has acted in that capacity (principally as regards Fine Art) for the *Critic, Spectator, Reader, Saturday Review, London Review, Chronicle* (weekly), *Fraser's Magazine, Academy, Athenæum*, and "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was much mixed up (along with his brother, Millais, Holman Hunt, Woolner, and two others) in the "Pre-Raphaelite" movement in fine art, from its commencement in 1848; and he edited and wrote in *The Germ*, the magazine got up by the Pre-Raphaelites in 1850. He has published "Dante's Comedy, the Hell," translated into blank verse, 1865; "Fine Art, chiefly Contemporary," 1867, a volume of republished criticisms; an edition of Shelley, 1870, with a memoir, and a large body of notes; this was in 2 vols., and was re-issued in 3 vols., revised, in 1878; "Lives of Famous Poets," 1878, being brief biographies of 23 British poets, from Chaucer to Longfellow, some of them reproduced from the series named "Moxon's Popular Poets," with others added; an edition, with preface and notes, 1887, of the "Collected Works of Dante Gabriel Rossetti;" a "Life of Keats," 1887, in the series named "Great Writers;" and a volume, 1889, entitled "Dante Gabriel Rossetti as Designer and Writer." The series above-named, "Moxon's Popular Poets," was edited by Mr. Rossetti from 1870 to 1875, including 2 vols. of American poems and humorous poems, selected. He also edited, with a full memoir, the edition of Wm. Blake's Poems, in the Aldine series; and issued a selection, in 1868, of the Poems of Walt Whitman; likewise works of different kinds, published by the Early English Text Society, and the Chaucer Society. He is now chairman of the Committee of the Shelley Society, and has read to this body some papers on Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," and on other matters. Among his other works are a poem of modern life, in blank verse, entitled, "Mrs. Holmes Grey," published in *The Broadway*, about 1869; and a "Criticism of Swinburne's Poems and Ballads," 1866. Mr. Rossetti delivered in 1875, &c., at Birmingham and elsewhere, lectures on Shelley's Life and Poems, and on "The Wives of Poets." In May, 1890, he was engaged on a copiously annotated edition of Shelley's "Adonais," for the Clarendon Press. In March, 1874, he married Lucy, elder daughter of Ford Madox Brown, the painter. She is an artist, and has exhibited at the Royal Academy.

ROSSI, Ernesto, an Italian actor, born at Leghorn, in 1829, received his early education in his native town, and afterwards studied law in the University of Pisa. Having a great liking for the stage, he used often to take a part in amateur theatricals, and also in the performances of a regular dramatic company, that of Marchi. Subsequently he entered the dramatic school which had just been founded by Gustavo Modena. After having appeared at Milan, Turin, and other Italian cities, he went in 1853 with Mdlle. Ristori to Paris, where, by his masterly acting, he enabled the French public to appreciate the works of several Italian dramatists, and notably those of Goldoni. Signor Rossi achieved a like success in Vienna, and he then returned to his native country, where he established a dramatic company, of which he himself took the management. In 1866 he paid a second visit to Paris, and on the occasion of the anniversary of Corneille, appeared at the Théâtre Française, in an Italian translation of "The Cid." After having visited Portugal and Spain, he returned to Paris in 1875, and gave at the Salle Ventadour, with remarkable success, a series of Shaksperian representations, in which he himself played the leading parts. He next visited London, where he met with an encouraging reception. M. Rossi, who has been styled the "Italian Talma," is the author of some dramatic pieces of no great merit. He has been decorated with the cross of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, and with several foreign orders.

ROST, Reinhold, LL.D., Ph.D., C.I.E., was born Feb. 2, 1822, at Eisenberg, in Saxe-Altenburg, where his father was archdeacon. He was educated at the Gymnasium at Altenburg and the University of Jena, where he took his degree of Ph.D. in 1847. Dr. Rost came to London in the same year; was appointed Oriental Lecturer in St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, in 1850; Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society in 1863; and Librarian to the India Office in 1869. He has written a treatise on the sources of the ancient Burmese laws (Weber's Indische Studien, vol. i.), and a descriptive catalogue of the palm-leaf manuscripts belonging to the Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg, 1852; he edited Prof. N. H. Wilson's "Essays on the Religion of the Hindus, and on Sanskrit Literature," 5 vols., London, 1861-65; H. B. Hodgson's Essays (2 vols., 1880), and Miscellaneous Papers on Indo-China (4 vols., 1886-8). He has contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and to the *Athenæum* articles on Oriental philology and literature, and is editor of Trübner's "Oriental Record." He is Honorary M.A. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and of the Asiatic Societies of Singapore, the Hague and Batavia; Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Munich and the German Oriental Society, and Honorary Fellow of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. He was created a Companion of the Order of St. Ann in 1851, C.I.E. in 1888, and Chevalier of the Order of Wasa in 1889.

ROTHSCHILD, Alfred de, second son of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild, was born July 20, 1842, and educated at Cambridge. He is a member of the firm of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, a director of the Bank of England, and Consul-General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Like almost all the members of his family, he is a passionate collector of works of art; especially of Dutch, French, and old English pictures, Sèvres china, Louis XVI. furniture and bronzes, and Renaissance enamels and metal work. A sumptuous catalogue of this collection was privately printed in two folio volumes, 1885. Among Mr. De Rothschild's most famous pictures may be named Greuze's "Le Baiser envoyé;" Teniers, "The Marriage of Teniers;" Gainsborough's "Mr. and Mrs. Villebois;" and Romney's "Mrs. Tickell."

ROTHSCHILD, Baron Ferdinand James de, M.P., son of Baron Aurelius de Rothschild, of Vienna, was born in Paris, December 17, 1839, and educated in Vienna. He has been long resident in England, and at a bye-election in 1885, was returned member for Aylesbury, being re-elected at the general election of 1885, and again as a Unionist Liberal in 1886. He was also made High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1884. Like many of his family Baron de Rothschild is an enthusiastic collector of works of art, and in his houses in Piccadilly and at Waddesdon, has a large number of rare treasures. Romney's "Mrs. Jordan" is one of the most famous of them.

ROTHSCHILD, (Lord) Nathaniel Mayer de, first Lord Rothschild, eldest son of Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, was born in London, November 8, 1840, and educated at King's College School, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was elected as Liberal member for Aylesbury, 1865, and retained the seat until 1885, when he was created a Peer. He is the head of the London banking firm of N. M. Rothschild and Sons. At Tring Park, and in his fine house in Piccadilly, Lord Rothschild has assembled a multitude of treasures of art; among which it is enough to mention three masterpieces of Gainsborough, "Mrs. Sheridan," "Squire Hilyard and his Wife," and "Mrs. Hibbert," and two of Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy," and "Mrs. Lloyd."

ROUMANIA, King of. *See* CHARLES, KING OF ROUMANIA.

ROUMANIA, Queen of. *See* ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

ROUSSET, Camille Félix Michel, a French historian, born in Paris, Feb. 15, 1821, became Professor of History at Grenoble, next at the Collège Bourbon (afterwards called the Lycée Bonaparte), from 1845 to 1863, and in 1864 was appointed historiographer and librarian to the Ministry of War. On Dec. 30, 1871, he was elected a member of the French Academy by 17 votes against 12 recorded for M. Vielcastel. M. Rousset is the auther of "Précis d'Histoire de la Révolution Française," 1849; "Histoire de Louvois et de son Administration politique et militaire," 4 vols., 1861-63, a work which in three consecutive years gained the first Gobert prize of the French Academy; "Correspondance de Louis XV. et du Maréchal de Noailles," 2 vols., 1865; "Le Comte de Grisors," 1868; "Histoire de la Guerre de Crimée," 2 vols., 1877; and "La Conquête d'Alger," 1879.

ROUTH, Edward John, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Quebec, Canada, in 1831, being son of Sir Randolph Routh, K.C.B., Commissary-General to the Forces. At the age of 11 he was brought to England, and subsequently was sent to University College School, where he stayed only a year before entering University College. Here he made rapid progress in mathematical studies under Professor de Morgan. He passed through the higher classes, gaining the mathematical prizes at the yearly examinations. This encouraged him to attend the matriculation examination in the University of London in 1847, and afterwards the B.A. examination in 1849, gaining the Mathematical Scholarship at each. He received also the Gold Medal at his M.A. examination in 1853. In Oct. 1851, he entered Peterhouse, Cambridge. He studied for a year under Mr. Todhunter, of St. John's College, and for the remaining two years and a quarter under Mr. Hopkins, of Peterhouse. In 1854 he graduated as Senior Wrangler, and at the Smith's Prize examination he was bracketed equal with Mr. Clerk Maxwell, afterwards Professor of Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge. He was then elected a Fellow of Peterhouse, and adopted the profession of teaching as his career in life. From 1861 to 1885 (with the single exception of 1883), the Senior Wrangler has every year been his pupil, besides twice before that date, and once since; in all twenty-seven times. He has also had amongst his pupils forty-one Smith's Prizemen. This success is without precedent. In 1855 Mr. Routh wrote a book in conjunction with Lord Brougham. In 1859 he was appointed Examiner in Mathematics in the University of London, and, after the necessary interval of a year, he held the office for a second quinquennial period (1865-70). Soon after his graduation he was elected a member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, of the Geological Society, and of the Royal Geographical Society; subsequently he became a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is also an original member of the London Mathematical Society, having been one of those who helped to establish it. In 1860 he was moderator, and in 1861, Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge. In 1867 he gained the Adams Prize for his essay on the Stability of Motion. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1879 by the University of Glasgow. In 1883 he was one of the first to take the degree of Doctor of Science, then established in the University of Cambridge for those who have "given proof of distinction by some original contribution to the advancement of science." He was elected Honorary Fellow of Peterhouse in the same year. In 1884 Dr. Routh was appointed by the Crown a Fellow of the University of London, and is therefore now a member of the governing body of that university. In 1886 Dr. Routh ceased taking any new pupils, and during the next two years he merely conducted through the remainder of their Mathematical course those who had already begun to read with him. In the thirty-one years from 1857 to 1888 he thus "coached" nearly seven hundred pupils through the Mathematical Tripos, five hundred of them becoming wranglers. In 1888 his old pupils presented Mrs. Routh with a portrait of her husband painted by Herkomer as a memorial of their attachment to him. The presentation took place in Peterhouse, the ceremony being described at some length in the *Times* of Monday, Nov. 5, 1888. In this year he was elected a member of the Council of the University of Cambridge, and a member of the Council of the Royal Society. He is also on the governing bodies of Cavendish College, Dulwich College, and the schools at Ipswich. Dr. Routh has written a book on "Rigid Dynamics," in two volumes, the fifth edition of which has just appeared. He has also written for the Syndics of the University Press, a treatise on "Statics." Besides these he has contributed numerous papers on Mathematical subjects to the *Mathematical Messenger*, the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, the Proceedings of the Royal Society, and the volumes of the *London Mathematical Society*. In 1864 he married the eldest daughter of Sir G. B. Airy, K.C.B., the late Astronomer-Royal.

ROWBOTHAM, John Frederick, is the only son of the late Rev. Frederick Rowbotham, Incumbent of St. James's, Edinburgh. He was born in 1854, and was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and at Rossall School, of which he was Captain. From Rossall he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, where he gained the Balliol Scholarship at the age of eighteen. He was the favourite pupil of

Professor Jowett. Among other distinctions at Oxford, he took a first class in classics and the Taylorian University Scholarship for Italian. After leaving college he travelled for some years on the continent, in order to collect materials for his "History of Music." He studied at the libraries of Madrid, Paris, Rome, Florence, Venice, and Vienna; and even visited monasteries to peruse their manuscripts. The "History of Music," was published in 1885, and was at once acknowledged by the entire press to be the standard work on the subject. After completing the History of Music, Mr. Rowbotham devoted himself to epic poetry, which had been the passion of his life. His first epic poem, "The Death of Roland," was published in 1886. "The Human Epic," which has been described as one of the most original poems of the age, appeared in 1890. For some years previous Mr. Rowbotham engaged in wide scientific studies with a view to the production of this poem, the subject of which had been conceived by him in his boyhood. Its theme is the history of the earth through the various geological periods, the evolution of life according to modern science, and the early annals of uncivilized man. The first five cantos, entitled respectively "The Earth's Beginning," "The Origin of Life," "The Silurian Sea," "The Old Red Sandstone," and "The Age of Trees," have now appeared. Among those who have taken a deep interest in Mr. Rowbotham's writings is the Queen of Roumania.

ROWSELL, The Rev. Thomas James, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, educated at Tonbridge School, whence he took an exhibition, and then at St. John's College, Cambridge, was for seventeen years engaged in the very laborious work of St. Peter's district, Stepney, one of the poor East-end parishes, and was appointed, by the Bishop of London, Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in 1860. He has been three times select preacher before the University of Cambridge, and on several occasions preached at the special services in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. Having no parochial charge attached to his benefice, Mr. Rowsell has been actively employed on the committee of the Bishop of London's Fund, is Honorary Secretary of the Metropolitan Visiting Association, and of other societies in London. He was appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Queen in 1866, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, Nov. 18, 1869. He succeeded Bishop Lightfoot as Deputy-Clerk of Closet to the Queen. He resigned the Rectory of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in June, 1872, when he became vicar of St. Stephen's, Westbourne Park, Paddington. In Nov. 1881, he was appointed a Canon of Westminster. He resigned his living after his appointment to the canonry.

ROWTON (Lord), Montagu William Lowry Corry, C.B., second son of the Right Hon. Henry Corry (son of the second Earl of Belmore, and of Lady Harriet, daughter of the sixth Earl of Shaftesbury), was born in London, Oct. 8, 1838. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his degree in 1860. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1863, he practised for three years on the Oxford Circuit, and in 1866 was officially appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Disraeli, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. After Mr. Disraeli's defeat in 1868 he declined offers of public appointments which were made to him, and rendered voluntary service to that statesman till his return to power in 1874, subsequently continuing to act as Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary till his death in 1881. He accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to the Congress of Berlin, being then appointed one of the joint-secretaries to the Special Embassy of Great Britain, and, at its close, received the Companionship of the Bath. At the termination of Lord Beaconsfield's Government in 1880, he was raised to the peerage, taking his title from his estate at Rowton Castle in Shropshire. Lord Beaconsfield bequeathed to Lord Rowton the whole of his letters, papers, documents, and manuscripts, leaving it to his absolute discretion to destroy, preserve, or publish any of them, at such time as, in his uncontrolled judgment, might seem fit. It was at first inferred from the terms of the bequest that Lord Beaconsfield had left behind him some sort of diary or memoirs for publication. This has, unfortunately, proved not to be the case, while research has made it clear that the only manuscript contemplated in the testator's will was that of "Endymion," almost completed at the date of the signing of the will, and afterwards published during the life of the writer. Lord Rowton is one of the trustees of the Guinness Fund for the erection of dwellings for the housing of the poor in London and Dublin.

RUBINSTEIN, Anton Gregor, a Russian pianist and composer, born at Wechwotynetz, on the frontier of Roumania, Nov. 30, 1830, was taken to Moscow while quite a child, and studied the piano under

Alexis Villoing, after having received preliminary instruction from his mother. He made his first appearance in public when only eight years of age, and at ten went with his teacher to Paris, where he resided two years, performing at several concerts with a success which won for him the encouragement and the advice of Liszt. Next he visited England, Sweden, and Germany. In Berlin, where his relatives had determined to settle for some time, he studied composition under Dehn. On the completion of his course of instruction he devoted himself for some time to teaching, first in Berlin and afterwards in Vienna. He then returned to his native country, where he was appointed pianist to the Grand-Duchess Helena, and subsequently director of the concerts of the Russian Musical Society. In the spring of 1868 he again visited Paris, and he next came to London, achieving, in both capitals, a brilliant success as a pianist and dramatic composer. In 1872-73 he visited America. Since 1867, Rubinstein has held no post, and spends his time in travelling and composing. Both in playing and in composition he aims at what may be called the "grand style," excelling more in splendour and sublimity than in correctness and delicacy of detail. Among his operas are "Dimitri Donskoi," "Les Chasseurs Sibériens," "La Vengeance," "Tom le Fou," "Les Enfants des Bruyères," and "Lalla Rookh," most of them represented in St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, and some of them in London; "Nero," represented at Covent Garden Theatre in 1877, and "Ivan Kalashorikoff." His oratorio, "Paradise Lost," has been often performed with great success, notably in the Salle de la Noblesse in St. Petersburg, on Dec. 17, 1876. His sacred drama "The Maccabees," was produced at the Imperial Opera House, Vienna, in 1878. He has also composed symphonies, quartetts, sonatas, concertos, overtures, studies and a number of exceedingly beautiful songs. The jubilee of his public service was celebrated in St. Petersburg by a fête on Nov. 18, 1889. The late Czar ennobled him in 1869; and in 1877 he received from the President of the French Republic the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

RÜCKER, Professor Arthur William, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.S., M.I.E.E., eldest son of the late D. H. Rücker, Esq., of Errington, Clapham Park, was born in 1848. He was educated at the Clapham Grammar School, and in 1867 obtained an open mathematical scholarship at Brasenose College, Oxford. After a distinguished University career, he was elected Fellow and Lecturer of his College, and Demonstrator in the Clarendon Laboratory of the University. In 1874 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Physics in the newly founded Yorkshire College, Leeds. In the general election of 1885 Professor Rücker contested the Northern Division of Leeds in the Liberal interest; and, in 1886, he stood as a Unionist Liberal for the Pudsey Division of the West Riding. In the latter year he was appointed Professor of Physics in the Royal College of Science, South Kensington. Professor Rücker is the author, or joint author, of many papers on scientific subjects. Together with Professor Reinold, F.R.S., he has published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, 1881, 1883, 1886, a series of memoirs on the properties of liquid films; and, in conjunction with Professor Thorpe, F.R.S., he has carried out the magnetic survey of the United Kingdom which formed the subject of the Bakerian Lecture delivered before the Royal Society in 1889. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1884; is Treasurer of the Physical Society of London; and an Honorary Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. Professor Rücker married in 1876 the second daughter of J. D. Heaton, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., of Claremont, Leeds. Mrs. A. W. Rücker died in 1878.

RUDLER, Frederick William, was born in London, July 8, 1840, and appointed an Assistant in the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street, in 1861. He was Assistant-Secretary of the Ethnological Society in 1870; and for some time edited its *Quarterly Journal*, and that of the Anthropological Institute. In 1876 he was appointed Professor of Natural Science in the University College of Wales, but resigned that position in 1879, to take the Curatorship of the Museum of Practical Geology. He also held the office of Registrar of the Royal School of Mines until its amalgamation with the Normal School of Science. For many years he has been Honorary Secretary of the Anthropological Institute, and in 1880, presided over the Anthropological Department of the British Association. In 1887 and 1888 he was President of the Geologists' Association. In conjunction with the late Mr. Robert Hunt, he edited the seventh edition of Ure's "Dictionary of Arts," and, jointly with others, was author of the volume on Europe in Stanford's "Compendium of Geography." Mr. Rudler was a contributor to the ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and to Longman's two Dictionaries of Chemistry. He is a copious writer of articles and reviews, mostly anonymous, in various scientific journals, and is a lecturer in connection with the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

RUMBOLD, Sir Horace, Bart., K.C.M.G., fifth son of Sir William Rumbold, third baronet, was born in 1829, and entered the diplomatic service as Attaché at Turin, Sept., 1849. He was paid attaché successively at Stuttgart and Vienna, and appointed secretary of Legation in China in 1858. He held the same position in Athens, 1862, was transferred to Berne in 1864, but was in charge of the Mission in Athens during May and June, 1864, and attended the King of the Hellenes on His Majesty's first journey to the Ionian Islands after their annexation to Greece. In 1868 he proceeded to St. Petersburg as secretary of Embassy; was transferred thence to Constantinople in 1871; and was promoted to be Minister Resident and Consul-General in Chili, Oct. 24, 1872, and Minister Resident at Berne, Jan. 17, 1878. He was accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, Aug. 15, 1879; to the King of Sweden and Norway in 1881; and to the King of the Hellenes, Dec. 17, 1884. At Athens Sir H. Rumbold has had the difficult and unwelcome task of persuading the Greeks that they must not make war; the persuasion, in 1886, having to be accompanied by a forcible blockade of the Greek ports. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands Feb. 1, 1888.

RUSDEN, George William, was in 1849 appointed agent for the establishment of national schools in the Port Philip District, now Victoria, and afterwards Agent and Inspector of Schools in New South Wales. When Victoria was separated from New South Wales in 1851, he was made under-secretary, or chief clerk in the colonial secretary's office; clerk of the executive council in 1852; and in 1856 was attached to the establishment of a new constitution with the Houses of Legislature, as clerk of the Legislative Council, and Clerk of the Parliaments. From 1853 till his retirement from the Civil Service in 1882, he served as a magistrate, and was for some time a member of the National Educational Board in Victoria. He has been a member of the Council of the University of Melbourne since its foundation, and through his advocacy a Shakespere scholarship was founded. He is the author of "Moyarra: An Australian Legend;" "National Education;" "Discovery, Survey, and Settlement of Port Philip;" "Curiosities of Colonization;" "History of New Zealand," and a "History of Australia," published in London in 1883. Mr. Rusden is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a member of the Corporation of the Royal Literary Fund in England.

RUSK, The Hon. Jeremiah McLain, American statesman, was born in Morgan co., Ohio, June 17, 1830. He received a common school education, and in 1853 removed to Vernon co., Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming until 1862, when he entered the Union army as a Major of Volunteers. During the Civil War he rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and was brevetted Brigadier-General. At the close of the struggle (1865) he returned to Wisconsin and was Comptroller of the State from 1866 to 1870. In 1871 he entered Congress, where he served for three terms, retiring in 1877. President Garfield offered him in 1881 the appointment of Chargé d'Affaires for Paraguay and Uruguay, and also that of Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; but he declined them both. He was elected Governor of Wisconsin in 1881 and was twice re-elected, his third (continuous) term expiring in Jan., 1889. In the following March he entered the Cabinet of President Harrison as Secretary of Agriculture.

RUSKIN, John, M.A., LL.D., son of a London merchant, was born in Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, London, in Feb. 1819, and was educated privately, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate Prize in 1839. He then devoted himself to painting, and worked under Copley Fielding and J. D. Harding. A pamphlet in defence of Turner and the modern English school of landscape-painting was his first effort in the cause of modern art, and it was enlarged into a standard work, entitled "Modern Painters," the first volume of which appeared in 1843. The author's success as a writer on art was decided by the warm reception accorded to this volume, of which several editions have since been published. Mr. Ruskin's views, however, were combated with bitter asperity by some of the art critics of the day, who resented with an affectation of contempt his free expression of dissent from the trammels of their school. In his second volume of "Modern Painters," written after a residence in Italy, and published in 1846, he took a much wider survey of the subject originally entered upon, including the works of the great Italian Painters, and discussed at length the merits of their respective schools. This, his chief work, has been completed by the publication of three additional volumes, the last of which, published in 1860, contains illustrations by himself. Mr. Ruskin temporarily diverted his attention from the study of painting to that of architecture, and wrote "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," published in 1849, as a first result, followed by the first volume of "The Stones of Venice," in 1851: the second and third volumes of which appeared in 1853. The illustrations in the last-named productions, which excited some of the same professional hostility that his first publication evoked, displayed to much advantage his artistic powers. Mr. Ruskin has expounded his views both in lectures and in newspapers and reviews, having, as early as 1847, contributed articles to the *Quarterly* on Lord Lindsay's "Christian Art." In 1851 he advocated Pre-Raphaelitism in letters to the *Times*; and in 1853 he lectured in Edinburgh on Gothic Architecture. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Mr. Ruskin has written "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds," the "King of the Golden River," a story for children, illustrated by Doyle, in 1851; "The Two Paths: Lectures on Architecture and Painting," in 1854; "Notes to Pictures in the Royal Academy, Nos. 1 to 5," in 1854-9; "Giotto and his works in Padua," written in 1855 for the Arundel Society, of which he is a member; "Notes on the Turner Collection," in 1857; "Cambridge School of Art," and "Lectures on Art: Political Economy of Art," in 1858; "Elements of Perspective," and "Lectures on Art: Decoration and Manufacture," in 1859; "Unto this Last: Four Essays," republished from the *Cornhill Magazine*, in 1862; "Ethics of the Dust: Ten Lectures," "Sesame and Lilies: Two Lectures;" and "Study of Architecture in our Schools," in 1865; "Crown of Wild Olive: Three Lectures," in 1866; and "The Queen of the Air; being a Study of the Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm." To the *Art Journal* he contributed "The Cestus of Aglaia," and he has written for various periodicals. Mr. Ruskin was appointed Rede Lecturer, at Cambridge, in April, 1867, and the Senate conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him, May 15. He was also elected Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford, and in 1872 published "Aratra Pentelici; Six Lectures on the Elements of Sculpture, given before the University of Oxford in Michaelmas Term, 1870." In 1871 he proposed to devote £5,000 for the purpose of an endowment to pay a master of drawing in the Taylor Galleries, Oxford, and this handsome offer was, with some modifications, accepted by the University in Jan., 1872. He was re-elected to the Slade Professorship of Fine Art, March 1, 1876. A Collection of his Letters, with a preface by himself, was published in 1880, under the title of "Arrows of the Chase." In 1883 he was again elected Slade Professor, and at his inaugural lecture was received with unprecedented enthusiasm. So great was the crowd that thronged to hear his lectures that it was impossible to accommodate the audience, and Prof. Ruskin undertook to deliver each lecture twice. He was obliged to resign the post in 1884 on account of failing health. Of late he has been issuing, in parts, his autobiography, under the title of "Præterita." In 1887 he published "Hortus Inclusus: Letters from Mr. Ruskin to the Ladies of the Thwaite." For several years he has lived in tranquil retirement at Brantwood, Coniston.

RUSSELL, Sir Charles, Q.C., M.P., was born at Newry in 1833, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He began his professional career by practising as a Solicitor in Belfast; but, coming to England, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, and became Q.C., and was elected Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1872. He entered Parliament in the Liberal interest as Member for Dundalk, which he represented from 1880 till 1885; and South Hackney 1885-86, when he became Attorney-General in the Gladstone Administration, and was knighted. His powerful and eloquent speech before the Parnell Commission was one of the most masterly orations of modern times.

RUSSELL, Clark, was born at the Carlton House Hotel, Broadway, in the city of New York, on Feb. 24, 1844. His father was Mr. Henry Russell, the famous composer, whose songs, "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "To the West," "Far, Far upon the Sea," "There's a Good Time Coming, Boys," and many other compositions of a like kind achieved more for emigration than any other appeals ever made. Mr. Clark Russell's mother was, prior to her marriage, Miss Lloyd, a connection of the poet Wordsworth, the associate in her youth, and of Coleridge, Southey, Lamb, and others of that school. Mr. Clark Russell was educated at Winchester and in France, and was sent to sea as a midshipman in the Merchant Service at the age of thirteen and a half.

He made several voyages to India, Australia, and China, but abandoned the sea after seven or eight years. His taste for literature entirely dominated his father's desire to interest him in commerce, and he wrote a few novels under a *nom-de-plume* and contributed to a few London periodicals. He wrote his first nautical novel, "John Holdsworth, Chief Mate," in 1874. The success of this book was great and immediate. It was followed by "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," which appears to have proved the most popular of his stories, though in no sense, in his opinion, is it comparable with his later works. In the "Grosvenor" he anticipated the efforts which have been made by Mr. Samuel Plimsoll to improve the dietary of the British seaman. "The Little Loo" followed the "Grosvenor," and then came in rapid succession "A Sailor's Sweetheart," "An Ocean Free Lance," "A Sea Queen," and "The Lady Maud." At this time Mr. Clark Russell was associated with the Newcastle *Daily Chronicle,* the property of the eloquent Mr Joseph Cowen, then one of the members for that city; but being importuned by the proprietors of the London *Daily Telegraph* to join the staff of that journal, he reluctantly bade his friend Mr. Joseph Cowen farewell and settled in London. There he wrote "Jack's Courtship" and the "Strange Voyage," at the same time contributing stories and leading articles to the *Daily Telegraph.* His health failed him, and he was obliged to take up his residence by the sea-side. While at Ramsgate, in Kent, he continued to write for the *Daily Telegraph,* but with growing dislike of the work, as the exactions upon his time and imagination grew heavier and heavier in proportion as his publishers asked for fresh novels from him. At Ramsgate he wrote "The Golden Hope," "The Death Ship," "A Frozen Pirate," and "Marooned." In 1887 his connection with the *Daily Telegraph* ceased, but the greater bulk of his contributions to that paper have been published in volumes such as "Round the Galley Fire," "My Watch Below," "In the Middle Watch," "On the Fok'sle Head," etc. These works cover a very extensive range of seafaring interests. Since 1888 he has lived at Deal, where he has written "An Ocean Tragedy," "My Shipmate Louise," "Betwixt the Forelands," a "Life of Nelson," "The Romance of Jenny Harlowe," and other works. He is now engaged upon a novel entitled "Helga."

RUSSELL, George William Erskine, son of Lord Charles James Fox Russell, and grandson of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, was born Feb. 3, 1853, at 16, Mansfield Street, Portland Place, and educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford, where he was Scholar and Prizeman. He graduated in honours, B.A. 1876, M.A. 1880. He entered the Inner Temple, 1875, and was elected Liberal member of Parliament for Aylesbury, 1880 and 1885. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board 1883-5, and is the author of "George Eliot," "The Trustees of Posterity," and many other lectures and essays. At the general election of 1885 he unsuccessfully contested the Borough of Fulham, and was again defeated as a Liberal in 1886. He was elected an Alderman of the County of London for six years in 1889.

RUSSELL, Henry Chamberlaine, B.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.R. Met. Soc., Government Astronomer of New South Wales, Vice-President of the Board of Technical Education, New South Wales, Fellow of the Senate of the University of Sydney. He has done much for the promotion and study of science in New South Wales. He has been in charge of the Government Observatory since 1862, and Government Astronomer since 1863. He organized and led the N.S.W. Expedition to Cape Sidmouth in 1871; organized and sent out four parties to observe the Transit of Venus in 1874, and six parties in 1882, also three parties for the Transit of Mercury in 1881; and he originated and presided over the first Australasian Meteorological Conference, 1879. He is the author of seventy-five Reports and Original Papers upon Astronomical, Meteorological, and Physical matters, published by the New South Wales Government, in the Memoirs and Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, London; and in the Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales. He is the designer of several improved forms of self-recording Barographs, Thermographs, Pluviometers, Anemometers, Tidegauges, Actinometers, &c. Amongst the above seventy-five papers are "Measures of Double Stars, and a list of 351 New Double Stars;" "Nebula surrounding Eta Argus;" "Measures of Coloured Clusters about Kappa Crucis;" "Measures of Alpha Centauri;" "The Great Southern Cross," 1880; "Meteorology and Climate of New South Wales;" "Tropical Rains;" "Rain Maps;" "Atmospheric Lines between D lines at Sydney," &c.

RUSSELL, William Howard, LL.D., born at Lilyvale, co. Dublin, March 28, 1821; was educated at the Rev. Dr.

Geoghegan's school in Hume Street, Dublin, and entered at Trinity College 1838. After the elections, of which he wrote descriptions for the *Times* in 1843, he accepted an engagement on the staff of the paper. In 1846 he entered the Middle Temple, and in 1850 was called to the Bar, but four years later, when in fair practice in election and Parliamentary cases, he was asked, on the declaration of the war with Russia, to act as special correspondent, and in July 1854 he accompanied the British troops to Malta, whence he proceeded to Túrkey, Bulgaria, and finally to the Crimea, where he remained from the beginning to the close of the war, and was present at Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, the assaults and the fall of Sebastopol, being thus the first member of what has almost become the profession of war correspondents. His letters were the means of making known to the country the terrible condition of the army in the winter, and raised a storm of indignation against the ministry, before which it was swept out of office. In 1856, soon after the evacuation of the Crimea, he went to Moscow to describe the Coronation of the Czar. When the mutiny broke out, in 1857, he proceeded to India, and was with Lord Clyde, and served in the campaigns in Rohilcund, Oude, &c., from the capture of Lucknow till the suppresion of the mutiny, for which he received the Indian War Medal with the Lucknow Clasp. In 1858 he returned to England, and in 1860 established the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of which he is now editor and principal proprietor. In 1861 he went to the United States as war correspondent of the *Times*, and was present at the first battle of Bull Run, where his account of the defeat of the Federal army entailed on him great unpopularity, and in 1862 returned to England, where he remained until the outbreak of the war between Prussia and Austria, 1866, when he joined the Austrian army, where he was attached to the Head Quarters of Feldzeugmeister von Benedek, and was present at the battle of Konig-grätz, the retreat to Olmütz, &c. When war was declared between France and Prussia in 1870, Mr. Russell went to Berlin, and thence accompanied the staff of the Crown Prince. He was present at the battle of Sedan, and at the siege and fall of Paris, which he entered with the Crown Prince. In 1875 he was attached as Honorary Private Secretary to the staff of the Prince of Wales, whom he accompanied in visits to Egypt, Constantinople, the Crimea, &c., previously on his tour in India. He went to South Africa with Lord Wolseley in 1879, and was at the taking of Sekukuni's stronghold, and he was in Egypt during the operations which led to the fall of Cairo. Mr. Russell has published "Letters from the Crimea," 1855-6; "Diary in India," "My Diary North and South," "Canada; its Defences," "Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps," "The adventures of Dr. Brady," "My Diary in the East," "Hesperothen: or Notes from the West," 1882. Mr. Russell unsuccessfully contested Chelsea in the Conservative interest in 1869. He is a Knight of the Iron Cross, a Commander of the Legion of Honour, has the Turkish War Medal of 1854-6, the Indian War Medal 1857-8, the South African War Medal, 1879, and the Medjidieh (3rd and 4th class) the Osmanieh (3rd and 4th class), the St. Sauveur of Greece, Chevalier of Fraz Josef—the Redeemer of Greece, &c., Portugal, &c.

RUSSELL, W. H. L., F.R.S., was born on August 26, 1823. His grandfather was a Royal Academician, painter of several portraits which have been engraved, and afterwards of the Moon. His principal picture of the Moon is now in the University of Oxford. His father was Rector of Shepperton, Middlesex, the place where W. H. L. Russell was born. He was devoted to Mathematics from his earliest years. The first book which he can remember holding in his hands was "Wood's Mechanics." He was enraptured with the diagrams, and, as a child, steam engines, machines, and all scientific instruments were the chief objects of his thoughts. When eleven years of age he was able to work Problems producing simple equations, and began the differential calculus when about fourteen. At the usual age he went to Cambridge; but a nervous disorder commenced at that time which entirely prevented him from doing anything while at the University. He began by writing on definite Integrals, and considered the summation of sizes analogous to that which occurs in the exponential theorem, by definite Integrals, and he applied the results to the solution of Differential equations. He then wrote on the Calculus of symbols, and on functional equations, and afterwards contributed sixteen papers on definite Integrals to the Proceedings of the Royal Society, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1866. He has written also on the finite solution of linear differential equations, on geometry and has described a contrivance which he made for tracing all algebraical curves by machinery. He has studied much the English, French, and German Mathematical Journals; also comparative anatomy, and has written a paper for *Macmillan's Magazine* in favour of the Evolution of Species, and hopes, under Providence, he says, to effect much more.

RUSSIA, Emperor of. *See* ALEXANDER III., EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

RUTHERFORD, The Rev. William Gunion, LL.D., born 1853, is the son of the Rev. Robert Rutherford, Newlands, Peeblesshire, and was educated at St. Andrew's University, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1876. He also received the degree of LL.D. from St. Andrew's in 1884. He was ordained deacon by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1883, and priest by the Bishop of London in 1885. He held a classical mastership at St. Paul's School from 1876 to 1883, when he was appointed, without examination, Fellow and Prælector of University College, Oxford. In the same year he became Head-Master of Westminster School. In 1881 he published "The New Phrynichus, a revised Text of the Ecloga of the Grammarian Phrynichus, with Introductions, and a Commentary;" in 1883 an edition of "The Fables of Babrius, with Introductory Dissertations, Critical Notes, Commentary, and Lexicon," and in 1889 "The Fourth Book of Thucydides, a revision of the Text, illustrating the Principal causes of Corruption in the manuscripts of this author." The introductory chapters of "The New Phrynichus" have been translated into German by Dr. A. Funck, at the instance of the late Professor Georg Curtius of Leipzig, under the title of "Zwei Abhandlungen zur Geschichte des Atticismus" (Leipzig, 1883), and into French by Professor Kehlhoff with the title "Contribution à l'étude du dialecte attique." Besides these larger works, Mr. Rutherford has published several smaller books, of which the most important are "A First Greek Grammar," which has gone through many editions; and "Lex Rex; or, a Short Digest on the principal Relations between Latin, Greek, and Anglo-Saxon sounds." Dr. Rutherford is an advocate for the frank recognition of the altered circumstances of Westminster School, and desires to see it removed into the country, or if this is impossible, converted into a great London Day School.

RUTLAND (Duke of), John James Robert Manners, LL.D., D.C.L., G.C.B., second son of the late John Henry, fifth Duke of Rutland, by the Lady Elizabeth Howard, fifth daughter of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, born at Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, Dec. 13, 1818, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1839. In June, 1841, he was, with Mr. Gladstone, returned member in the Conservative interest for the borough of Newark, but he did not present himself again to that constituency at the general election in Aug., 1847. He was defeated in a contest for Liverpool in the latter year, and in another contest for the City of London with Baron Rothschild, in June, 1849, but he was returned for Colchester in Feb., 1850, and continued to represent that borough till March, 1857, when he was elected for North Leicestershire. He made his maiden speech in Feb., 1842, when he opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, advocating, subsequently, the cultivation of diplomatic relations with the See of Rome, and of a better understanding with the Irish priesthood, a relaxation of the law of mortmain, and the passing of the Ten Hours Factories Act, and in many other matters showing that he held too broad opinions to act always with his party, though he opposed Sir R. Peel's free-trade measures in 1845-46, and from that time identified himself completely with Conservatives. He was appointed First Commissioner of the Office of Works, with a seat in the Cabinet, and sworn a Privy Councillor in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, held the same post in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-59, and was re-appointed in Lord Derby's third administration, 1866-67. On the return of the Conservatives to office in Feb., 1874, he was appointed Postmaster-General, and he held that post until the Conservatives went out of office in April, 1880, when he was created a G.C.B. In 1885 he was returned for the new Melton Division of Leicestershire, and was Postmaster-General in Lord Salisbury's Government. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1876. Previously, in 1862, the degree of LL.D. of Cambridge University was conferred on him. His Grace is a staunch defender of the rights of the Church, a supporter of the agricultural interest, and has acted for many years as Chairman of the Tithe Redemption Trust. His first literary performance was "England's Trust; and other Poems," 1841. Appended to this volume are some minor pieces, headed "Memorials of other Lands," commemorative of His Grace's excursion, in company with his elder brother, then Marquis of Granby (the late Duke of Rutland), through France, Spain, Switzerland, and Italy. His other works are: "A Plea for National Holy-days," 1843; "Notes of an Irish Tour," 1849; "Notes of a Cruise in Scotch Waters on board the Duke of Rutland's Yacht, *Resolution*, in 1848," Lond., 1850, a handsome folio volume embellished with sketches by John Christian Schetky, Esq.; "English Ballads and other Poems," 1850; "The Factories Bill, a Speech," 1850; "The Church of England in the Colonies," a lecture, 1851; "The Importance of Literature to Men of Business," one of a series of lectures so entitled, 1852; "Speech on the Abolition of Church Rates," 1856. In 1886 he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Salisbury's second administration. He succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his brother, March 2, 1887. His Grace married first, in 1851, Catharine Louisa Georgiana, daughter of the late Colonel Marlay, C.B. (she died April 7, 1854); and secondly, in 1862, Janetta, eldest daughter of Thomas Hughan, Esq.

RYDBERG, Professor Abraham Victor, Swedish author, born at Jonkoeping, Dec. 18, 1828, was educated at Vexio, and in 1851 entered the University of Lund for a short time. In 1855 he joined the staff of the *Gothenburg Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*. He was a member of the Swedish Parliament from 1870 to 1872, and in 1876 he was instructed by the local government of Gothenburg to inaugurate the philosophical and historical conferences, which continue to be held annually. In 1877 he was elected to the Swedish Academy, and in the same year the University of Upsal conferred upon him the degree of doctor. In 1884 he was named Professor by the New Academy of Stockholm. He has written "Signoalla," a gipsy romance, 1857; "The Last Athenian," a novel, 1859; "What the Bible teaches concerning Christ," 1862; "Magic in the Middle Ages," 1864; "Roman Days," studies of the busts of the Roman Emperors, 1875-77; "Poems," 1882; a translation of Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish, 1878; and "Teutonic Mythology," 1886-89.

RYLE, Rev. Professor Herbert Edward, was born in Onslow Square, London, May 25, 1856, and is the second son of the Right Rev. John Charles Ryle, Lord Bishop of Liverpool. He was educated under the Rev. R. Wace (Wadhurst, Sussex) 1866-68, and at Eton (1868-75), being elected on to the Foundation of Eton College in 1869, and obtaining the Newcastle Scholarship in 1875, his tutor being E. C. Austen Leigh, Esq. In the same year he was elected to a Classical Scholarship at King's College, Cambridge; B.A. in 1879 (obliged to take an *ægrotat* degree in consequence of an accident at football); First Class in the Theological Tripos, 1881. University distinctions: Caius Prizeman (Undergraduates) 1875; (Bachelor) 1879; Winchester Reading Prize, 1878; Crosse Scholar, 1880; Hebrew Evans and Scholefield Prizes, 1881; elected Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, 1881; M.A., 1882; Deacon, 1882; Priest, 1883. He was Divinity Lecturer at Emmanuel College, 1881-84; at King's College, Cambridge, 1882-86; Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter (South Wales), 1886-88; elected to the Hulsean Professorship of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, Nov., 1887; Professional Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, 1888; Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of St. Asaph, 1887-89; and to the Lord Bishop of Ripon, 1889; and was Examiner for the Cambridge Theological Tripos, 1884, 1886, 1887, 1889. Professor Ryle was married, in 1883, to Nea Hewish, only daughter of Major-Gen. G. Hewish Adams (late Royal Irish Rifles), and has issue living, Edward Hewish and Roger John.

RYLE, The Right Rev. John Charles, D.D., Bishop of Liverpool, eldest son of the late John Ryle, Esq., M.P., born near Macclesfield, in 1816, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, was Craven University Scholar, and took a first-class in classical honours. Having been admitted into orders in 1841, he was curate at Exbury, in the New Forest; was appointed Rector of St. Thomas's Winchester, in 1843; Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, in 1844; Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, in 1861; Rural Dean of Hoxne, in 1869; and an honorary Canon of Norwich in 1871. He was nominated to the Deanery of Salisbury by Lord Beaconsfield in March, 1880, and soon afterwards the same statesman appointed him Bishop of Liverpool. He was consecrated in York Minster (June 11, 1880). He is the author of "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," in 7 vols., published in 1856-59; of "Plain Speaking, First and Second Series," of "Hymns for the Church on Earth," and "Spiritual Songs, First and Second Series," in 1861; of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Years ago," "Coming Events and Present Duties," "Bishops and Clergy of other Days," in 1869; of "Church Reform Papers," in 1870; and of above 200 tracts on religious subjects, many of which have been reprinted in French, German, Dutch, Portuguese, Italian, Russian, Hindustani, and Chinese, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish. Dr. Ryle is one of the leaders of the Evangelical School, and has had some difficulties with one of the extreme High Church clergy of Liverpool.

S.

SACHER - MASOCH (Knight), Leopold Ritter von, novelist, born at Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Poland, Jan. 27, 1836, is the son of an Aulic Councillor and police-director of Galicia, and is a Roman Catholic, not a Jew, as is generally believed from his great knowledge of Jewism and his "Jewish Stories." Having received a preliminary training at home he passed through the Normal School and the Gymnasium of his native city, studied philosophy at Gratz and Prague, obtained his Doctor's degree at the age of 19, and two years later became a private teacher of history in the University of Gratz. In 1857 he published his historical account of "The Insurrection in Ghent under Charles V." (Der Aufstand in Gent unter Karl V.); and in 1866 his first novel, "Eine galizische Geschichte." His literary success led him to abandon in 1868 the profession of a teacher. His series of novels entitled "Cain's Inheritance" (of which the first parts were published in 1870), was translated into most European languages and obtained for the author a European reputation. His principal works, in addition to those named above, are, "Die geschiedene Frau," a novel, 1870; "Die Republik der Weiberfeinde," a novel, 1872; "Maria Theresia und die Freimaurer," an historical romance, 1872; "Falscher's Hermelin," 1873; "Geschichten aus der Bühnenwelt," 1873; "Russische Hofgeschichten," 1873; "Der neuè Hiob," a novel, 1874; "Wiener Hofgeschichten," 1876; "Das schwarze Cabinet," 1880; "Der Flau," 1880; "Der alte Castellan," 1882; "Basil Hymen," 1882; "Paradise on the Dniester," 1882; besides several dramas and comedies. Sacher-Masoch is an especial favourite with the French; and since 1871 a large number of his novels have appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes.* In 1883 the French Republic conferred upon him the order of the Legion d'Honneur. By his book, "Die Ideale unserer Zeit," in which, being very Liberal, he criticised sharply the German affairs after 1871, he got, though wrongly, the reputation of being anti-German. Being Liberal, Sacher-Masoch has a great liking for England, which he defended warmly against an attack of the German historian, Johannes Scherr. His books are chiefly on Galician life, and especially on the rising of 1846. In 1881 he founded a monthly international review, *On the Heights* (*Auf der Höhe*), published at Leipzig. To this review he contributed a novel, "The Jews' Raphael" (Der Juden Raphael), a continuation of his series of novels; "Cain's Inheritance," mentioned above, being from the fourth part of that work, "Death." He also published in the Review the memoirs left by his father, which treat of and describe persons and matters during the period from 1809 to 1874. His more recent works are the two romances, "Die Seelenfängerin" "The Serpent in Paradise," and the superbly illustrated work, "Contes Juifs," written in the French language, and published at Paris in 1888. In 1873 he married Aurora Rümelin (who published several romances under the pseudonym of Wanda von Dunajew). After his divorce in 1887, he married the authoress, Hulda Meister, with whom he has resided latterly at Lindheim, in Oberhessen.

SACHS, Dr. Julius von, Privy Councillor, and Austrian Professor in Ordinary of Botany, was born at Breslau (Silesia), on Oct. 2, 1832, where he attended the Elisabethanum Gymnasium. In 1851 he went to Prague (Bohemia) as private assistant to the Physiologist Purknyî; in 1857 he was private lecturer on the Physiology of Plants at Prague; in 1859 at the Agricultural Academy at Tharandt near Dresden; from 1861-67 he was Professor of Botany at the Academy of Poppelsdorf, near Bonn, on the Rhine; 1867-68, Professor of Botany at Freiburg (Baden); 1868-90, Professor of Botany at Winzburg, Bavaria. He is Knight of the Royal Order of Merit of the Bavarian Crown and of St. Michael; as well as of the Royal Bavarian Order of Maximilian for Science and Art; Member of the Royal Academies of Sciences in Munich, Turin, and Amsterdam; of the Royal Society of London; and of the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin; of the Silesian Society for Home-culture; of the Senkenberg Society; Honorary Member of the Philosophical Society of Cambridge; of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester; of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; of the Society of Natural Philosophy of Odessa; Foreign Member of the Linnean Society of London; of the Royal Botanical Society of Brussels; holder of the Sömmering Medal; Honorary Doctor of the medical Faculty of Bonn, and of the Faculty Physical Science at Bologna. He is the author of the following scientific works:—"Experimental Physiology of Plants" (translated into Russian and French) in 1865; "Compendium of Botany," 4 editions (translated into Russian, French, and English) in 1868-74; "History of Botany," 1875 (translated into English in 1889); "Lectures on the Physiology of Plants," 1882 and 1887, (translated into English).

SACKVILLE (Baron Sackville, of Knole, in the County of Kent), **Lionel Sackville West,** Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, J.P., and Deputy-Lieut. for Kent, was born July 19, 1827, at Bourn Hall, Cambridgeshire, and is the fourth son of George John, 5th Earl De La Warr, by his marriage with Elizabeth Sackville, daughter of John Frederick, 3rd Duke of Dorset. He was educated at home, was assistant Precis writer to the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1845; entered the diplomatic service in 1847; served as Attaché to Her Majesty's Legations in Lisbon, Naples, Stuttgardt, and Berlin, till 1858; as Secretary of Legation in Turin, Madrid, and Berlin; and Secretary of Embassy in Paris till 1872; was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic 1873; transferred to Madrid, 1878; and to the United States 1881. He negotiated in conjunction with Sir James Hudson, the commercial treaty with Sardinia, 1863; Represented H.M. Government and that of Denmark at the Conferences of Madrid on the affairs of Morocco, 1880; was Minister Plenipotentiary at the Conference in Washington on the affairs of Samoa, 1887; and negotiated, in conjunction with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper, the Fisheries Treaty of Washington, 1888. He received his passports from the United States Government in 1889, and returned to England.

SAGASTA, Praxedes Mateo, a Spanish statesman, was born at Torrecilla de Cameros, July 21, 1827. He studied in the school of Engineers in Madrid, practised his profession at Valladolid and Zamora, and was elected by the latter town to the Constituent Cortes of 1854. He took part in the insurrection of 1856, and was obliged to seek refuge in France. On the amnesty being proclaimed, he returned to Spain, and became a Professor in the School of Engineers in Madrid. He was also the editor of *La Iberia,* the principal organ of the Progressist party. After the unsuccessful insurrection of June, 1866, he was again under the necessity of seeking an asylum in France, and he did not return to Spain until after the fall of Queen Isabella II. Appointed Minister of the Interior in the first Cabinet formed by General Prim, he gradually adopted more and more the views of that statesman and of the Conservative party, and completely broke off his relations with his old friend Zorilla. He was consequently exposed to bitter attacks from the Republican minority in the Cortes. Appointed Minister of State in Jan. 1870, he ordered several towns, including Barcelona, to be placed in a state of siege, declared himself in favour of the monarchy, and proposed, on Dec. 17, 1870, the dissolution of the Chamber, after the king had taken the oath. He continued to be Minister of State and Minister of the Interior in the first Cabinet of King Amadeus, and during that monarch's brief reign he took part in several ministerial combinations, either as a member or as President of the Council. Under the Presidency of Marshal Serrano, in 1874, he was Minister for Foreign Affairs (Jan. 4), Minister of the Interior (May 13), and President of the Council (Aug. 4). After the *coup d'état* re-establishing the monarchy, he withdrew for a time from public life. In June, 1875, he gave in his adherence to the cause of Alfonso XII., and endeavoured to form a Liberal Constitutional party. Subsequently he joined the Opposition, and attacked the administrations formed by Martinez Campos and Cánovas 1877-79. When a new Liberal party was formed in 1880 Señor Sagasta gave in his adhesion to it. The Conservative Cabinet of Señor Cánovas del Castillo was overthrown early in the year 1881, and a coalition between Señor Sagasta and General Martinez Campos came into power. Sagasta's Ministry remained in office till Oct. 1883, when it was superseded by a Cabinet formed from the Dynastic Left. This, however, was shortlived, and was followed by a return of the Conservatives to power. On the death of Alfonso XII., Nov. 23, 1885, Señor Sagasta, at the request of the Queen Regent, again became the head of the government; but, in consequence of a crisis, he reformed the Cabinet in 1888. Among the acts of his ministry may be mentioned the passing of the Anglo-Spanish commercial treaty.

SAÏD, Seyyid Ali, Sultan of Zanzibar, is the son of Iman Saïd, Saïd of Muscat, and succeeded his brother Seyyid Khalifah Ben Saïd, who died on Feb. 13, 1890.

ST. GAUDENS, Augustus, American sculptor, was born in Dublin, March 1, 1848. At the age of six months he was taken to New York City, which has since been his home. He began to draw at Cooper Union in 1861, and in 1865-66 was a student at the National Academy of Design. From 1867 to 1870 he attended the École des Beaux Arts at Paris. Thence he went to Rome, where in 1871 he produced his first figure, "Hiawatha." He returned to New York in 1872 and opened a studio. His most important works are "The Puritan;" "Adoration of the Cross by Angels," a bas-relief in St. Thomas's Church, New York; statues of Admiral Farragut (1880) in New York, Robert R. Randall (1884) at Sailors' Snug Harbor (Staten Island, New York), of Abraham Lincoln (1887) in Chicago, and of Samuel Chapin (1887) in Springfield, Mass.; and portrait busts of W. M. Evarts (1872-73), T. D. Woolsey (1876) and the late Gen. Sherman (1888).

ST. JOHN, Sir Spenser, K.C.M.G., third son of the late Mr. James Augustus St. John, was born in London, Dec. 22, 1825. After receiving a careful education, he began to turn his attention towards the East, and having applied himself diligently to the study of the Malay language, was, in 1848, appointed secretary to Sir James Brooke. He resided in Borneo several years as H.M. Consul-General, and received in 1861 the appointment of Chargé d'Affaires to the republic of Hayti. On returning to this country in 1862, he published an account of his Eastern residence and travels, entitled "Life in the Forests of the Far East." Early in 1863 he left England for the West Indies, and some years later was promoted to the post of Minister Resident and Consul-General in Hayti. About the same time he was accredited also as Chargé d'Affaires to the Dominican Republic. In 1874 he was appointed Minister Resident and Consul-General at Lima, Peru, and in 1875 he proceeded on a special mission to Bolivia. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1881 for services rendered during the war between Peru and Chili. In May, 1883, he was sent on a special mission to Mexico, to negotiate for the resumption of diplomatic relations with that country; and was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico, Nov. 28, 1884. Sir Spenser St. John, who is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, published, in 1879, "The Life of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Saráwak," and in 1885, "The Black Republic," an account of Hayti.

ST. JOHN-BRENON, Edward, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Poet, Essayist and Journalist, the eldest son of the Rev. William Brenon, M.A., was born in Dublin, Feb. 21, 1847, and educated at the High School, and Trinity College in that city. In 1866 he published his first volume of poems entitled "Bianca, the Flower-girl of Bologna." In 1869 followed "Ambrosia Amoris," and a few years afterwards, in rapid succession, "Two Gallian Laments," "The Witch of Nemi," and "The Tribune Reflects." These last two books created some sensation. "The Witch of Nemi" was withdrawn from sale by Messrs. Longman & Co., on account of a dramatic poem in it called "Joseph and Amensis," Amensis being the name Mr. St. John-Brenon gave to Potiphar's wife, and "The Tribune Reflects" because it was a scathing satire, supposed to be spoken in soliloquy by the "Tribune" (Mr. Parnell), who is a friend of the poet's, in which he expresses his private opinions of his parliamentary followers in 1880. Mr. St. John-Brenon has on several occasions essayed unsuccessfully to enter Parliament; first having contested the city of Gloucester as a Conservative in 1868. He for many years resided in Italy, principally Rome and Naples, and has travelled a great deal in France, Spain, Greece, Turkey and Asia Minor. To him is due the credit of having brought about the now famous Parnell Commission, for it was the consequence of his celebrated action for libel against the publishers of the "Black Pamphlet," Messrs. Ridgway & Co. In this Mr. St. John-Brenon was accused of a variety of political crimes and designated "The Stormy Petrel of Fenianism." It was this trial which first demonstrated that notwithstanding strong party feeling an Irish Home Ruler if libelled, could have a fair trial and justice at the hands of an English Jury. Mr. St. John-Brenon has written some remarkable articles, historical and political, in many of the leading periodicals, one of the most important being "The True Story of Beatrice Cenci," in which he proves, beyond doubt, that this heroine of Shelley was a vulgar parricide. Mr. St. John-Brenon is now the editor of *Piccadilly*.

ST. LÉON, Mdme, *née* **Cerrito, Francesca**, called **Fanny**, a celebrated dancer, born in Naples, March 11, 1821, is the daughter of an old soldier of the Empire. While quite a child, she was distinguished for great natural grace and vivacity. She made her first appearance in 1835, at the San Carlo theatre, in a ballet called "The Horoscope," and created great enthusiasm, and afterwards danced at the principal theatres of Italy. She was in Vienna for two years, and was a favourite every season from 1840 to 1845, in London, where she danced the famous *pas de quatre* with Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, and Lucille Grahn. About this time she was married to a distinguished dancer and violinist, M. A. St. Léon, from whom she was separated in 1850. Mdme. Cerrito, who was called the "Fourth Grace," composed, jointly with M. Théophile Gautier, the "Gipsy," "Gemma," and other ballets. She is now residing in Paris.

SAINT-SAËNS, Charles Camille, musical composer, was born in Paris, Oct. 9, 1835. Having lost his father, he was brought up by his mother and a great-aunt, who taught him the elements of music. At seven, he began to study the piano with Stamaty, and afterwards had lessons in harmony from Maleden. In 1847 he entered Benoist's class at the Conservatoire, obtained the second organ prize in 1849, and the first in 1851. At the age of seventeen he composed his first symphony, which was performed with success by the Société de Sainte Cécile. In 1853 he became organist of the church of St. Merri. In 1858 he was appointed organist at the Madeleine, and distinguished himself as much by his talent for improvisation as by his execution. Shortly afterwards he occupied the post of Pianoforte Professor at Niedermeyer's École de Musique Religieuse. For his cantata, "Les Noces de Prométhée," he gained the prize awarded by the International Exhibition of 1867. "La Princesse Jaune," was produced at the Opéra Comique, June 12, 1872, and "Le Timbre d'Argent," at the Théâtre Lyrique, Feb. 23, 1877. Neither of these operas met with much success, and M. Saint-Saëns produced his next work "Samson et Delilah," a sacred drama, at Weimar, in December, 1877, and "Etienne Marcel," an opera, at Lyons, Feb. 8, 1879. The printed catalogue of his works includes 64 numbered, besides many unnumbered, pieces. He visited England in 1871, and played at the Musical Union. In 1874 and 1879 he took part in the Philharmonic Concerts, and on Dec. 6, 1879, he conducted his "Rouet d'Omphale," at the Crystal Palace. He produced at the great Opéra of Paris "Henry VIII.," in 1883 and "Ascanio," in 1890. In 1886 he conducted his last great symphony in C minor in the Philharmonic Concerts, (1st performance). In addition to his other claims to distinction, M. Saint-Saëns is an able musical critic, and has contributed articles to "La Renaissance," "L'Estafette," "Le Voltaire," "La France," "La Nouvelle Revue," and "L'Artiste." He was elected a member of the Institute, Feb. 19, 1881.

SAINTSBURY, George Edward Bateman, was born at Southampton, on Oct. 23, 1845, and educated at King's College School, London. In 1863 he was elected to a Post-Mastership at Merton College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1868 and that of M.A. in 1873. After holding for a few months a Mastership in the Manchester Grammar School, he became Senior Classical Master in Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and held that post from 1868 to 1874. In the latter year he was appointed to the Head Mastership of the Elgin Educational Institute, which he resigned in 1876. For the last ten years Mr. Saintsbury has been a frequent contributor to the London periodical press on literary and political subjects. He has also published "A Primer of French Literature," 1880; "Dryden" in the series of "English Men of Letters," 1881; "French Lyrics," and "A Short History of French Literature," 1882; "Specimens of French Literature," 1883; "Specimens of English Prose Style," and "Marlborough," in the series of "English Worthies," 1885: besides contributing to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" superintending a revised edition of Scott's "Dryden," editing several volumes of "Selections from French Authors," for the Clarendon Press, and furnishing prefaces to some reprints of English Classics.

SAINT-VALLIER, Charles Raymond de la Croix de Chevrières, Comte de, a French Senator and diplomatist, descended from an ancient Legitimist family, was born at the Château de Coucy-les-Eppes (Aisne), Sept. 12, 1838. Having at an early age entered the diplomatic service he was attached to the Legation in Lisbon, next to that in Munich, and afterwards to the Embassy in Vienna. Being an admirer of Napoleon III., the Count remained in the diplomatic service after the *coup d'état,* and accompanied the Comte de Moustier to Constantinople as secretary. The opportunity given him at the Turkish capital to display his talent as Chargé d'Affaires procured him the Under-Secretaryship of State on his return to Paris. On the death of Comte de Moustier, who died when Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de St.-Vallier gave up his Under-Secretaryship and repaired to Stuttgart as Envoy (Feb. 1869). At this post he vigorously asserted French interests in the pregnant year preceding the war of 1870. Having in vain cautioned Napoleon touching Würtemberg's policy in the war, M. de Saint-Vallier, when his government would not be warned, had to leave Germany, and was forthwith despatched to the then important post in Copenhagen. Upon the restoration of peace, being conversant with the German tongue and society, he was attached as diplomatic agent to Field-Marshal von Manteuffel, the Commander of the German Army of Occupation. Having come to the conclusion that the Republican form of Government was, in the circumstances, the best for France, he became a candidate at the senatorial elections in the department of the Aisne, in concert with M. Waddington and M. Henri Martin, and was elected Jan. 30, 1876. M. de Saint-Vallier took his place among the party of the Left Centre. He was elected the first Secretary of the Senate, and held that post till the Marquis de Gontaut Biron, the Legitimist ambassador of the Republic in Berlin, was recalled (Dec. 1877), when M. de Saint-Vallier was appointed by Marshal MacMahon to be his successor, on the recommendation of M. Waddington, who had become Minister of Foreign Affairs. The appointment was most acceptable to the German Government. As second Plenipotentiary of France he rendered valuable assistance to M. Waddington at the Congress of Berlin (1878). He was succeeded at the Court of Berlin by M. de Courcel.

SALA, George Augustus Henry, journalist and author, is the son of an Italian gentleman who married a favourite English singer of West Indian extraction. He was born in London in 1828, was brought up with a view to following art as a profession, but quitted it for literature, and became a constant contributor to *Household Words.* He was an extensive and regular contributor to the *Welcome Guest,* the founder and first editor of the *Temple Bar Magazine,* for which he wrote the stories of "The Seven Sons of Mammon," and "Captain Dangerous," afterwards republished as separate works; wrote for several years in the *Illustrated London News,* the Hogarth papers in the *Cornhill Magazine,* and a story entitled "Quite Alone," for *All the Year Round,* which appeared in a separate form, in Nov. 1864. He still writes "Echoes of the Week" in the *Illustrated London News.* He went as special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* to the United States, in 1863, and on his return, at the close of 1864, published the result of his observations under the title of "America in the Midst of War." He wrote, in 1864, a series of graphic letters for the *Daily Telegraph,* from Algeria, during the Emperor's visit to that colony, and re-visited Algeria and Morocco in 1875. In 1870 Mr. Sala was at Metz and in Eastern France as war correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph.* After witnessing the fall of the Empire in Paris on Sept. 4, he went to Rome to record the entry of the Italian army into the Eternal City. In Jan. 1875, he again visited Spain on the occasion of the entry of Alfonso XII.; on his return in April he was despatched to Venice to describe the *fêtes* consequent on the interview of the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel, and he afterwards published his impressions under the title of "Two Kings and a Kaiser." In Dec. 1876, he again visited Russia as special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*; and travelling from St. Petersburg to Moscow, proceeded thence to Warsaw, and subsequently traversed the length of the Empire to observe the mobilisation then in progress of the Russian army; ultimately reaching Odessa and Constantinople by the Black Sea, in time for the opening of the Conference on the Eastern Question. His best-known works in addition to those already mentioned, are "How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser," published in 1858; "Twice Round the Clock," and "Journey due North: a Residence in Russia," in 1859; "The Baddington Peerage," "Looking at Life," and "Make your Game, a Narrative of the Rhine," in 1860; "Dutch Pictures, with some Sketches in the Flemish Manner," in 1861; "Accepted Addresses," "Ship Chandler, and other Tales," and "Two Prima Donnas and the Dumb Poor Porter," in 1862; "Breakfast in Bed," and "Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous," in 1863; "After Breakfast: or, Pictures done with a Quill," and "Quite Alone," in 1864; "Trip to Barbary by a Roundabout Route," in 1865; "From Waterloo to the Peninsula," in 1866; "Notes and Sketches of the Paris Exhibition," in 1868; "Rome and Venice," and "Wat Tyler M.P.," a burlesque, in 1869; "Under The Sun: Essays mainly written in Hot Countries," in 1872; "Paris Herself Again;" and

"America Revisited," in 1882; "A Journey Due South," 1885; a description of a visit to Australia in that year was published in the *Daily Telegraph*, under the title of "The Land of the Golden Fleece."

SALAMAN, Charles Kensington, composer and professor of music, born in London, March 3, 1814, was educated by private tuition. He began the study of music at a very early age under Charles Neate and Dr. Crotch; made his first appearance as a composer and pianist in 1828, and entered the musical profession in 1831. Mr. Salaman has acquired considerable reputation as a pianist in England, Germany, and Italy, and was elected an honorary member of the Academy of St. Cecilia in Rome in 1846. His first series of songs, in which is included Shelley's celebrated serenade, "I arise from dreams of thee," was composed in 1836, and published in 1838. He has since contributed largely to the repertory of English, Italian, French, and German vocal music, and to chamber pianoforte music. Besides about 100 musical settings of poems by the most eminent lyric poets of this country, Mr. Salaman has been the first composer to wed music to the odes of Horace, Catullus, and Anacreon in the original texts. He has also composed anthems for the English Church service, and nearly 100 numbers of sacred part music, in the Hebrew language, for the service of the Synagogue. His orchestral compositions have been few, the most recent being the "Grand Funeral March in memory of Victor Hugo," first performed at the Albert Hall. Mr. Salaman was one of the founders of the Musical Society of London, and was for nearly ten years its honorary Secretary. He was also one of the founders, in 1874, of the Musical Association for the "investigation and discussion of subjects connected with the art and science of music," and he performed the duties of honorary secretary until the end of 1877, when he retired as a Vice-President of the Association. Mr. Salaman, although he has retired from public life, is yet engaged in his profession as composer, musical critic, and writer on musical subjects; and in 1882 he published an important volume entitled "Jews as they are," which deals with the modern Jews from a social, political, and religious point of view, and seeks to vindicate the Jewish character from reproach and prejudice.

SALISBURY. Bishop of. *See* WORDSWORTH, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN.

SALISBURY, (Marquis of), The Right Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, K.G., eldest surviving son of the second Marquis of Salisbury, by his first wife, the daughter and heir of Bamber Gascoigne, Esq., born at Hatfield in 1830, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College (1853). In 1853 he was elected M.P. for Stamford, and he represented that borough in the Conservative interest until his succession to the marquisate on the death of his father, April 12, 1868. While in the Lower House he was known as Lord Robert Cecil, until the decease of his elder brother, on June 14, 1865, when he assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Cranborne. His lordship took an active part in all public measures which affected the interests of the Established Church, and in the chief political questions of the day, and he was a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and to other periodicals. In Lord Derby's third administration he was, in July, 1866, appointed Secretary of State for India, which post he resigned on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, March 2, 1867, when two other Cabinet ministers, viz., General Peel, War Secretary, and Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, also gave in their resignations. On Nov. 12, 1869, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in succession to the late Earl of Derby. In 1871-72 he and Lord Cairns, as arbitrators, conducted a long investigation into the complicated affairs of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. His lordship was again appointed Secretary of State for India when Mr. Disraeli returned to office in Feb. 1874. When at the close of the War between Turkey and Servia, differences arose between the former Power and Russia, the Marquis of Salisbury was sent as Special Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, and he and Sir Henry Elliot acted as joint Minister Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain at the Conference of Constantinople. His lordship left England, Nov. 20, 1876, and *en route*, visited Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome. The progress towards agreement made at the preliminary meetings held at the Russian Embassy in Constantinople were so satisfactory that the formal Conference, at which the joint proposals of the Powers were pressed upon the Porte, was opened on Dec. 23. At the same time the new Constitution of the Ottoman Empire was formally promulgated by its author, Midhat Pasha. The Marquis of Salisbury really took the place of leader at the Conference, which held altogether seven plenary meetings. On Sunday Jan. 14, 1877, he had an audience of the Sultan, at which Sir Arnold Kemball acted as interpreter, and pressed upon his Majesty the two points on which the two Powers intended to insist, informing him that if they were not accepted the Ambassadors would immediately leave Constantinople. These two proposals were, that there should be a mixed Turkish and International Commission of Supervision, and that the first appointment of the Governors should be ratified by the Powers. On Jan. 18, a special meeting of the Ottoman Grand Council was held, and about 140 Mussulmans, and about sixty leading Christians were present. The proceedings lasted two hours, and were opened by Midhat Pasha. With one dissentient voice the Council were unanimous in insisting on the rejection of the proposals of the Powers. The Conference held its last sitting on Jan. 20, and immediately afterwards Lord Salisbury left for England. On April 2, 1878, he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of the Earl of Derby resigned, and he at once wrote a memorable despatch, in which he clearly enunciated the policy of the Government with regard to the Eastern Question. He and the Earl of Beaconsfield soon afterwards were the representatives of Great Britain at the Congress of Berlin, and on their return to London they met with the most enthusiastic reception at Charing Cross (July 16, 1878). The Queen invested the Marquis of Salisbury with the Order of the Garter, July 30. On Aug. 3, he and the Earl of Beaconsfield received the freedom of the City of London, and were afterwards entertained at a grand banquet at the Mansion House. He went out of office with his party after the defeat they sustained at the general election of April, 1880. At a meeting of Conservative Peers held on May 9, 1881, after the death of Lord Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury was elected to lead the party in the House of Lords. Since then his career has been identified with that of the Conservative Party. He opposed but finally accepted, the Irish Land Act, of 1881; he vigorously critised Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy; he carried the rejection of the County Franchise Bill in 1884; he represented the Conservatives at the memorable conference between the opposing leaders, which led to the framing of the Redistribution Bill of 1885. On June 9 of that year Mr. Gladstone was beaten on a Budget vote, and resigned, and Lord Salisbury took office as Premier. The principal events of his short tenure of power were, the annexation of Burmah, and the re-opening of the Eastern Question by the revolution in Eastern Roumelia and the Servo-Bulgarian war; England supporting Prince Alexander by her "friendly" neutrality. After the general election of Nov. 1885, Lord Salisbury was turned out on the address at the end of January. He vigorously opposed Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, and after the second general election, in 1886, he became once more Prime Minister. When Lord R. Churchill's resignation led to the reconstruction of the Cabinet, Lord Salisbury took the Foreign Office, in the place of Lord Iddesleigh, resigned. The Marquis of Salisbury is a member of the Council of King's College, London, Deputy-Lieutenant of Middlesex, and hon. col. of the Herts Militia. For many years he was Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions. Lord Salisbury's tenure of office during the Jubilee year of the Queen's reign will be memorable in his lordship's family for the honour which Her Majesty paid him by going in person to visit him at Hatfield. In 1857, he married Georgiana Caroline, daughter of Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Baron of the Exchequer, and niece of the celebrated Mrs. Opie. His eldest son is Viscount Cranborne (born 1861), M.P. for the Darwen Division of Lancashire.

SALMON, The Rev. George, D.D. (Dublin, and Hon. Edin.), D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Cantab), F.R.S., born in Dublin in 1819, was educated at Cork, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as Senior Moderator in Mathematics in 1839. He was successively Scholar and Fellow of his College, and was elected Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin in 1866, which office he held until his appointment as Provost of the College in 1888. Besides various contributions to theological and mathematical periodicals, he is the author of treatises on "Conic Sections," on "The Higher Plane Curves," on "The Geometry of Three Dimensions," and on "The Modern Higher Algebra," which have been translated into the principal European languages, and which have been honoured by the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, and the Conyngham Medal of the Royal Irish Academy. He has published four volumes of sermons, besides many single sermons. He has also published two series of lectures delivered in the Divinity School of the University; one forming an Introduction to the New Testament, and the other treating of the Infallibility of the Church. He is a member of the Royal Irish

Academy, a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and of the Royal Academies of Science at Göttingen, Berlin, and Copenhagen. He was President of the Mathematical and Physical Science Section of the British Association at the meeting held in Dublin in Aug. 1878.

SALOMONS, Sir David Lionel, Bart., M.A., A.I.C.E., M.S.T.E., is the son of the late Mr. Philip Salomons, and was born on June 28, 1851, at Brighton. Having lost both his parents when he was very young, the responsibility of his guardianship was undertaken by his uncle, the late Sir David Salomons. He was first educated by private tutors, afterwards proceeding to Caius College, Cambridge, graduating in the Natural Science Tripos, the innate bent of his mind tending rather to physical science than to pure mathematics. The pursuit of scientific attainments has been almost the exclusive occupation of his life. Not content with mere theoretical knowledge, he was in the habit of frequenting workshops, working with the men, and thus gaining a thoroughly practical insight into things mechanical; his uncle, moreover, provided him with a laboratory where he could devote his attention to the subjects which interested him so deeply. When, however, he succeeded to his uncle's position, he was not neglectful of its duties and responsibilities. He worked assiduously as a county magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace for Kent, Sussex, Middlesex, Westminster and London, and he is also a Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent. In 1874, Sir David Salomons stood in the Liberal interest for Mid-Kent, but he was defeated; and at the general election of 1880, through holding the offices of sheriff and returning officer, he was precluded from seeking election. Since that period he had relinquished things political, until some months since, when he consented to contest the new Borough of St. George's-in-the-East. Sir David Salomons is a life member of the National Liberal Club; a County Councillor for Kent, representing one of the Tonbridge Divisions; and belongs to many societies, being an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society; of the Chemical Society; of the Geological Society; of the Royal Meteorological Society; and a member of the Telegraphic Engineers and Electricians; and he makes a point of perusing the papers and Transactions of these societies, that he may be always abreast of scientific progress. He is on the Council of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; and of the Photographic Society of Great Britain. Sir David has also studied drawing and painting, the better to appreciate art and its difficulties. He has served on the Scientific Committee appointed by the Telegraphic Engineers' Society for settling Symbols, &c., and has recently brought out several new and successful inventions. He is also the author of a treatise, "On Constant Electromotive Force in an Electric Light Circuit," being a paper read before the Society of Telegraphic Engineers and Electricians on March 12, 1885; "Electric Light Installations and Management of Accumulators," 6th edit., "Photographic Notes and Formulæ," &c. Regarding the "Woman's Rights" question Sir David Salomons has adopted a distinct attitude. Like Ruskin and his "Fors Clavigera," he periodically issues from Broomhill original and instructive manifestoes, one of the most interesting being his "Address to the Ladies of England." He married, in 1882, the daughter of Baron de Stern, of Hyde Park Gate, London, by whom he has had issue three daughters and a son and heir.

SALVINI, Tommaso, an Italian tragedian, was born at Milan Jan. 1, 1830. His father was an able actor, and his mother a popular actress named Guglielmina Zocchi. When quite a boy he showed so rare a talent for acting, that his father determined to devote him to the stage. For this purpose he placed him under the tuition of the Great Gustavo Modena. Before he was thirteen years of age Salvini had already won a kind of renown in juvenile characters. At fifteen he lost both his parents, and the bereavement so preyed upon his spirits that he was obliged to abandon his career for two years, and returned once more under the tuition of Modena. When he again emerged from retirement he joined the Ristori troupe, and shared with that great actress many a triumph. In 1849, Salvini entered the army of Italian independence, and fought valiantly for the defence of his country, receiving in recognition of his services several Medals of Honour. Peace being proclaimed, he again appeared upon the stage in a company directed by Signor Cesare Dondini. He played in the Edipo of Nicolini—a tragedy written expressly for him—and achieved a great success. Next he appeared in Alfieri's "Saul," and then all Italy declared that Modena's mantle had fallen on worthy shoulders. Wherever he went he was received with enthusiasm.

He visited Paris, where he played Orasmane, Orestes, Saul, and Othello. On his return to Florence, he was hospitably entertained by the Marquis of Normanby, then English ambassador to the Court of Tuscany. In 1865 occurred the sixth centenary of Dante's birthday, and the four greatest Italian actors were invited to perform in Silvio Pellico's tragedy of "Francesca di Rimini," which is founded on an episode in the "Divina Commedia." The cast originally stood on the play-bills thus: Francesca, Signora Ristori; Lancelotto, Signor Rossi; Paulo, Signor Salvini; and Guido, Signor Majeroni. It happened, however, that Rossi, who was unaccustomed to play the part of Lancelotto, felt timid at appearing in a character so little suited to him. Hearing this, Signor Salvini, with exquisite politeness and good-nature, volunteered to take the insignificant part, relinquishing the grand *rôle* of Paulo to his junior in the profession. He created by the force of his genius, an impression in the minor part which is still vivid in the minds of all who witnessed the performance. The government of Florence, grateful for his urbanity, presented him with a statuette of Dante, and King Victor Emmanuel rewarded him with the title of Knight of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus. Later he received from the same monarch a diamond ring, with the rank of officer in the Order of the Crown of Italy. In 1868 Signor Salvini visited Madrid, where his acting of the death of Conrad in "La Morte Civile" produced such an impression that the easily excited Madrilese rushed upon the stage to ascertain whether the death was actual or fictitious. The queen, Isabella II., conferred upon the great actor many marks of favour, as did also, shortly afterwards, King Luis of Portugal, who frequently entertained him at the royal palace of Lisbon. Signor Salvini visited America, in 1874, and England in 1875, having immense success, especially in the character of Othello. He made his first appearance in Brussels, as Othello, Dec. 25, 1877. He gave a series of performances in the United States in 1881, and revisited England in 1884.

SAMBOURNE, Edward Linley, one of the most original and inventive caricaturists and humorous artists of the day, was born Jan. 4, 1845, and was educated at the City of London School, and the College, Chester. He was intended for the engineering profession, and was placed at John Penn & Son's Works, Greenwich, 1861-1867, but in 1867 he was introduced to Mark Lemon, and published his first drawing in *Punch*, April 27, 1867. Since then he has devoted himself to the art of illustration. His principal works are the illustrations to "New History of Sandford and Merton," by F. C. Burnand, 1872; "Military Men I Have Met," by Captain Dyne Finton, 1872; "Our Autumn Holiday on French Rivers," by L. J. Molloy, 1874; "Our Holiday in the Scottish Highlands," by Arthur à Beckett," 1876; "Modern Venice," 1877; "The Water Babies," by Charles Kingsley, 1885, "Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales," 1887. He designed the Diploma for the Great International Fisheries Exhibition, 1883, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1885. It is, however, by his innumerable drawings for *Punch* that he is best known.

SAMUEL, Sir Saul, K.C.M.G., C.B., born Nov. 2, 1820, is the son of the late Sampson Samuel, Esq., of London. He sailed for New South Wales in 1832; and, after completing his education at the Sydney College, he became extensively engaged in Squatting, commercial, mining and manufacturing pursuits, and is recognised as the pioneer of several industries which have since developed into importance. His public career commenced in 1854, two years before responsible government was inaugurated in New South Wales; he was then elected a member of the Legislative Council. Soon after the promulgation of the new Constitution in 1856, he was elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly; and, in 1859, first accepted office in the Forster Administration, as Colonial Treasurer. He held the same portfolio in the Cowper Government of 1865, the Robertson Ministry in 1868, and the Cowper Administration of 1869. He has also acted as Postmaster-General in several Governments, and successfully conducted negotiations with the United States Government for a Postal Convention with New South Wales, which resulted in the establishment of the San Francisco Mail Service with Australia. After holding high office under every Governor of the Colony (except Lord Carrington) since the inauguration of responsible Government, he in 1880 resigned the Postmaster-Generalship in the Parkes' Administration and was appointed Agent-General for the Colony in London, a position which he continues to fill. In that capacity he has conducted diplomatic and financial business of the highest importance with uniform success, and to the great satisfaction of successive Governments. He was created C.M.G. in 1874; K.C.M.G. in 1882; and C.B. (Civil) in 1886. He has been twice married (1st) in 1857, to Henrietta Matilda, daughter of Benjamin Goldsmid Levien, Esq., of Geelong, Victoria; and(2ndly) in 1877, to Sara Louise, daughter of E. Isaacs, Esq., of Auckland, New Zealand.

SAMUELSON, James, is the eighth son of the late Samuel H. Samuelson, merchant, of Liverpool and Hull. He was born in the latter place in 1829, was educated in Liverpool by the Rev. John Brunner (father of Mr. Brunner, M.P.), and studied Zoology under Dr. Zaddach at Königsberg University. In 1867 he passed the General Examination of the Inns of Court, and was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1870, but never practised. Mr. Samuelson has all his life been connected with manufacturing industries, and he is now the chief proprietor in a limited company at Birkenhead, managed by his two sons, for crushing Palm Kernels and Cocoa nuts. His leisure has been employed in literary and social work, the latter including the foundation of the Liverpool Science and Art Classes, of which he is President. He has frequently acted as an intermediary in the settlement of trade disputes, and notably in conjunction with the Earl of Derby and the late Mr. R. Lowndes, as arbitrator in the great Dock Strike of 1879. Mr. Samuelson's earlier works were chiefly of a popular scientific character. In 1860 he published two works called "Humble Creatures," dealing with the microscopic anatomy of certain insects. In 1862 he founded, and for a short time edited the *Popular Science Review,* and in 1864, the *Quarterly Journal of Science.* This review he edited for eight years, with the assistance of Mr. W. Crookes, F.R.S., Sir W. Fairbairn, Bart. F.R.S., and other leading scientists. Amongst his works on Social Science are "The German Working Man," 1869; and the "History of Drink," 1879. He has travelled over a great part of the civilized world, east and west; and has published monographs of some of the countries visited, as "Roumania, Past and Present," 1882; the only work of the kind in the English language, for which he received from the King the Roumanian Cross, and was made "Officer of the Crown of Roumania;" "Bulgaria, Past and Present," 1887; and "India, Past and Present," 1889. He has recently projected and is now editing for Messrs. Routledge a quarterly review called *Subjects of the Day,* the distinctive feature of which is that each number treats exhaustively of one current topic of interest, and is composed so as to form a text book of permanent value, to which a bibliography and index are attached. The Magazine already reckons amongst its contributors, present or prospective, many leading experts and officials connected with the subjects to be treated. In politics Mr. Samuelson is an advanced Liberal, and he has unsuccessfully contested two constituencies. He belongs to the two Reform Clubs in Liverpool, and is an original member of the National Liberal Club.

SANDAY, The Rev. William, D.D., was born at Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham, Aug. 1, 1843, and educated at Repton School, and at Balliol and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford, being elected scholar of the latter in 1863. He obtained a first class in 1865, and was ordained deacon in 1867, priest in 1869, taking his M.A. degree in 1868. He held a fellowship at Trinity from 1866-73. Dr. Sanday has been successively Lecturer of St. Nicholas, Abingdon, 1871, Vicar of Great Waltham, 1872, Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwick, 1873, and Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, 1876. In 1882 he was appointed Professor of Exegesis at Oxford, in succession to the late Canon Liddon, who resigned the post. Dr. Sanday has published "Authorship and Historical Character of the Fourth Gospel," 1873; "The Gospels in the Second Century," 1876; "Commentaries on Romans and Galatians," 1878; and is joint editor with the Bishop of Salisbury of "Variorum Bible," and "Old Latin Texts."

SANDERSON, Professor John Scott Burdon, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Edin., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in Dec. 1828, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. He was Medical Officer of Health for Paddington, 1856-67; has been Physician to the Middlesex Hospital and the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton. He held the office of Jodrell Professor of Physiology in University College from 1874 to 1882. On Nov. 29, 1882, he was elected Waynflete Professor of Physiology at Oxford. He was Professor Superintendent of the Brown Institution from 1871 to 1878. Dr. Sanderson was employed by the Royal Commissioners to make investigations respecting the Cattle Plague, 1865-66; was sent by her Majesty's Government to North Germany in 1865 to inquire into an Epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis; and was occupied in an inquiry for a Royal Commission as to the influence of extreme heat on the health of workers in the Cornwall mines, in 1869. In 1883 he sat on the Royal Commission on Hospitals for infectious diseases. He is the author of various Reports on the above and other subjects in the Reports of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council in 1860 and for several succeeding years; papers on physiological and pathological subjects read before the Royal Society, particularly an elaborate series of researches on the Electrical Properties of the Dionæa Muscipula, as well as on the electrical organs of the skate and other electrical fishes. He was President of the Biological Section of the British Association at the meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1889. For his researches on Animal and Plant Electricity and on the Nature of Contagion, he received a Royal Medal in 1883.

SANDFORD, The Right Rev. Daniel Fox, LL.D., late Bishop of Tasmania, third son of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, D.C.L., sometime M.P. for Paisley, and Professor of Greek at Glasgow, was born in 1831. After taking orders he became incumbent of St. John's and Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh; and, having been elected to the bishopric of Tasmania, he was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), in St. Paul's Cathedral, April 25, 1883. He resigned his bishopric and was appointed Rector of Boldon, and assistant Bishop in the diocese of Durham, 1889.

SANDFORD, The Right Rev. Charles Waldegrave, D.D., Bishop of Gibraltar, son of the late Archdeacon Sandford, born in 1828, received his academical education at Oxford, was for several years Senior Censor of Christ Church, became Commissary of the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1869, and Rector of Bishopsbourne, Kent, in 1870. On the resignation of Bishop Harris he was nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the See of Gibraltar, and was consecrated at Oxford, Feb. 1, 1874.

SANDFORD, Colonel Sir Herbert Bruce, R.A., K.C.M.G., was born at Ardeer, Ayrshire, on Aug. 13, 1826. His father, Sir Daniel K. Sandford, D.C.L., Christ Church, Oxon., was Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow. His mother was Cecilia Henrietta Charnock. He is the brother of the Right Hon. Sir Francis Sandford, K.C.B., of Sandford, in Shropshire, and was educated at the Grange, Sunderland, and Addiscombe Military College, Croydon. He was commissioned in the Bombay Artillery, Dec. 9, 1844; Assistant President of Satura, April 9, 1848; first Assistant Commissioner, Satura, May 1, 1849; Special Commissioner for the suppression of Mutinies, 1857-58; Special Income Tax Commissioner, Satura 1860-61; Assistant to Manager and Secretary London International Exhibition, 1862; Adjutant Artillery Volunteers, 1865-75; Official Delegate and afterwards Executive Commissioner, Philadelphia International Exhibition, 1875-76; and was Knighted for services at Philadelphia, May, 1877. He was Assistant Director of the South Kensington Museum, 1877-78; Official Representative of the Royal British Commission, Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880-81; Secretary and Official Representative of the Royal British Commission, Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition 1886-87; and was promoted to be K.C.M.G., for Colonial Services, January 1888.

SANDYS, John Edwin, Litt. D., son of the late Rev. T. Sandys (who was a missionary of the C.M.S. for nearly forty years in Bengal), was born May 19, 1844. He was educated at Repton School, and entered St. John's College, Cambridge, as a minor scholar, in 1863. He was elected first Bell's Scholar in 1864, obtained the Gold Medal for a Greek Ode on the "Art of Phidias" in 1865, the Porson Prize for Greek Trochaics in 1865, and for Greek Iambics in 1866, and was twice awarded the Members' Prize for Latin Prose Composition: (1) for a Latin Oration "On the Death of Abraham Lincoln;" (2) for a Latin Essay "On the British Expeditions of Julius Cæsar." In 1867 he graduated as Senior Classic, and was elected Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College; and, on taking his M.A. degree in 1870, was appointed Tutor of his College, an office which he still holds. He was an Examiner for the Classical Tripos on five occasions between 1871 and 1876, and was principal Classical Lecturer of Jesus College from 1867 to 1877. He resigned his last appointment after his election, Oct. 19, 1876, to the office of Public Orator of the University of Cambridge. In 1868 he edited the *Ad Demonicum* and *Panegyricus* of Isocrates; and afterwards (in conjunction with Mr. Paley) prepared for the Syndics of the University press two volumes of "Select Private Orations" of Demosthenes. In 1886 he published "An Easter Vacation in Greece."

SANT, James, R.A., was born at Croydon, April 23, 1820, and received his first instructions in art from John Varley, one of the fathers of the British School of painting in water-colours. Later on, Sir Augustus Calcott, R.A. gave him some valuable hints and instruction in oil painting. It was not however till 1842 that he devoted himself to painting as a profession by becoming a student of the Royal Academy where he studied for four years. Shortly after leaving, he began to exhibit those "subject pictures," or "fancy subjects," of single figures generally, and these frequently children, by which pictures he is probably most widely known, many of them having been engraved. Of these we may select as typical examples the "Infant Samuel," the "Infant Timothy," "Little Red Riding Hood," and "Dick Whittington." Among Mr. Sant's numerous other works of this description are the "Light of the Cross," "Mother's Hope," "Morning" and "Evening," "She Never Told her Love," "Harmony," "Young Minstrel," "Retrospection," "Saxon Women," "The Boy Shakespere," "The Walk to Emmaus," 'The Miller's Daughter," and "Young Steele." After some years, however, Mr. Sant began to paint portraits, and his pretty pictures of ladies and children became, and for some time continued to be, the fashion. The largest collection of Mr. Sant's works was at Strawberry Hill. For Countess Waldegrave the artist painted no fewer than 22 members of her distinguished circle, including the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Westminster when Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duchess of Wellington when Marchioness of Douro, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lord Lyndhurst, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, M. Van der Weyer, the Belgian Minister, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Countess Morley, Earl Grey, Bishop Wilberforce, and Countess Waldegrave herself. This Strawberry Hill gallery of pictures was exhibited at the French Gallery, Pall Mall, in 1861. He was elected A.R.A. in 1861; R.A. in 1870; and in Jan. 1871, was appointed Principal Painter in Ordinary to the Queen in succession to the late Sir George Hayter, and was commissioned to paint a large picture of Her Majesty and her Royal grandchildren, the eldest three children of the Prince of Wales, and a State portrait of the Queen for the Turkish Embassy. In June, 1877, Mr. Sant was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Accademia Raffaello in Urbino. Mr. Sant married a daughter of R. M. M. Thomson, staff-surgeon, Bengal Presidency.

SANTLEY, Charles, baritone singer, was born at Liverpool in 1834, and after receiving a good musical and general education in his own country, proceeded to Italy to complete his professional training. He made his first appearance as an operatic singer in this country at Covent Garden, during the Pyne-Harrison management, and achieved his first great success in the part of Rhineberg, in Vincent Wallace's opera of "Lurline," in March, 1860. He created so favourable an impression in this character that he took rank as one of the most effective baritones of the day. His career, especially since he attached himself exclusively to the Italian operatic stage, where he has distinguished himself in most of the great capitals of Europe, has been very successful. His voice is as remarkable for its quality as for the extent of its register, in the upper part of which it partakes of a pure *tenore robusto*, while in the lower portion it displays the rich qualities of the *basso profondo*. In Gounod's opera of "Faust," Mr. Santley performed in the same season the parts of Valentin and Mephistopheles. Mr. Santley married, first, Gertrude Kemble, a grand-daughter of Charles Kemble; she had appeared in public as a soprano singer, but gave up her professional career after her marriage. One of his daughters has inherited her father's gifts, and has adopted his profession. Mr. Santley married, as his second wife, Miss Rose Innes, a South American lady.

SARASATE, Pablo Martin Meliton, Spanish violinist, was born at Pampeluna, March 10, 1844. He entered the Paris Conservatoire in Jan., 1856, became the favourite pupil of Alard, and gained the first prizes for solfeggio and violin. He then entered Reber's harmony-class and secured a *premier accessit* in 1859, but afterwards relinquished the study of composition for the career of a concert player. His performances were highly successful. He has played in nearly all the great towns between Napoli and Norway, and Portugal and Moscow, and has visited America, North and South. His first appearance in London was at the Philharmonic Concert on May 18, 1874. He again appeared at the Musical Union of June 9 of the same year. In 1877 he played at the Crystal Palace on Oct. 13; on March 28, 1878, at the Philharmonic; in 1885 he gave several violin recitals in London, with very remarkable success, and in 1886 a series of equally successful concerts.

SARCEY, Francisque, French writer, was born at Dourdan, Oct. 8, 1828, and educated at the Normal School. He followed the profession of school-master for some time, but then turned to literature in Paris, first writing for the *Figaro* and the *Revue Européenne.* In 1859 he accepted the post of dramatic critic to the newly founded *Opinion Nationale,* and in 1867 accepted a similar post on the *Temps,* which he has since occupied. Here he wields very great influence over the theatres and the public. He also contributes a good deal to the *XIXme Siècle.* He has published several books, a "History of the Siege of Paris," 1870, a lively and graphic account written from a diary kept throughout the siege; "Le Nouveau Seigneur du Village," 1862; "Le Mot et la Chose," 1862; "St. Etienn Moret," 1872; "Le Piano de Jeanne," 1876; "Comédiens et Comédiennes," 1878; and "Souvenirs du Jeunet," 1880.

SARDOU, Victorien, a celebrated French dramatist, is the son of M. Léandre Sardou, a professor in Paris, and the compiler of several publications. He was born in Paris Sept. 7, 1831. At first he studied medicine, but he was obliged, in consequence of the embarrassments of his family, to give private lessons in history, philosophy, and mathematics. He also made attempts in literature, writing articles for several reviews, for the minor journals, and for the "Dictionnaire de la Conversation." His first comedy, "La Taverne des Étudiants," was brought out at the Odéon April 1, 1854, and proved a complete failure. In the year 1857 M. Sardou was in a state of abject poverty and extreme distress. He was living in a garret, and was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever; but a neighbour, Mdlle. de Brécourt, nursed him with tender care during his illness, from which he slowly recovered. He married this friend in the following year, and by her he was introduced to Mdlle. Déjazet, who had just established the theatre which was named after her. M. Sardou undeterred by his former failure, now turned his attention again to dramatic composition, and quickly built up for himself a brilliant reputation. Nine years later he was in possession of a handsome fortune and a European renown, when a gloom was temporarily cast over his career by the death of his devoted wife (1867). M. Sardou's earlier pieces were performed at the Théâtre Déjazet, viz.:—"Les premières Armes de Figaro," September 27, 1859; "Monsieur Garat," April 30, 1860; and "Les Prés-Saint-Gervais," April 24, 1862. "Monsieur Garat" was one of the most prolonged successes of the little theatre, and "Les Prés-Saint-Gervais," transformed into an opera-bouffe, was afterwards brought out at the Théâtre des Variétés, and also, in an English version, at the Criterion Theatre, London. Subjoined is a list of his other works, with the dates of their first representation:—"Les Gens nerveux" (Palais Royal, Nov. 4, 1859); "Les Pattes de Mouche" (Gymnase, May 15, 1860); "Les Femmes Fortes" (Vaudeville, Dec. 31, 1860); "L'Ecureuil," under the pseudonym of Carle (Vaudeville, Feb. 9, 1861); "Piccolino" (Gymnase, July 18, 1861); "Nos Intimes," one of his most brilliant successes (Vaudeville, Nov. 16, 1861); "La Papillonne" (Théâtre Français, April 11, 1862), a piece which was unfavourably received; "La Perle noire" (Gymnase, April 12, 1862); "Les Ganaches" (same theatre, Oct. 29, 1862); "Batailles d'Amour," a comic opera in three acts, written in conjunction with M. Daclin (Opéra-Comique, April 13, 1863); "Les Diables noirs" (Vaudeville, 1863), a drama in four acts, which after being interdicted by the censorship, was severely criticised by the press; "Le Degel" (Déjazet, April 12); "Don Quichotte," 1864; a fairy piece in three acts (Gymnase, June 25, 1864); "Les Pommes du Voisin" (Palais Royal, Oct. 25, 1864); "Capitaine Henriot" (Opéra-Comique, Dec. 26, 1864); "Les Vieux Garçons" (Gymnase, Jan. 21, 1865); "La Famille Bénoiton" (Vaudeville, Nov. 4, 1865); "Nos bons Villageois" (Gymnase, Oct. 3, 1866); "Maison neuve" (Vaudeville, Dec. 4, 1866); "Séraphine," originally entitled "La Dévote" (Gymnase, Dec. 21, 1868); "Patrie" (Porte-Saint-Martin, March 18, 1869); "Fernande" (Gymnase, March 8, 1870); "Le Roi Carotte" (Gaîté, Jan. 15, 1872); "Rabagas" (Vaudeville, Jan. 1872), a piece which was supposed to have reference to M. Gambetta; "Les Merveilleuses" (Théâtre des Variétés, 1873); "Andréa" (Gymnase, March 17, 1873); "L'Oncle Sam," a satire on American society (Vaudeville, Nov. 1873); "La Haine," a tragedy which was not successful (Gaîté, Dec. 1874); "Ferréol" (Gymnase, Nov. 1875); "Dora," a comedy in five acts (Vaudeville, Jan. 1877); and "Les Bourgeois de Pontarsy" (Vaudeville, 1878); "Daniel Rochat," a five-act comedy (Théâtre Français, Feb. 16, 1880); "Odette," a play in four acts (Vaudeville, Nov. 1881); "Divorçons," a comedy in three acts, 1881; "Fédora," and "Théodora;" the last two being written for Madame Sarah Bernhardt. M. Sardou has realised a princely fortune by his writings, and has built a splendid château at Marly-le-

Roy. He married, secondly, on June 17, 1872, Mdlle. Soulier, daughter of the Conservateur of the Museum of Versailles. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1863, and was elected a Member of the French Academy in June, 1877, in succession to M. Joseph Autran. His reception into the French Academy took place May 23, 1878.

SASSOON, Sir Albert Abdullah, Bart., K.C.S.I., was born at Bagdad, in 1818, and settled with his father in Bombay in 1832. He received a European education, and on the death of his father succeeded to the leadership of the great banking and mercantile firm of David Sassoon and Co., founded by his father. During his career in India, he distinguished himself by the munificence with which he promoted charitable undertakings and public works. To his persistence was mainly owing the erection of the new buildings in Bombay for the Elphinstone High School. Towards the cost of the erection Sir Albert contributed a lac of rupees on the occasion of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his serious illness. Subsequently he added a gift of half a lac. Many other benevolent institutions have been founded by him in India, both for the benefit of his own co-religionists and for the people of the country generally. He presented the Town Hall of Bombay with a magnificent organ, and, as a memorial of the Royal visit to India in 1875, adorned its commanding site with a colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, by the late Mr. J. E. Boehm, R.A. The statue to the memory of the late Prince Consort in the Victoria and Albert Museum at Bombay also is the gift of Sir A. Sassoon. The inscription on the pedestal is in Hebrew. In 1873 the Queen conferred the honour of knighthood on Sir Albert, and in November of the same year the Corporation of London presented him with the freedom of the City. Sir Albert Sassoon is the first Anglo-Indian on whom this distinction has been bestowed. In 1867 he had been appointed Companion of the Star of India, and a year later he became a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, continuing his membership till 1872. Since his residence in London Sir Albert has been a prominent personage in society, and has taken a deep interest in the affairs of the Anglo-Jewish community. He is a Vice-President of the Anglo-Jewish Association. He distinguished himself by the magnificence of the entertainment he offered the Shah of Persia on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to this country.

SAUNDERS, Sir Edwin, Kt., F.R.C.S., F.G.S., son of Mr. Saunders, publisher and author, of the firm of Saunders and Ottley, was born in London, March 12, 1814, and has become distinguished as a dental surgeon. From 1837 to 1854 he was Surgeon-Dentist and Lecturer on the Anatomy and Diseases of the Teeth at St. Thomas's Hospital, and has been Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen since 1848. He is a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, has been twice President of the Odontological Society, was President of the Met. B. of the British Medical Association, and President of Section XII. of the International Medical Congress of 1881, and is the author of "Advice on the Care of the Teeth," and "Teeth the Test of Age, considered with reference to the Factory Act." Sir Edwin Saunders received the honour of knighthood in 1883.

SAVAGE, George Henry, M.D., was born at Brighton, Nov. 12, 1843, and is the second son of William Dawson Savage, J.P., of Brighton. He was educated at private schools at Brighton, then attended classes at Brighton College, and was pupil at the Sussex County Hospital, under Drs. Ormerod, Moon, Blaker, Lowdell and others. He entered at Guy's, after matriculating at the London University, and took his degree at that University, obtaining a Gold Medal for organic chemistry and materia medica; being bracketed with scholar in medicine at the final M.B., obtaining honours in obstetric medicine. He received the treasurer's Gold Medal at Guy's, for clinical medicine, and held all the appointments open to students at Guy's Hospital, including the House Surgeonship. He then was appointed medical officer of the London Lead Company's mines in Nent-Head, Cumberland, where for over four years he had charge of a very extensive district. He left the North on his appointment to the assistant medical officership to Bethlehem in 1872, in succession to Dr. Rayner, who was appointed to Hanwell. He succeeded Dr. Rhys Williams as senior physician and superintendent in 1878, which post he held till 1888. He has been co-editor of the *Journal of Mental Science*, the organ of the medico-physiological association, for over ten years, and has written a manual on insanity, besides many papers in the *Guy's Hospital Gazette* and other medical papers. He has been President of the Medico Psychological Association, and also President of the Psychological branch of the British Medical Association. He was secretary of the Psychological section of the international medical congress held in London. He married first, Margaret, daughter of Jacob Walton, Esq., of Greenends, Alston Moor, who died at the birth of her first child. He married, secondly, the daughter of Dr. Sutton, physician to the London Hospital, by whom he has one son.

SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG, Professor G. F. *See* Armstrong, Professor G. F. Since the printing of the early pages of this work, Professor Armstrong, on the death of a maternal uncle in 1890, has assumed the surname of Savage-Armstrong.

SAVILE, The Right Hon. John (Baron Savile, formerly "Lumley"), P.C., K.C.B., son of John, eighth Earl of Scarborough, was born in 1825. He entered the Foreign Office as a supernumerary clerk in the Librarian's department in 1841, but was permitted to accompany the late Earl of Westmoreland to Berlin as private secretary and Attaché in the autumn of that year. In 1842 he was appointed attaché at Berlin, and was subsequently transferred to St. Petersburg, where he acted as paid Attaché. In 1854 he was nominated Secretary of Legation in Washington, and in the following year he was Chargé d'Affaires and also employed on special service at New York. On the departure of Mr. (now Sir John) Crampton, in May, 1856, Mr. Lumley was left in charge of the archives, and in Feb., 1858, he was transferred to Madrid, where he acted for a short time as Chargé d'Affaires. He was employed on a special service in the Basque Provinces in 1858, and was transferred to St. Petersburg in the following year. On leaving Madrid he presented the National Gallery with a remarkable picture by Velasquez. In 1860 he was appointed Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, but the close of the same year saw him back in St. Petersburg, where he was Chargé d'Affaires in 1862, 1864, and again in 1865. In 1866 he was elected an Associate of the Imperial Russian Academy of Fine Arts, and in the same year he was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony. In August, 1867, he was appointed, in the same capacity, to the Swiss Confederation, but was transferred to Brussels in Oct., 1868. He was appointed by the Queen to represent her Majesty at the funeral of His Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant in Jan. 1869. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1873, and was offered by the King of the Belgians the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, which, in consequence of existing regulations, he was unable to accept. In Oct., 1878, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy in Sept., 1883. Sir John Savile Lumley dropped the name of Lumley in 1887, and, in Sept., 1888, was made a peer, with the title of Baron Savile of Rufford.

SAVORY, Sir William Scovell, Bart., F.R.S., was born in 1826, studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the London University, where he took his M.B. degree. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1852, a Member of the Council in 1877, and President of the College in 1885 and 1886. Sir William is the author of "The Pathology of Cancer," "Life and Death," 1863; an introduction to the "Book of Health," edited by Malcolm Morris, 1883; and various papers in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society, and in the "Medico-Chirurgical Transactions."

SAXONY, King of. *See* ALBERT.

SAY, Jean Baptiste Léon, a French statesman, born in Paris, June 6, 1826, is the son of Horace Emile Say, and grandson of Jean Baptiste Say, the celebrated political economist. Following the traditions of his family, he devoted himself to the study of political economy, and for many years he was contributor to the *Journal des Débats*, of which he continues to be the principal proprietor. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Corps Législatif in 1869, but in Feb. 1871 he was returned to the National Assembly as one of the representatives of two departments, Seine and Seine et Oise; he took his seat for the Seine. In June the same year he became Prefect of that department. In Oct. 1871, he came to London accompanied by M. Vautrain, the President of the Municipal Council of Paris, and presented to the Court of Aldermen at the Guildhall a bronze medal of the Hôtel de Ville, and the large Gold Medal which was struck in commemoration of the revictualling of Paris by voluntary subscriptions collected in this country. At the same time he, on behalf of M. Thiers, presented the Lord Mayor with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He and M. Vautrain were entertained at a public banquet in the Mansion House (Oct. 18). On Dec. 7, 1872, he was made Minister of Finance by M. Thiers, on whose downfall he naturally left office (May 24, 1873). He again accepted the portfolio of Finance in M. Buffet's administration, in March, 1875. Soon afterwards he was elected a Senator for the department of the Seine-et-Oise; his term of office expiring in 1882, he was re-elected. He retained his portfolio in the Dufaure cabinet of the 10th of May, 1876, and in the Jules Simon cabinet of the 13th of Dec. following, but he retired with the latter, May 17, 1877. When a new ministry was formed under the presidency of M. Dufaure in Dec. 1877, M. Léon Say again became Minister of Finance. He presided over the International Monetary Conference held at the Foreign Office, Paris, in Aug. 1878. He retained the position of Minister of Finance in the first cabinet formed by President Grévy. He retired from the Administration, Dec. 17, 1879, with the head of the cabinet, M. Waddington, and resumed his place among the members of the Left Centre. In April, 1880, he was appointed Ambassador in London, with a view to his conducting the negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce, and he met with a cordial reception, but he returned to Paris in the course of a few weeks, in consequence of his having been elected President of the Senate, May 25, 1880, in place of M. Martel, who had resigned on account of ill-health. In 1889 he resigned his seat as a Senator, and was elected as Député de Pau, Basses Pyrénées. He was re-elected President of the Senate, Jan. 20, 1881, and he became Minister of Finance in the De Freycinet cabinet, formed Jan. 30, 1882. M. Léon Say, who is a great authority on financial and economical questions, has written "Théorie des Changes Étrangers," translated from the English, and preceded by an introduction; "Les finances de la France, une année de discussion," 1882; "Le socialisme d'État," 1884; "Les solutions démocratiques de la question des impôts," 1886; "Turgot," 1887. His political speeches have been re-edited, especially "Discours prononcés pendant les sessions de 1876—question monétaire." He published as editor, conjointly with MM. Fayal and Lanjalley, "Le Dictionnaire des Finances," 1889; and, conjointly with M. J. Chailley, "Le Dictionnaire d'Économie politique." He has contributed to the *Annuaire de l'Économie Politique* and the *Journal des Économistes*. In Dec. 1874, the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences elected M. Léon Say to the seat left vacant by the death of M. Dubois as "membre libre," and in 1880 as "membre titulaire," as successor to M. Michel Chevalier. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1886, as successor to M. Edmond About.

SAYCE, The Rev. Archibald Henry, born at Shirehampton, near Bristol, Sept. 25, 1846, was educated partly at home, and partly at Grosvenor College, Bath. He became Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1865, First Class in Moderations in 1866, was First Class in the Final Classical Schools in 1868, was elected a Fellow of his College in 1869, Tutor in 1870. He was ordained deacon in 1870, and priest in 1871. He became Deputy-Professor of Comparative Philology in 1876; and is a Foreign Member of the Royal Academy of Madrid, Honorary Centenary Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Honorary Member of the American Anthropological Society, the Peking Oriental Society, etc. He received an honorary LL.D. degree in Dublin in 1881 and an honorary D.D. degree in Edinburgh in 1889. He has published:—"Outlines of Accadian Grammar," in the *Journal of Philology*, 1870; "An Assyrian Grammar for Comparative Purposes," 1872; "The Principles of Comparative Philology," 1874, 2nd edition, 1875; "The Astronomy and Astrology of the Babylonians," 1874; "An Elementary Assyrian Grammar and Reading Book," 1875, 2nd edition, 1877; "Lectures on the Assyrian Syllabary and Grammar," 1877; "Babylonian Literature," 1877; "Critical Examination of Isaiah, xxxvi.-xxxix., the Chaldean Account of the Deluge, and the Date of the Ethnological Table of Genesis," in the *Theological Review*, 1873-4; "The Jelly-Fish Theory of Language," in the *Contemporary Review*, April, 1876; "The Karian Inscriptions," in the Transactions of the Society of Biblical Arch. ix. 1; "Accadian Phonology" in Transactions of the Philological Society, 1877; "The Tenses of the Assyrian Verb" in the Transactions of the R.A.S., 1877; "Introduction to the Science of Language," 2 vols., 1880; "The Monuments of the Hittites," 1881; "The Vannic Inscriptions Deciphered and Translated," 1882; "Herodotus i-iii." 1883; "The Ancient Empires of the East," and "Fresh Light from the Ancient Monuments," 1884; "Introduction to Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther," and "Assyria," and Decipherment of "The Inscriptions of Mal-Amir," 1885; "Presidential Address to the Anthropological Section of the British Association," 1887; "Life and Times of Isaiah," and "The Hittites," 1889. Mr. Sayce has edited the late George Smith's "History of Babylonia," 1877, and "Sennacherib," 1878; and "Chaldæan Genesis," 1879, and the 2nd Series of "Records of the Past," 1888-90. Professor Sayce left Oxford in November, 1890, to spend the winter in

Egypt. He has resigned not only the deputy-professorship of comparative philology, but also his other offices in his University, retaining only his fellowship at Queen's College.

SCHAFF, Philip, D.D., LL.D., was born at Chur, Switzerland, Jan. 1, 1819. He was educated at Chur, Stuttgart, Tübingen, Halle, and Berlin. From 1842 to 1844 he lectured in the University of Berlin on exegesis and church history. In 1844 he went to America, as Professor of Theology in the German Reformed Seminary of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, 1844-63. He removed to New York in 1863; was secretary of the New York Sabbath Committee, 1864-69; and lecturer at the theological seminaries in Andover, Hartford, and New York. In 1869 he became Professor of Biblical Literature, and in 1887 of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. He is one of the active promoters of the Evangelical Alliance, was sent three times (1869, 1872, 1873) to Europe to arrange for the General Conference which was held in New York in Oct. 1873, and as delegate to the Conferences at Basel, 1879; and at Copenhagen, 1884. He received the degree of D.D., from the Universities of Berlin, 1854; and St. Andrews, 1888; and that of LL.D., from Amherst College. He was President of the American Bible Revision Committee. Among the more important of his numerous works are: "History of the Apostolic Church," 1853; "Sketch of the Political, Social, and Religious Character of the United States," 1855; "Germany, its Universities, Theology, and Religion," 1857; "History of the Christian Church," 2 vols., 1858 (new edit., 6 vols., 1882-89); "German Hymn Book," 1859; "The Christ of the Gospels," 1864; "The Person of Christ," 1865 (often since reprinted); "Christ in Song," 1869; "Revision of the English Version of the New Testament," 1874; "The Vatican Decrees," 1875; "The Creeds of Christendom," 3 vols., 1876 (5th edit., 1890); "Harmony of the Reformed Confessions," 1877; "Through Bible Lands," 1878; "Dictionary of the Bible," 1880 (3rd edit., 1885); "Library of Religious Poetry," 1881; "Companion to the Greek Testament and the English Version," 1883; "The Oldest Church Manual called The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles," 3rd edit., 1889; "Historical Account of the Work of the American Committee of Revision of the English Version," 1885; "Christ and Christianity," 1885; "Literature and Poetry" (essays), and "Creed Revision in the Presbyterian Churches," 1890. He is editor of the Anglo-American adaptation of Lange's "Commentary on the Bible," begun in 1864; of a "Popular Commentary on the New Testament," 1879, *et seq.*; of the "International Revision Commentary on the New Testament," begun in 1881; of the "Select Library of Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers" (14 vols.), 1886-89, and of a second series, in conjunction with Principal Wace, begun in 1890; of the "Schaff-Herzog Cyclopædia of Religious Knowledge" (3 vols.), new edit., 1887; and of a "Cyclopædia of Living Divines," 1887.

SCHARF, George, C.B., F.S.A., is the son of a Bavarian artist of the same name who had settled in London in 1816, and died there Nov. 1860. He was born Dec. 16, 1820; and was educated at London University school, and having gained Medals at the Society of Arts, was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1838. His first published work was a series of etchings, entitled "Scenic Effects" illustrating the Shakespearian and Classical revivals by Macready, at Covent Garden Theatre in 1838-9. He travelled in Italy in 1840, and accompanied Sir C. Fellows in a journey through Lycia and other parts of Asia Minor, whither he proceeded again in 1843, as draughtsman to a Government expedition. A large collection of his drawings, both of Lycian views and outlines of sculpture, is deposited in the British Museum. His time has been chiefly devoted to illustrating books; among which may be mentioned Fellows's "Lycia," Murray's "Illustrated Prayer-Book," Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," 1847; Milman's "Horace," 1849; Kugler's "Handbook of Italian and German Painting," 1851, 2nd edit., 1855; "Layard's works on Nineveh," Dr. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries," Keats's "Poems," Pollock's "Dante," and Bray's "Life of Stothard." He was elected F.S.A. in 1852, and Corresponding Member of the Archæological Institute of Rome in 1858. He delivered a course of lectures on Italian art at the Royal Institution, and was appointed Art Secretary at the Manchester Exhibition of 1857, and in the same year Secretary and Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery. He has written "History of the Characteristics of Greek Art," prefixed to Wordsworth's "Greece;" "Descriptions of the Greek, Roman, and Pompeian Courts at the Crystal Palace;" "Artistic and Descriptive Notes on Remarkable Pictures in the British Institution Exhibition of Ancient Masters," published in 1858; a "Catalogue of Pictures and Works of Art in Blenheim Palace," in 1860; and a "Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of London," reprinted from the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, in 1865. In 1866 he delivered a course of lectures at the Royal Institution, upon portraits, illustrated by numerous sketches taken by himself from the original pictures; a second series was given in March, 1868. He is also the author of an account of the celebrated portrait of Richard II., preserved in Westminster Abbey, printed in the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, 1867; and of an historical account of the pictures belonging to the Crown, recording their vicissitudes from the reign of Henry VIII., to the present century, and published in the volume of the Archæological Institute, entitled "Old London," 1867; together with essays on various ancient portraits. In 1882, after a service of twenty-five years, as Secretary, he was constituted Director of the National Portrait Gallery. In 1882 his services were rewarded by a Companionship of the Order of the Bath. He took an active part in selecting authentic portraits for the Stuart and Tudor Exhibitions held in London in 1889-90.

SCHARLIEB, Mrs., physician. She obtained the M.B. and B.Sc. degrees at the London University in 1882; and in Dec. 1889 passed its M.D. examination, being the first lady who had attained that distinction.

SCHILLING, Johann, a German sculptor, was born at Mittweida, in Saxony, June 23, 1828. After studying with Rietschel and Hänel he made his *début* as a sculptor in 1851 with a beautiful group—"Amor and Psyche." Working then in Berlin with Drake—the artist of the Victory Column—he produced a pair of relief medallions—"Jupiter and Venus," which procured him a travelling scholarship; and the result of the two years' residence in Italy which he was thus enabled to spend, were his "Wounded Achilles" and his "Centaur and Venus." Returning to steady industry in Dresden he turned out in rapid succession a variety of high productions; and on the death of Rietschel undertook the execution of the city of Spiers' figure for the Luther monument at Worms. Equal admiration was bestowed on his "Four Seasons" on the Brühl Terrace in Dresden, his Schiller statue in Vienna, his Maximilian statue in Trieste, and his War Memorial at Hamburg, not to mention other creations, which were all surpassed and crowned by the Grand National Monument, on the edge of the Niederwald, overlooking the Rhine. This was unveiled by the Emperor William, Sept. 28, 1883.

SCHNADHORST, Francis, was born at Birmingham 1840, and educated at King Edward VIth's Grammar School of that town. In 1873 he was invited by the leading liberals of Birmingham to reorganize the party in the city. He became secretary of the Liberal association and speedily made for it a considerable reputation through the country. His services were recognized by the presentation of a purse of a thousand guineas and an address in the Birmingham Town Hall on April 9, 1877, the presentation being made by Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P. Under Mr. Schnadhorst's organization liberal associations upon the lines of the Birmingham organization were established in most of the English constituencies; and in 1887 these associations were banded together in the National Liberal Federation, of which body Mr. Schnadhorst became secretary. The inaugural meetings of the new national organization were attended by Mr. Gladstone. In 1884 Mr. Schnadhorst resigned the secretaryship of the Birmingham Association, and was made its Chairman of Committee. In the following year he was appointed President, but resigned that post on leaving Birmingham to take up his residence in London, to which place the headquarters of the National Liberal Federation were removed after the split in the Liberal party upon the Irish question. On March 9, 1887, Mr. Schnadhorst was entertained at a Banquet at the Hotel Métropole, and was there presented with a national testimonial of ten thousand guineas and an illuminated address. Lord Burton presided at the banquet, and Sir Wm. Harcourt was the chief speaker. A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone expressing his sense of the services which Mr. Schnadhorst had rendered to the party. On coming to London Mr. Schnadhorst accepted the post of honorary secretary to the Liberal Central Association, which office he still retains. Ill health has compelled Mr. Schnadhorst during recent years to pay lengthened visits to Australia, Egypt, and, during the past year (1890) to South Africa, from which place he returned in May last. On reaching England he was entertained at a banquet by the Liberals of Plymouth and the western counties (May 27, 1890). Mr. Schnadhorst has been frequently invited to enter Parliament, but has hitherto declined all requests. It is, however, thought that there is some probability of his entering the House of Commons at the next general election.

SCHNEIDER, Hortense Catherine, a French actress, born at Bordeaux about 1835, displayed while very young an aptitude for the stage, and at the age of fifteen played with applause in "Michel et Christine" at the Athénée of her native city. An old teacher named Schaffner gave her lessons in singing, and she subsequently spent three years at Agen, playing secondary parts. Going to Paris, she obtained an engagement in the company of the Bouffes-Parisiens, and on Sept. 19, 1853, made her *début* in "Le Chien de Garde" at the Théâtre des Variétés. Here she met with considerable success, which was increased by her performances at the Théâtre du Palais Royal, where she made her first appearance Aug. 5, 1858. In Dec. 1864, Mdlle. Schneider returned to the Variétés and elicited great applause by her acting in "La Belle Hélène." She achieved a success even more signal in "La Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein during the Universal Exposition of 1867, and appeared in the same part in London in July, 1868. In the following year she returned to the Bouffes-Parisiens. On her marriage, in 1881, she retired from the stage.

SCHNITZLER, Edward (Emin Pacha), was born in Oppeln, in Silesia, in March 1840, and is the son of the late Ludwig Schnitzler, a merchant there. At the age of five, on the death of his father, the family removed to Neisse, near Prague, and there he received his earliest education. Subsequently he studied in the medical schools of Breslau and of Berlin, where he qualified as a surgeon. In early life he took great delight in the study of natural history, and made collections of plants, etc., in the Altvater mountains. He left Neisse for Constantinople in 1864, and formed one of an expedition sent out to Arabia; and afterwards, in the train of Ismail Hakki Pacha, he visited Erzeroum, and other places, being absent nine years. In 1876 he went to Egypt, and offered his services to General Gordon, then Governor-General of the Equatorial province of the Soudan, and the two became fast friends. Emin, "the faithful one" (for he had changed his name to one more Turkish in character when on the staff of Ismail Hakki Pacha), was a linguist, possessing a rare knowledge of Arabic; and he was appointed chief medical officer of the province, with the rank of Effendi, and visited and relieved the sick poor with the greatest self abnegation and devotion. In 1878 Emin was made a Bey, and appointed Governor of the Equatorial province. From 1878 to 1883 he had a score of stations, and a post fortnightly between them and Lado. He added the cultivation of cotton, indigo, coffee, and rice, and instituted such improvements that he changed a deficit of £32,000 into a profit of £8,000 per annum. Emin's spirit was expressed in the words:—"The work that Gordon paid for with his blood I will strive to carry on, if not with his energy and genius, still according to his intentions." In the year 1881 alone, Emin was instrumental in liberating nearly 700 slaves. "He redressed wrong, encouraged agriculture, and protected the whole people from slave-raiders. For his humane influence he was enthusiastically loved, and by it he acquired a deep hold upon the affection and trust of thousands and tens of thousands in the dark regions." But the tide of insurrection in the Soudan swept southwards and Emin was imprisoned in his own Province till rescued by Stanley in 1889.

SCHOFIELD, General John McAllister, was born in Chautaugua county, New York, Sept. 29, 1831. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1853, and served two years in Florida as Lieutenant of the 1st Artillery. From 1855 to 1860 he served at West Point as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and from 1860 to 1861 was Professor of Physics at Washington University, St. Louis. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and in Nov., 1862, Major-General of Volunteers, commanding in Missouri and Kansas, with headquarters at St. Louis. In Feb., 1864, he took command of the Army of the Ohio, and joining the combined armies under General Sherman, bore a prominent part in all their operations to the close of the war. He was appointed Brigadier-General in the regular army in 1864 and Major-General in 1869. In 1867 he was placed in command of the First Military District consisting of the State of Virginia. In 1868 he was appointed Secretary of War, but resigned in 1869, and was given the command of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1870 of the Division of the Pacific. From 1876 to 1881 he was Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. In 1882 he was again given the command of the Division of the Pacific; from which, in 1883, he was transferred to the command of the Division of the Missouri, with head-quarters at Chicago; and, in 1886, to the Division of the Atlantic, with head-quarters at Governor's Island, New York City. Since the death of General Sheridan, in August, 1888, he has been in the command of the Army with head-quarters at Washington.

SCHOTT, Wilhelm, philologist and ethnologist, was born at Mayence, in Sept. 1809, and graduated as Doctor of Philosophy at Halle, in 1827, since which time he has devoted himself to the study of the European and Asiatic languages. His first work, "An Essay on the Tartar Languages" ("Versuch über die Tatarischen Sprachen"), appeared in 1836. In 1840 he was nominated a Professor in the High School of Berlin, and in 1842 a Fellow in ordinary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Berlin. The same year he published "De Linguâ Tschuwaschorum," in which he demonstrated the Turkish character of this idiom. In 1849 followed his work, "Concerning the Altaic or Finnish-Tatar group of Languages;" in 1854, "The Numeral in the Tschudic Class of Languages;" and after this a yet unconcluded series of treatises entitled "Altaic Studies," 1860-72. Dr. Schott, who is Professor-Extraordinary in the University of Berlin, has also written largely on the Chinese language and literature, and on the Ugro-Finnish class of languages.

SCHREINER, Olive, a South-African authoress of great promise, of whom the editor hopes to have more to report in the next edition. She is the daughter of a Lutheran clergyman in Cape Town, is the authoress of "The Story of an African Farm," and is an advocate of the omnipotence of lovingkindness as an influence for good.

SCHUMANN, Madame Clara (*née* **Wieck**), was born Sept. 13, 1819, at Leipzig, and very early displayed remarkable musical gifts. She was taught entirely by her father, Friedrich Wieck, and began to play in public at ten years of age. At twelve she appeared at one of the famous "Gewandhaus" Concerts at Leipzig, and from that time travelled over Europe, creating a great sensation in Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. In 1837 she became engaged to the great composer Robert Schumann, and was married to him in 1840. Under his influence her pianoforte playing became even more effective, and passing on from Beethoven, to whose works she at first almost entirely confined herself, she studied Chopin and composers of the more recent schools. On the death of her husband, in 1856, she removed with her children to Berlin, and has since resided at Wiesbaden and Frankfort-on-Main. Madame Schumann, besides teaching at the Conservatoire of Frankfort, has frequently played in most of the chief cities of Europe, the works of her husband being generally the favourites in her repertoire. On the 50th anniversary of her first appearance at the Leipzig Gewandhaus she played there again, and had a magnificent reception. In 1886 she visited London and played to crowded audiences in St. James's Hall.

SCHUNCK, Edward, Ph.D., F.R.S., was born in Manchester, in 1820. On the completion of his school education, he was sent to Germany to study chemistry, as it was intended that he should take the direction of his father's large print and calico works in Manchester. At Berlin, under Rose and Magnus, he made first-rate progress, and under Liebig, at Giessen, he took the degree of Ph.D. On returning to England, Dr. Schunck engaged for some years in practical work, but finding this repugnant to his tastes and inclination, he gave it up, and devoted himself to pure science. It is in consequence, however, of his early connection with print and dye-work, that his attention was directed more especially to the chemistry of colouring matters, a knowledge of which is most essential to the proper understanding of dyeing processes. The research which Dr. Schunck conducted in Germany was "On the Action of Nitric Acid on Aloes." The chief result of this investigation was the discovery of a new and remarkable nitro acid, with curious optical properties, called "chrysammic acid." The acid crystallises in golden yellow laminæ, sparingly soluble in water, and it re-acts like a strong bibasic acid. The product of the action of ammonia on the acid belongs to the class of which oxamic acid is the type, but it was discovered and described before the latter. By the action of reducing agents on "chrysammic acid," a remarkable substance resembling indigo-blue, is produced, "hydrochrysammide," which crystallises in blue needles with a coppery lustre. This body has formed the subject for many subsequent investigations. The next subject which occupied the attention of Dr. Schunck was the class of substances contained in various species of lichens. Several memoirs resulted from this investigation, notably one read to the Chemical Society, in 1842, "On some of the Substances contained in the Lichens employed for the Preparation of Archil and Cudbear." Among all the colouring matters there are none the study of whose properties and reactions is calculated to throw more light on the whole class, than those which are prepared by an artificial process from certain kinds of lichens. Dr. Schunck, in common with many other philosophers, was surprised that lichens, a class of plants, themselves colourless, should yield colouring matters by the combined action of ammonia and oxygen. Another paper on this subject appeared in 1846, being a special research "On the Substances contained in the Roccella Tinctoria," which derives its interest from the fact of its being that species of lichen from which the finest kind of archil dye is prepared. From 1846 to 1855, Dr. Schunck was at work on the subject of the colouring matters of madder, then one of the most important dye stuffs used in calico printing, but which has since been replaced by artificial alizarin. Dr. Schunck investigated the properties of "rubian" at great length, and read several memoirs on the subject to the Royal Society. In 1854, Dr. Schunck produced, among other papers, one "On the Action of the Ferment of Madder on Sugar," being one of a series of papers on various ferments. Dr. Schunck discovered a very interesting fact, unique in the history of fermentation, viz., the production of succinic acid. That important subject, the formation of Indigo-blue, next occupied Dr. Schunck; and in 1855 he read to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester a long investigation, "On the Formation of Indigo-blue." An investigation by Dr. Schunck, "On the Occurrence of Indigo-blue in Urine," appeared in the *Philosophical Magazine*, in 1857, and in the following year one, "On a Yellow Colouring Matter, obtained from the leaves of the Polygonum Fagopyrum, or Common Buckwheat," was read to the Manchester Society. On the discovery of the artificial formation of alizarin, in 1867, a discovery by which the names of Græbe, Liebermann, and Perkin have been immortalised, Dr. Schunck undertook an investigation of the products formed at the same time, and discovered, partly in conjunction with Dr. Rœmer, three new bodies isomeric with alizarin, viz.:—Anthraflavic acid, iso-anthraflavic acid, and anthrarufin, which, singular to say, have no dyeing properties whatever. In 1868, Dr. Schunck read a paper "On some Constituents of Cotton-Fibre," to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. From 1868 to 1873 he was engaged on investigations of anthraflavic acid, a yellow colouring matter accompanying artificial alizarin. In 1874, a paper "On Methyl-Alizarin and Ethyl-Alizarin" appeared. During the last few years he has been engaged in the study of chlorophyll, the green colouring matter of plants. One of his most pleasing and interesting researches was commenced in 1879, and the first communication on the subject was read to the Chemical Society of London, in September of that year, entitled "On the Purple of the Ancients." This colour which in ancient times was extracted from various kinds of sea shell-fish, and applied to the dyeing of linen and woollen fabrics, has at all times excited the interest of the curious, and has been made the subject of numerous learned treatises. Dr. Schunck has been a Fellow of the Royal Society since 1850; and has taken much interest in the affairs of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, in which he has held the post of Secretary, Vice-President, and President; and was President of the Chemical Section of the British Association at its meeting in Manchester in 1887.

SCHURZ, Carl, was born at Liblar, near Cologne, Germany, March 2, 1829. He was educated at the Gymnasium of that city, and at the University of Bonn. In 1848 he became associated with Gottfried Kinkel, in editing a revolutionary journal, and subsequently he participated in the insurrectionary movement in South Germany. At the surrender of the fortress of Rastadt, he escaped into Switzerland, whence, in May, 1850, he returned secretly to Germany and rescued Kinkel, who had been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the fortress of Spandau. The two escaped to Leith, Scotland. Schurz then went to Paris as a newspaper correspondent, but a year later returned to London as a teacher. In 1852 he went to the United States, remained in Philadelphia for two years, and then settled in Wisconsin, and became prominent as a political orator in the German, as well as the English language. The following year he was nominated by the Republicans for Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but was defeated. In 1861 he was appointed Minister to Spain, where he remained till Dec. 1861; returning to the United States, he resigned his office, and entered the army, and in the May following was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run, was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and commanded a division in the battles of Chancellorsville and

Gettysburg. In the autumn of 1863 he went to Tennessee, and took part in several battles, but resigned in 1865. In the summer of 1865 he was sent by President Johnson on a confidential mission into the Southern States, and his elaborate report on their condition was published by Congress. In 1866 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he founded and edited for some time the *Detroit Post*. In 1868 he removed to St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected U.S. senator from Missouri. He opposed President Grant's San Domingo policy, and in several speeches advocated the return to specie payments. In the Presidential canvass of 1872 he united with that portion of the Republican party known as "Liberals," who nominated Mr. Greely for President, in opposition to General Grant; but on the defeat of Mr. Greely he, with most of the "Liberals," returned to the regular Republican party; and in 1876 took an active part in the canvass for Mr. Hayes, by whom he was, in 1877, appointed Secretary of the Interior. During his occupancy of that position he seconded Mr. Hayes' efforts at a reform of the civil service by instituting competitive examinations for appointments to clerkships in his department. At the expiration of his term, 1881, he removed to New York, and was the editor of the *Evening Post* until August, 1883. Since then he has been engaged in literary pursuits. In 1884 he took a leading part in the "Independent" movement in the presidential campaign, opposing the election of James G. Blaine and advocating that of Grover Cleveland. He published a "Life of Henry Clay," in 2 vols., in 1887. In 1888 he visited Germany and was received with distinction by Prince Bismarck, the present Emperor (then Crown Prince) and many of the prominent public men of the Empire. In the same year he wrote a public letter in favour of the re-election of President Cleveland.

SCHUSTER, Professor Arthur, Ph.D., F.R.S., was born in Frankfort-on-Main, on Sept. 12, 1851, and educated in the Gymnasium of that city, until he went to Geneva in his eighteenth year, where he attended the lectures given at the academy. His parents having settled in Manchester in 1869, he joined them there in the following year and entered business in his father's firm. In Oct., 1871, however, all intentions of a commercial career were relinquished, and he pursued his studies first at the Owens College, and then at the University of Heidelberg, where Kirchhoff held the Chair of Physics. He took his degree of Ph.D. while at Heidelberg. During the session 1873-74, he held the post of Honorary Demonstrator in the Physical Laboratory of the Owens College. After having spent a few months in Helmholtz's Laboratory in Berlin, he was appointed, early in the year 1875, by the Council of the Royal Society, chief of the Eclipse expedition which was then about to leave England for Siam. In 1881 a professorship of Applied Mathematics was founded at the Owens College, and he was appointed to the chair, which he held till 1888, when he succeeded Balfour Stewart as Professor of Physics. He took part, on four different occasions, in observations of total solar eclipses. The Siamese eclipse, which has already been mentioned; the eclipse in Colorado, which took place in 1878; the 1882 eclipse in Egypt; in which he photographed for the first time, on plates prepared by Captain Abney, the spectrum of the solar corona; and finally the eclipse of 1886, in the West Indies. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1879. In 1888 he accepted the Presidency of section A. of the British Association, but had to resign on account of ill health. He was appointed by the Council of the Royal Society to give the Bakerian Lecture in 1884 and 1890, on the discharge of electricity through gases. He is the author of several papers published in the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society, and the Reports of the British Association; amongst others a paper, published by the Royal Society in 1884, in which the experimental proof was first given that the apparent repulsion observed in Crookes' radiometer is due to the residual gas left in the vacuum. The Philosophical Transactions of the year 1889 contain a full discussion of the diurnal variation of terrestrial magnetism, in which it is proved that the cause of the variation is to be found in the earth's atmosphere. A number of his papers "On the present state of Spectrum Analysis," are published in the Reports of the British Association. During the last few years Professor Schuster's time has principally been given up to the investigation of the discharge of electricity through gases.

SCLATER, Philip Lutley, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., second son of the late W. L. Sclater, Esq., of Hoddington House, Hants, born in 1829, was educated at Winchester School, and at the age of 16 was elected Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1849, taking a first class in mathematics.

He was subsequently Fellow of the same College. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1855, and went the Western circuit for several years; became secretary to the Zoological Society of London in 1859, was elected F.R.S. in 1861, and was made Doctor Philosophiæ by the University of Bonn (*honoris causâ*) in 1860. He is editor of the *Ibis*, a journal of ornithology, and is author of a "Monograph of the Tanagrine Genus Calliste," "Monograph of the Tacamars and Puff-birds," "Zoological Sketches," "Catalogue of American Birds," "Guide to the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London," of three volumes of the "Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum," and of upwards of 800 papers and memoirs on ornithology and other branches of natural history in the "Transactions" and "Proceedings" of the Zoological Society, the "Journal of the Linnæan Society," the "Annals of Natural History," and in the *Ibis*, the *Natural History Review*, and the *Journal of Science*. In 1875 Mr. Sclater was appointed Private Secretary to his brother, the Right Hon. G. Sclater-Booth, President of the Local Government Board (now Lord Basing), but resigned that office in 1877. In the same year he became one of the General Secretaries to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and continued to act in that capacity until 1882. He is also a Member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society.

SCLATER-BOOTH, The Right Hon. George. *See* BASING, LORD.

SCOTT, Benjamin, F.R.A.S., Chamberlain of London, son of the late B. W. Scott, Esq., who long held the post of Chief Clerk to the Chamberlain, and who volunteered, in 1832, a report to the City Corporation on the subject of a general embankment of the river Thames, was born in 1814, and having entered the Chamberlain's office, attained the post of Chief Clerk in 1842, but resigned that and other offices in 1853. He founded the Bank of London, to which he was secretary until the death of Sir John Key, in 1858, when he was unanimously elected to the office of Chamberlain. He has taken an active part in education, having founded, in 1851, the Working Men's Educational Union. Mr. Scott has published, among other works, "A Statistical Vindication of the City of London," "Contents and Teachings of the Catacombs at Rome," "Progress of Locomotion in Great Britain." He compiled for the Corporation, in 1884, a work, "London's Roll of Fame," containing addresses and votes to distinguished persons, and their replies, between A.D. 1756 and 1884, and published by Cassell & Co. In 1890 he published "A State Iniquity, its rise, extension and overthrow," being a history of the struggle for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866-1869. Mr. Scott is a Commissioner of Her Majesty's Lieutenancy for the City of London.

SCOTT, The Rev. Charles Brodrick, D.D., born at 3, Merrion Square South, Dublin, Jan. 18, 1825, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1848 as Senior Classic and 22nd Wrangler. He gained the Pitt University scholarship (1847); was Senior Chancellor's Medallist; and was elected, in 1849, a Fellow of Trinity, of which College he became assistant tutor in 1852. Afterwards he graduated M.A., 1851; B.D., 1860; D.D., 1867. He was Select Preacher at Cambridge in 1860 and 1869. He became Head Master of Westminster School in 1855; a Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1874; and an honorary student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1875. Dr. Scott resigned the Head-mastership of Westminster School in August, 1883, and was succeeded by Mr. W. G. Rutherford.

SCOTT, Clement William, son of the Rev. William Scott, Vicar of St. Olave, Old Jewry, London, was born Oct. 6, 1841, at Christ Church parsonage, Hoxton, London, and educated at Marlborough College, Wiltshire, under the late Dr. G. E. Cotton, Bishop of Calcutta, and Dr. Bradley, the present Dean of Westminster. He was appointed to a clerkship in the War Office in 1860, and retired on a pension in May, 1879. He then joined the editorial staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, to which paper he had contributed dramatic criticisms and special articles since 1873. Previous to that time, Mr. Scott was successively dramatic critic to the *Sunday Times*, the *Weekly Dispatch*, and the *Observer*. He is the author of "Lays of a Londoner," 1882, "Poems for Recitation," 1884, and "Lays and Lyrics," all books of lyrical and dramatic poems, principally contributed to *Punch* after Mr. Burnand became editor. He has also written "Round about the Islands," "Poppy Land Papers," and "Blossom Land," being collections of holiday articles contributed to the *Daily Telegraph*, and other papers, and has been for many years the dramatic critic on the staff of the *Illustrated London News*.

SCOTT, Robert Henry, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., born in Dublin, Jan. 28, 1833, was educated at Rugby, and Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as First Senior Moderator in Experimental Physics in 1855. He was appointed Lecturer in Mineralogy to the Royal Dublin Society in 1862, and Director of the Meteorological Office in 1867, a title changed to "Secretary of the Meteorological Council" in 1877. Mr. Scott is author of a "Manual of Volumetric Analysis," 1862; "Weather Charts and Storm Warnings," 1876; "Elementary Meteorology," 1883; and of various papers on geology and meteorology in the Transactions of scientific societies. Mr. Scott is responsible for the daily "Weather Forecasts," which are one of the features of the modern newspapers.

SCRIVENER, The Rev. Frederick Henry Ambrose, LL.D., D.C.L., was born Sept. 29, 1813, at Bermondsey, Surrey, and educated at St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship in 1834, and graduated B.A. in 1835, M.A. in 1838. He was appointed Assistant Master of King's School, Sherborne, in 1835; Curate of Sandford Orcas, Somerset, in 1838; was Head Master of Falmouth School, 1846-56; Incumbent of Penwerris, Falmouth, 1846-61; Rector of Gerrans from 1861 till Dec., 1875, when the Duke of Portland presented him to the vicarage of Hendon, Middlesex; he became Prebendary of Exeter in 1875. Dr. Scrivener's special study has been the criticism of the New Testament, to which nearly all his writings refer. His "Greek Testament" (8th edit., 1886), and "Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament" (3rd edit., 1883), are text-books in many schools and universities. The "Codex Bezæ" is perhaps the most elaborate of his writings. His "Cambridge Paragraph Bible of the Authorised English Version; with the Text revised, and a Critical Introduction prefixed," appeared in 1873; "Six Popular Lectures on the Text of the New Testament," in 1875; and "Greek Testament with changes made in the Common Text by the New Testament Company of Revisers," 1881. He was nominated one of the Company of Revision of the Authorised Version of the New Testament in 1870. The University of St. Andrews conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1872; the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1876. A civil list pension of £100 was granted to him Jan. 3, 1872, "in recognition of his services in connection with Biblical criticism, and in aid of the publication of his works." Although his studies were seriously interrupted by a paralytic stroke in 1884, he has since published *Editio Major* of the Greek Testament, with additional matter in 1887, and a critical edition of S. Chad's "Latin Gospels" (now at Lichfield) 1887. He is at present engaged in arranging for publication a mass of manuscript collections, hitherto unknown, under the title of "Adversaria Sacra Critica."

SCUDDER, Horace Elisha, American writer, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, Oct. 16, 1838. He graduated at Williams College in 1858, and soon after went to New York, where he taught in a school for three years. In 1862 his first book, "Seven Little People and their Friends," appeared, and met with such success that he was induced to adopt literature as his exclusive profession. Returning to Boston he edited the *Riverside Magazine* from 1867 to 1870, and then became associated with the publishing house of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a connection which lasted until his succession in the past year (1890) to the editorship of the *Atlantic Monthly*, vacated by Mr. Aldrich. In addition to editorial work and voluminous periodical contributions, Mr. Scudder has published "Dream Children," 1863; "Life and Letters of David Coit Scudder" (his brother), 1864; "Stories from my Attic," 1869; "The Bodley Books," 8 vols., 1875-87; "The Dwellers in Five Sisters Court," 1876; "Stories and Romances," 1880; "The Children's Book," and "Boston Town," 1881; "Noah Webster," 1882; "History of the United States," 1884; "George Washington," 1886; "The Book of Folk Stories," and "Men and Letters," 1887. He was also joint-author, with Mrs. Taylor, of the "Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor," 1884; was one of the writers of Justice Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston," 1880-81; and edited the series of "American Commonwealth," and also "American Poems," 1879; and "American Prose," 1880.

SEDDON, John Pollard, son of Thomas Seddon, cabinet manufacturer, was born Sept. 19, 1827, at London House, Aldersgate Street, E.C., and educated at Bedford Grammar School. He was articled 1848-51 to Professor Donaldson, architect, and from 1852 to 1862 was in partnership with John Prichard, diocesan architect, at Llandaff. In 1862 he settled in London, where he has since practised. His principal works are the restoration of Llandaff Cathedral in connection with Mr. Prichard, and numerous churches, parsonages, and schools in Llandaff Diocese; Lambeth Palace Chapel; St. Nicholas and St. James', Great Yarmouth; St. Barnabas, near Swindon; St. James', Redruth; St. Peter's Orphanage and Sanitarium, Thanet; University College and Llanbadern Church, Aberystwith; Hoarwithy Church, Herefordshire; mansions at Abermaise, Merionethshire, Rosdohan, County Kerry, Oxted, Surrey, &c.; North and South Wales Bank, Birkenhead. He has published "Progress in Art and Architecture," 1852; in 1859 "Memoir and Letters of the late Thomas Seddon, Artist," and in 1868 "Rambles in the Rhine Provinces."

SEDGWICK, Amy. *See* Parkes, Mrs. W. B.

SEELEY, Professor Harry Govier, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., born in London Feb. 18, 1839, is the second son of Richard Hovill Seeley, and is of Huguenot descent on his mother's side through the Goviers of the Vale of Taunton. He was educated privately; attended lectures at the Royal School of Mines by Sir A. Ramsay, Edward Forbes, and Sir R. Owen; and afterwards at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. In 1859 the late Rev. Adam Sedgwick, F.R.S., invited him to arrange the fossils in the Woodwardian Museum, and this work continued till 1871, with teaching of Field Geology and Palæontology and occasional lectures for the Professor. In 1876 he was Professor of Geography and Lecturer on Geology in King's College and Queen's College, London; of Queen's College he became the Dean in 1881. He originated in 1885, and has since conducted, the London Geological Field Class. He became a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1861, and subsequently Fellow of the Geological, Linnean, Zoological and Royal Geographical Societies. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1879. His original writings, about 120 in number, relate to Palæontology and other departments of geology, and to Comparative Anatomy. He has published a "Catalogue of Fossil Reptiles in the Woodwardian Museum," 1869; the "Ornithosauria," 1870; "Physical Geology and Palæontology," 1885, issued as Vol. I. of Phillips' Geology; "The Freshwater Fishes of Europe," 1886; and "Factors in Life," 1887. He has studied the Fossil Reptilia in the public museums of France, Belgium, Holland, North and South Germany, Austria, Russia, and Cape Colony, from which country he has collected several new types of reptiles. His scientific memoirs are contained in the publications of the Geological, Linnean and Royal Societies, the *Geological Magazine,* and Annals of Natural History. Among the results of his researches was the discovery (1865) that the Fossil Reptiles named Pterodactyles, are more nearly related to birds than are living reptiles; this was made out by evidence from the breathing organs and brain. He regarded (1865) the succession of geological deposits of different mineral character as evidence of changed geographical outlines of ancient lands; and explained the changes in fossil life of successive deposits as results of migration of faunas consequent on geographical changes. He enunciated the mechanical law in 1866, that growth is in proportion to work done; and regarded it as explaining the different proportions of organs and of animals. In 1869 he founded the genus Ornithopsis on a vertebra in the British Museum which had previously been regarded as part of the skull of Iguanodon, indicated it as a new ordinal group of reptiles, which have since been found in the Isle of Wight and the United States. He discovered that Ichthyosaurus was viviparous, 1880, and that some Plesiosaurs were viviparous, 1887. In a Croonian lecture of the Royal Society, 1887, the Fossil Reptilia of South Africa were found to be a link between the existing Amphibia and Mammalia. Professor H. G. Seeley received from the Geological Society the Murchison Fund, 1876, and the Lyell Medal, 1885. He was made a Foreign Correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia in 1878; Corresponding Member Kk. Geologische Reichsanstalt, Vienna in 1879; and Member of the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow in 1889.

SEELEY, Professor John Robert, M.A., was born in London in 1834, being a son of Mr. Seeley, the publisher, of Fleet Street. He was educated at the City of London School, of which he became the captain, and thence proceeded to Christ's College, Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree in 1857, when he was bracketed with three others at the head of the first class in the classical tripos, and he was also Senior Chancellor's Medallist. In July, 1858, he was elected a Fellow of his college, where he was a lecturer for about two years and a half. He was then appointed principal classical assistant at his old school, and held that post until his appointment, in 1863, to the Professorship of Latin in University College, London. The Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, appointed him Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, Oct. 9, 1869. He was elected to a professorial fellowship at Caius College, Cambridge, in Oct., 1882. Professor Seeley's chief work, published anonymously in 1865 (though 1866 is the date on the title page), is entitled "Ecce Homo; a Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ." It passed rapidly through several editions, created great excitement amongst the members of the various Protestant communities, and elicited numerous replies. Another work by the author of "Ecce Homo" appeared in 1882 under the title of "Natural Religion." Among the Professor's avowed works may be mentioned:—"Classical Studies as an Introduction to the Moral Sciences," a lecture, 1864; "English Lessons for English Readers" (in collaboration with the Rev. E. A. Abbott), 1869; "Lectures and Essays," 1870; an edition of "Livy, with Introduction, Historical Examination, and Notes," the first volume of which appeared in 1871; "Life and Times of Stein: or Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonic Age," 3 vols., 1879; "The Expansion of England," 1883; and "A Short Life of Napoleon the First," 1885; "Greater Greece and Greater Britain," 1887. He has also written many articles in reviews on historical method and the place of history in education; also a series of three articles, which appeared in the *Contemporary Review*, on Goethe, and an article in the first number of the *English Historical Review* (Jan., 1886) on the House of Bourbon.

SELBORNE (Earl of), The Right Hon. Roundell Palmer, D.C.L., P.C., second son of the late Rev. William Palmer, rector of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, by Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstone, Yorkshire, was born at Mixbury, Nov. 27, 1812. He was educated at Rugby and Winchester Schools, and was elected in 1830 to an open Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated, as a first-class in classics, in Easter term, 1834, having gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse in 1831, the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1832, and the Ireland scholarship in the same year. The subject of the Latin verse composition was "Numantia," and of the English "Staffa." He was elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen College, and obtained the Chancellor's prize for the Latin essay in 1835, and the Eldon Law Scholarship. In 1837 he graduated M.A., and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on June 9, the same year. He was created a Queen's Counsel in April, 1849, and was immediately elected a Bencher of his inn. Sir Roundell Palmer was first returned to Parliament as member for Plymouth, at the general election of July, 1847. He represented Plymouth till July, 1852, when he was not re-elected; but regained his seat in June, 1853, and held it till March, 1857, when he did not offer himself as a candidate. In July, 1861, though he had not a seat in Parliament at the time, he was appointed Solicitor-General in Lord Palmerston's Administration. Sir Roundell then received the honour of knighthood, and he was soon after elected M.P. for Richmond. In Oct., 1863, he became Attorney-General, and retired from office with Lord John Russell's second administration in June, 1866. On the return of the Liberal party to power, under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, in Dec., 1868, he was offered the Chancellorship, but not being able to support the policy of the Government in relation to the Irish Church, declined taking office. Sir Roundell Palmer's views on the Irish Church question were embodied at the time in a speech addressed by him to his constituents at Richmond. He was prepared to acquiesce in the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but differed with the Government on the question of disendowment. He continued, however, to be an independent supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet on most of the public questions of the day, and consented to represent Her Majesty's Government as counsel before the Arbitration Court at Geneva in 1871. He was appointed Lord Chancellor of England, in succession to Lord Hatherley, in Oct., 1872, on which occasion he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Selborne, of Selborne, in the county of Hants. He was the author of the Judicature Act of 1873; and soon afterwards went out of office, on the defeat of the Liberal party in Feb., 1874. On the appointment of the Commission for reforming Oxford University Lord Selborne was made its chairman. He was re-appointed Lord Chancellor of England on the return of the Liberals to office under Mr. Gladstone in May, 1880. In Dec., 1882, he was created Viscount Wolmer, of Blackmoor, Hampshire, and Earl of Selborne, in the same county. He edited the "Book of Praise, from the best English Hymn-Writers," published in 1862, and in 1863 was made hon. D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of St.

Andrews in Nov., 1877. In 1878 his lordship published "Notes on some Passages in the Liturgical History of the Reformed English Church;" and in 1886 he published "A Defence of the Church of England against Disestablishment;" and, in the following year, a volume entitled, "Ancient Facts and Fictions as to Churches and Tithes."

SELWYN, The Rev. Edward Carus, Head Master of Uppingham School, was born Nov. 25, 1853, at Lee, Kent. His father was the Rev. E. J. Selwyn, then Head Master of Blackheath Proprietary School, and is at present the Rector of Pluckley, Kent. The family includes many names of scholars and divines, notably the late Bishop Selwyn of New Zealand and Lichfield, and his brothers, Professor Selwyn of Cambridge, and Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn. Mr. Selwyn was educated at Blackheath Proprietary School and at Eton; whence, after obtaining the Newcastle scholarship, he proceeded, in 1872, to King's College, Cambridge, of which college he was elected a scholar. As an undergraduate, he obtained the Carus Greek Testament Prize in 1872; was Bell's Scholar in 1873; and Browne's Medallist 1874 and 1875. In 1876 he graduated B.A. as 7th Classic; and from 1876 to 1878 was Assistant Classical Lecturer at King's College. He was ordained in 1879, and held, for some months, a curacy at St. Paul's, Jarrow-on-Tyne, of which the Rev. Canon Edward Liddell was rector. He returned to Cambridge in 1880, as Divinity Lecturer of Emmanuel College, and Dean and Divinity Lecturer of King's College. On the retirement of the late Canon Butler in 1882, Mr. Selwyn was offered, and accepted the Principalship of Liverpool College. In 1887 he succeeded Mr. Thring as Head Master of Uppingham School, the position he now holds. He married a daughter of Thomas Arnold, Esq., Professor in the Royal Irish University, second son of Dr. Arnold of Rugby.

SELWYN, The Right Rev. John Richardson, Bishop of Melanesia, son of the late Dr. George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, born in 1845, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1866, M.A. 1870). He was Curate of St. Alrewas, Staffordshire, 1869-70; of St. George, Wolverhampton, 1870-71; and Vicar of the last-named parish, 1871-72. He entered on the Melanesian mission in 1872, and in Feb., 1877, became successor to Bishop Patteson, the first Bishop of Melanesia, who was consecrated in 1861, and murdered in 1871.

SEMBRICH, Marcella, a distinguished vocalist, was born at Lemberg, Austria, Feb. 15, 1858, and for some years studied the piano and violin under the best masters, with the idea of being a professional. While receiving piano lessons from Liszt in Vienna, it was discovered that she had a splendid voice, and she was at once sent to Milan to study singing. She made her *début* as an opera singer in Athens in "I Puritani," 1877, and then returned to Vienna for further study; she subsequently appeared in Dresden, and remained at the Royal Opera House till 1880. She soon became a great favourite in the characters of "Zerlina," "Susanna," "Constance," "Martha," "Lucia," etc. In 1880 she made her first appearance in London. Mdlle. Sembrich has sung in all the principal cities of Europe, and has been everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. In 1883-4 she was a member of Mr. Abbey's Italian Opera Company at New York, where she created a great sensation by the compass of her voice and the brilliance of her execution.

SENDALL, Walter Joseph, K.C.M.G., is the son of the late Rev. S. Sendall, Vicar of Rillington, Yorkshire, and was educated at Bury St. Edmunds and Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1858, 1st Class Classics; Junior Dpt., Mathematics). He was a Member of the Colonial Civil Service, Ceylon, 1860-73 (Inspector of Schools, 1860-70; Director of Public Instruction, 1870-73); Assistant Inspector Local Government Board, 1873-76; General Inspector, 1876-78; Assistant Secretary, 1878-85. He was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, 1885-89; and was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados in Nov., 1889. He was created C.M.G., 1887; and K.C.M.G., 1889.

SENIOR, William, journalist and author ("Redspinner"), is the angling editor of the *Field*. In 1873 he published "Notable Shipwrecks," which has passed through several editions. This was followed in 1875 by "Waterside Sketches;" in 1877 by "By Stream and Sea;" in 1878 by "Anderton's Angling," a novelette; in 1880 by "Travel and Trout in the Antipodes;" in 1883 by "Angling in Great Britain," being one of the handbooks issued in connection with the Great International Fisheries Exhibition; and in 1888 by "Near and Far," a book of sport in Australasia and at home. Mr. Senior is a regular contributor to periodical literature. In 1875 he accepted a Government appointment as editor of the Queensland "Hansard," and proceeded to that colony to start an official daily report of the Parliamentary debates. This publication, the first of the kind ever issued in the Colonies, having been most successfully established, he returned to England, after five years' residence in Queensland, and rejoined the special correspondent staff of the *Daily News*.

SERVER PACHA, a Turkish statesman, commenced his official career in the Imperial Divan, and after filling the post of chief of the correspondence department in the Ministry of War, was appointed First Secretary of the Ottoman Embassy in Vienna; then in the same capacity in Paris; and when the Sultan sent Mehemet Kubrisli Pacha to St. Petersburg as Ambassador upon the coronation of the Emperor Alexander, Server Effendi was chosen as principal secretary. After the return of the Ambassador to Constantinople, Server Effendi remained in Russia as Chargé d'Affaires, and by his ability and tact succeeded in establishing the most friendly relations between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and the Sublime Porte. On his return to Constantinople, he was appointed Secretary-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In 1859 he was Imperial Ottoman Delegate on the Commission for settling the frontier of Montenegro. After this he was successively appointed Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Commerce; then President of the Municipality; Imperial Commissioner in Egypt in reference to the Suez Canal; and Civil Commissioner in Crete during the insurrection of 1867. The improvements carried out by him during his tenure of office as Mayor of Constantinople, 1868-70, caused him to be styled the "Haussmann of Stamboul." On Aug. 31, 1870, he was appointed Musteschar of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and during the three months' illness of A'ali Pacha was Minister *ad interim*. On the death of A'ali Pacha, Sept. 6, 1871, Server Effendi was created a Muchir by the Sultan, and definitely appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Server Pacha possessed in an eminent degree all the qualifications necessary for this high post—experience in its special duties, a very conciliatory manner, a European education, and great popularity with the diplomatic body. Server Pacha subsequently became, in succession, Minister of Public Works, Commissary-General for carrying out the reforms in Bosnia, Governor-General of Herzegovina, and President of the First Ottoman Senate. He was recalled to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the place of Aarifi Pacha, July 31, 1877. He resigned in Feb., 1878, in consequence of the publication of statements which had been made by him to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, and which had been declared by Mr. Layard, our Ambassador at the Porte, to be injurious to Great Britain. On Aug. 4 in the same year, Server Pacha succeeded Mahmoud Pacha as Minister of Justice.

SERVIA, King of. *See* ALEXANDER I.

SERVIA, Ex-King of. *See* MILAN (OBRENOVITCH) I.

SERVIA, Queen of. *See* NATALIE.

SERVICE, The Hon. James, Ex-Premier of Victoria (1883—1886), was born at Kilwinning, Ayrshire, in 1823; and emigrated to Victoria when thirty years of age. He entered the Victorian parliament in 1857, and became Minister for Lands in 1859. He is the leader of the Free Trade party and has been, from the first, a staunch advocate of Colonial Federation.

SEWELL, Elizabeth Missing, sister of the Rev. William Sewell, was born in the Isle of Wight in 1815. She became known as a writer of High Church fiction by her "Amy Herbert," 1844; and "Margaret Percival," 1846. This was followed by "Gertrude," "Sketches," and "Laneton Parsonage," 1847; "Child's History of Rome," 1849; "The Earl's Daughter," 1850; "Readings for Lent, from Bishop Taylor," 1851; "Experience of Life," "First History of Greece," and "Journal of a Summer Tour on the Continent," 1852; "Readings for a Month, Preparatory to Confirmation," 1853; "Katherine Ashton, a Tale," 1854; "Ivors," 1856; "Thoughts for the Holy Week for Young Persons," 1857; "Ursula, a Tale of Country Life," "Cleve Hall," "Self-Examination before Confirmation," and "History of the Early Church," 1859; "Contes Faciles from Modern French Authors," 1861; "Ancient History," 1862; "A Glimpse of the World," 1863; "Dictation Exercises," "Impressions of Rome, Florence, and Turin," and "After Life," 1868; "Thoughts for the Age," 1870; "Grammar made Easy," 1872; and "Catechism of Grecian History," 1874; "Some Questions of the Day," 1875; "Popular History of France, from the Earliest Period to the Death of Louis XIV.," 1876; "Private Devotions for Young Persons," 1881; "A Glimpse of the World," 1883; and various other works.

SHAH of Persia. *See* NASR-ED-DEEN.

SHARP, Isaac, a venerable minister of the Society of Friends, whose missionary journeys and labours in all parts of the world justly entitle his name to a prominent place in the records of "the Heroes of the Cross." And as if the love of Christ and the souls of his fellow men had rendered him superior to the infirmities of age, we learn that, although in his eighty-fifth year, he has once more consented, at the call of his people, to undertake another missionary journey, which, should he live to complete it, will again take him round the world in the interests and service of the Gospel. Isaac Sharp was born on July 4, 1806, and belongs to a family whose members have been honourably distinguished in the Society of Friends for their devotion to the cause of education and to other departments of Christian philanthropic work. Much of the earlier and middle part of Mr. Sharp's life was spent at Middlesbrough, where he rendered important services to the coal-mining and iron works, and to the shipping and other enterprises which have contributed to raise Middlesbrough from being a small hamlet with a population of a few hundreds to be a flourishing town of many thousand inhabitants and the centre of a widespread industry and commerce. All this was well, but while his mind and influence were thus usefully employed in promoting the material and social welfare of those around him he often felt his sympathies drawn out toward fellow-Christians scattered through the northern regions of Europe and America. Hence, in obedience to this inward call, he has on several occasions visited Norway, ministering the word of life and encouraging the little Societies of Friends in the west of that country, and other Christian families and individuals which he found along the coast line from the Naze to the North Cape. On the same errand and in the same spirit he has visited the Shetland and Orkney Islands and the Faroe Islands, still more remote. In conjunction with Moravian brethren, for whom Mr. Sharp has the strongest sympathy and the warmest appreciation of their self-denying labours, he has visited Labrador and Greenland, and on various occasions has helped the missionaries labouring in those cold and gloomy lands by sending them books, models, tools, toys, and other objects to cheer them in the long dark winters peculiar to those high northern latitudes. Mr. Sharp has also visited Iceland in the service of the Gospel, and, as if no climate or perils could deter him, he has travelled the burning sands of Africa and has even penetrated the dense forests of Madagascar on the mission of love and mercy to his fellow-men. A life of such devotion and zeal is far above all human praise, and we know that everything of that kind would be offensive to the subject of this memoir. We have in his case another testimony to the truth that in proportion to their numbers the world is more indebted to the Society of Friends for the example of the highest Christian philanthropy than to any other section of the Christian Church.

SHARP, William, M.D., F.R.S., of Horton House, Rugby, Warwickshire, was born Jan. 21, 1805, at Armley, in the parish of Leeds, where, and at Little Horton and Bradford, his family had resided for several centuries. Dr. Sharp was educated at Wakefield Grammar School, 1813-16, living with his uncle, the Rev. Samuel Sharp, at the vicarage; then at Westminster School, 1817-20, under Dr. Page and Dr. Goodenough. In 1821 his uncle, William Sharp, the leading surgeon in Bradford, took him as a pupil, and subsequently, in 1825, he was taken as pupil by the second William Hey of Leeds, his uncle's cousin, and remained with him until Oct. 1, when his hospital career commenced in London at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, where Sir Astley Cooper was chief. In 1826 he obtained from the Society of Apothecaries his licence to practise, at that time the only legal qualification. Remaining at the hospitals another year, he obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons; this was in 1827. He then went to Paris, attended the University lectures at the Sorbonne, when Gay Lussac, on Physics, had a class of 1,500, and Thenard, on Chemistry, had nearly as many; he also attended the lectures at the School of Medicine, where Orfila had 1,200 students. The great hospitals were daily visited, where Baron Dupuytren was at the Hôtel-Dieu, and Baron Larrey, who had been Surgeon-in-Chief to Napoleon's army, was at the military hospital. In 1828 he returned to Bradford as his uncle's assistant; in 1829 he was elected surgeon to the Infirmary; in 1833, on his uncle's death, he succeeded him and had a large practice. On the deaths of Mr. Blakey and Mr. Lister he became, in 1837, senior surgeon to the Infirmary. In 1843 he resigned his practice at Bradford; and, after living four years at Hull, his wife's native place, where he gave two winter courses of lectures on Chemistry at the

Hull and East Riding School of Medicine, and spending some time in travel, he went to Rugby in 1847, for the education of his sons in the school under Dr. Tait (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), and has resided there ever since. He has ventured outside his profession only twice—once in Bradford, by a course of lectures on Science (which was followed by the formation of a Philosophical Society in 1839, of which he was elected first President, and the main design of which was to form a Local Museum, limited to objects of interest belonging to the town and neighbourhood), and in 1839, at the meeting in Birmingham of the British Association for the advancement of Science, where he read a paper recommending such local museums; this was so favourably received, that few, if any, large towns in England are now without their museums; and for this the Fellowship of the Royal Society was conferred upon him in 1840. The second time was in Rugby, by suggesting to Dr. Tait the introduction of the teaching of physical science into the school; the suggestion was acted upon, and Dr. Sharp was the first "Reader in Natural Philosophy," in 1849 and 1850; all the other public schools in the kingdom have since followed this example. This being set on foot he resigned his post, that he might henceforward give his whole time and thought to the improvement of the medical treatment of the sick. This has been uninterruptedly continued for forty years, has involved an investigation of the various systems of medicine, including Homœopathy, and has resulted in the discovery, as he thinks, of laws of nature—law-facts he calls them—which may form for medicine a scientific basis, a foundation it has never yet had, and lead to a very great improvement in the art of healing. The details of these inquiries have been given in a series of "Essays on Medicine," published at irregular intervals since 1851, and now numbering fifty-eight.

SHAW, Captain Eyre Massey, C.B., Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, is the son of the late Bernard Robert Shaw, Esq., of Monkstown, co. Cork, and was born in 1830, and educated at Dr. Coghlan's School, Queenstown, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his B.A. and M.A. degrees. He entered the army, but retired in 1860, and became Superintendent of the Borough Forces of Belfast, including Police and Fire Brigade. On the death of Mr. Braidwood in 1861, he was appointed Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, which, from being originally supported by the Insurance Companies, was taken in charge by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and under Captain Shaw's able guidance has become the most efficient brigade in the world. Captain Shaw was in 1879 made C.B., and has published various books connected with Fires and Fire Protection, besides Annual Reports on the work of the Brigade.

SHAW-LEFEVRE, The Right Hon. George John, M.P., son of Sir John George Shaw-Lefevre, K.C.B., by Rachel Emily, daughter of Mr. Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley Hall, Nottingham, was born in 1832, and received his education at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1856. In 1863 he was first elected M.P. for Reading, in the Liberal interest, and he continued to be one of the representatives of that borough down to 1885, when he was defeated by Mr. Murdoch. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from May to July, 1866; Secretary to the Board of Trade from Dec., 1868, to Jan., 1871; Secretary to the Admiralty from the last date to Feb., 1874, and again from April, 1880, to the following November, when he was appointed First Commissioner of Works and Buildings in succession to Mr. Adam, who had resigned that office on being appointed Governor of Madras. As First Commissioner, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre introduced great improvements into the streets of London, notably at Westminster and at Hyde Park Corner. On the death of Mr. Fawcett he was appointed Postmaster-General (Nov., 1884), and his tenure of this office was marked by the introduction of sixpenny telegrams. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple in Nov., 1882. He is the author of an important article on "Public Works in London," in the *Nineteenth Century* (Nov., 1882). After his defeat at Reading in Nov., 1885, he was without a seat until, at a bye election, April, 1886, he successfully stood for Bradford, vacant by the death of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster. At the General Election of 1886 he was again elected as a Gladstonian Liberal. He has published several useful works, some of a statistical kind, on the English and Irish Land Question. One of his sisters, Miss Madeleine Shaw-Lefevre, is Principal of Somerville Hall, Oxford.

SHEA, Sir Ambrose, K.C.M.G., was born in Newfoundland in 1820, received his education there, and for over thirty years occupied a foremost place in the public affairs of that Colony. For six years he was Speaker of the Assembly, and subsequently for five years was an unofficial Member of the Council of Government. He was one of the two Delegates from the Colony at the celebrated Quebec Conference at which the Constitution of the Canadian Dominion was framed. In 1888 Sir Ambrose was delegated to London to urge the right of the Colony to enforce restrictions on French fishing operations on the Newfoundland coasts, but owing to some Imperial Cabinet difficulties at the moment nothing could be done. The Legislature of the Island, however, renewed their efforts, and he was again sent, in conjunction with the Premier, Sir Robert Thorburn, to press the question, and this time with success. Soon afterwards Lord Knutsford offered Sir Ambrose the Governorship of the Bahamas, on the acceptance of which he retired from commercial pursuits. This post he assumed at the end of 1887, and it would be difficult to parallel the record he has made in that Colony during the short period of two and a half years. On his arrival the place was in a state of impending bankruptcy. The precarious resources, fruit, and sponge-fishing, were declining, and those having means were unwilling to invest a shilling in any untried adventure. The population were thinning by emigration to the Southern States, and no one thought of the future without misgiving. The prospect for a new Governor was cheerless in the extreme; but Sir Ambrose is of the "nil desperandum" class, and he betook himself at once to an examination of the situation. He had not been a month in his position before he felt that he had lighted on a solution of the difficulties. His attention was attracted to a bold-looking plant of the aloe order, and he found on inspecting it that it held a fibre similar to Manila; and his experience enabled him to see that this had a stable commercial value, though he was not encouraged when he explained what he thought of the capabilities of this plant. He was told that attempts had before been made in the direction he proposed, but without any success, and that the plant was now universally regarded as a noxious weed, which defied all efforts to eradicate it. This was the prevailing feeling; but Sir Ambrose had formed a strong opinion, and gradually he gained assent to his views. The growth seems to set all ordinary adverse or disappointing influences at defiance; and the product is all but, if not quite, equal to the celebrated Manila hemp. The exports of the Colony have hitherto averaged about £125,000 a year, but no one on the spot, who knows on what grounds the calculations rest, has a doubt that within a very few years the value of the exports will be quadrupled, and an output of a million is within range of the most reasonable contemplation. Land has gone up to four times its former value, and already the revenue responds to the industrial activity that prevails. These results are by common consent due solely to the ability and unflagging energy of the Governor. Sir Ambrose is the first Colonist who ever held the Post of Imperial Governor, and his splendid success will be hailed with great satisfaction by Colonists everywhere, for there are few to whom his name as a prominent Colonist has not been long familiar.

SHEDD, William Greenough Thayer, D.D., LL.D., was born at Acton, Massachusetts, June 21, 1820. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1839, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1843. He was pastor of the Congregational Church in Brandon, Vermont, 1843-45; Professor of English Literature in the University of Vermont, 1845-52; Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology in the Auburn Theological Seminary, 1852-54; Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Lecturer on Pastoral Theology in the Andover Theological Seminary, 1854-62; pastor of the Presbyterian Brick Church in New York, 1862-63; and Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1863-74, when he was transferred to the Chair of Systematic Theology, which he resigned in 1890. He has published a "Translation of Theremin's Rhetoric," 1850; edited "Coleridge's Works with Introductory Essay," 7 vols., 1853; published "Translation of Guericke's Church History," 2 vols., 1857, 1863; edited "Augustine's Confessions with Introductory Essay," 1860; published a "History of Christian Doctrine," 2 vols., 1863; "Homilitics and Pastoral Theology," 1867; "Sermons to the Natural Man," 1870; "Theological Essays," 1877; "Literary Essays," 1878; "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans," 1879; "Sermons to the Spiritual Man," 1884; "Doctrine of Endless Punishment," 1886; "Dogmatic Theology," 1888; and "Revision of the Westminster Standards," 1890.

SHEPSTONE, Sir Theophilus, K.C.M.G., was appointed, in Jan. 1835, head-quarters interpreter of the Kaffir language at the Cape of Good Hope, and served on the staff during the Kaffir war of that year. He was also employed in various services on the frontier of the Cape Colony; was appointed Captain-in-Chief of the native forces in Natal in 1848; Judicial Assessor at Natal in 1855; Secretary for Native Affairs in 1856; member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of that Colony the same year; proceeded on a special mission in 1873 to crown the King of Zululand; returned to England in Aug. 1874; and proceeded once more to Natal in Sept. 1876 to conduct negotiations between the Transvaal States and the Zulus, which resulted in his annexing the country of the Transvaal to the British Crown by proclamation, dated April 12, 1877. He was nominated a Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1869, and a Knight Commander of the same Order in 1876.

SHERBROOKE (Viscount), The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., son of the late Rev. Robert Lowe, rector of Bingham, Notts, by Ellen, daughter of the late Rev. Reginald Pyndar, rector of Madresfield, Worcestershire, was born at Bingham in Dec. 1811, and educated at Winchester, and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1833; was elected Fellow of Magdalen in 1834, and became a private tutor at Oxford. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in Jan. 1842, went the same year to Australia, where he practised with much success as a barrister, and sat in the council of that colony from 1843 to 1850; was afterwards elected member for Sydney, and returned to England in 1851. He was one of the joint secretaries of the Board of Control from Dec. 1852 till Feb. 1855; was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General in Aug. 1855, retiring on the return of Lord Derby to power in 1858; was appointed Vice-President of the Education Board in June, 1859, and resigned in April, 1864. He has been a member of the Senate of the University of London since 1860, was returned member for Kidderminster in July, 1852, and represented that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Calne. During the sessions of 1866 and 1867 Mr. Lowe was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Reform Bill, and a collected edition of his speeches on the question appeared in 1867. In Dec. 1868 he was elected the first representative in the House of Commons of the University of London, and in the same month, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and a member of the Council on Education. He resigned the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Aug. 1873, and was appointed to succeed Mr. Bruce at the Home Office. At the same time Mr. Gladstone assumed the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in addition to his office of First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Lowe of course went out of office with his party in Feb. 1874. On the return of the Liberals to office, in May, 1880, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Sherbrooke. He was created honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1867, and honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870. He published, in 1884, a volume of poems, mostly written in early life. He married, in 1836, Georgiana, second daughter of Mr. George Orred, of Aigburth House, Liverpool; she died on Nov. 3, 1884. In 1885 he married Caroline, daughter of the late Thomas Sneyd, of Ashcombe Park, Sheffield, and the same year received the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

SHERMAN, The Hon. John, brother of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. He received an academic education, studied law, and began its practice in 1844. He was a delegate to the National Whig Conventions of 1848 and 1852; and a Member of Congress from 1855 to 1861. He entered the Republican party soon after its formation, and has since acted with it. In 1861 he was elected to the U.S. Senate and re-elected in 1866 and 1872. On the accession to the presidency of Mr. Hayes in 1877, Senator Sherman was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, a position retained by him until the close of President Hayes's administration in 1881, when he re-entered the Senate, of which he is still a member (and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations), his present term expiring in 1893. It was due to his management while at the head of the Treasury that the resumption of specie payments (in 1879) was effected without disturbance to the financial or commercial interests of the country. Senator Sherman was a prominent candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1880 and 1888, and was the presiding officer of the Senate, 1885-87. He published in 1879 a volume of his "Selected Speeches and Reports on Finance and Taxation," 1859-78.

SHIPLEY, Orby, M.A., was born July 1, 1832, at Twyford House, in the county of Southampton, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. For twenty-three years he worked as a clergyman of the Church of England; and on Oct. 26, 1878, was received into the Roman Catholic Church. He was the editor, prior to 1878, of many ascetic and devotional works, translated from Catholic sources; of three volumes of Religious poetry from all sources, "Lyra Eucharistica," "Messianica," and "Mystica;" and of several volumes of essays, by various authors, "The Church and the World," "Tracts for the Day," "Ecclesiastical Reform," and "Studies in Modern Problems." He is an occasional contributor to periodic literature—amongst other reviews, to the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Fortnightly*, the *Contemporary*, and *Dublin Reviews*. As a Roman Catholic, he has edited "Annus Sanctus, hymns of the Church for the Ecclesiastical year," and a series of old English ascetical books. He is engaged in the compilation of an "Anthology" of sacred verse in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, from English, Irish and American Sources, but chiefly of printed poetry, and from all sources and of all dates, original and translated.

"SHIRLEY." *See* SKELTON, JOHN, LL.D., C.B.

SHORE, The Rev. Thomas Teignmouth, M.A., born in Dublin in 1841, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1861, having obtained distinguished honours in English composition and in divinity, and he afterwards proceeded to the degree of M.A. (*comitatis causâ*) at Oxford. He was ordained in 1865 by the Bishop of London (Dr. Tait), and having held successively the curacies of Chelsea and of Kensington, and been for two years incumbent of St. Mildred's Lee, he was appointed in 1873 to the incumbency of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, which he still holds, and of which the special feature is the children's service, always largely attended. He has published two volumes, entitled "Some Difficulties of Belief," and "The Life of the World to Come," and a volume of sermons to children, "St. George for England." He is one of the contributors selected by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for his lordship's New Testament Commentary. He has also edited a series of volumes, entitled "Helps to Belief," and has written the one on "Prayer" in that series. Mr. Shore was appointed one of Her Majesty's chaplains in July, 1878, in succession to Dr. Maclagan, Bishop of Lichfield. He prepared the daughters of the Prince and Princess of Wales for their Confirmation and officiated at the marriage of the Princess Louise of Wales with the Duke of Fife in 1889; and was made Canon of Worcester in Dec. 1890.

SHORTHOUSE, Joseph Henry, was born in 1834, in Great Charles Street, Birmingham, and educated at private schools. He is the author of the celebrated romance "John Inglesant," which was first privately printed and afterwards published in 1881, and excited a great amount of interest; "The Platonism of Wordsworth," 1881; the preface to George Herbert's "Temple," 1882, a preface to "The Spiritual Guide" of Miguel Molinos, 1883, "The Little Schoolmaster Mark, a Spiritual Romance," 1885; "Sir Percival," 1886; "A Teacher of the Violin, and other Tales," and "The Countess Eve," 1888.

SHREWSBURY, Bishop of. *See* STAMER, THE RIGHT REV. SIR LOVELACE T.

SIDGWICK, Professor Henry, LL.D., D.C.L., Oxford, born at Skipton, Yorkshire, May 31, 1838, was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Fellow of Trinity College from 1859 to 1869; and Lecturer of Trinity College from 1859 to 1875, when he was appointed Prælector of Moral and Political Philosophy. He was elected an honorary Fellow of Trinity College, April 16, 1881; and was appointed Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy in 1883. Prof. Sidgwick is the author of "The Methods of Ethics," "Outlines of the History of Ethics," the "Principles of Political Economy," and of several articles on philosophical and literary subjects. He took a prominent part in the promotion of the Higher Education of Women at Cambridge, especially in the foundation and management of Newnham College. Professor Sidgwick is LL.D. of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, and was made a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1890.

SIEMENS, Dr. Werner, Hon. Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, was born at Lenthe, in Hanover, in 1816; and educated at the Lübeck Gymnasium. Dr. Siemens joined the Prussian Artillery in 1834, where his eminent talents soon attracted notice and—having passed through the Military schools—gained him the rank of lieutenant in 1837. While still holding this appointment in the army, he applied himself with great zeal to the study of practical chemistry and the physical sciences, and became the inventor of the process of electro-gilding, of the differential governor, and of the electric automatic recording telegraph, As member of a Commission of the Prussian General Staff for the introduction of the electric telegraph system in place of the optical telegraphs, he proposed, in 1847, the application of subterranean conductors, insulated by gutta-percha; and he executed successfully experimental lines coated with gutta-percha, by means of a press invented by him for that purpose, which is still being used in the manufacture of cables. With the help of these insulated wires he succeeded, in the spring of 1848, together with Professor Himly, in laying the first submarine mines with electric ignition, for the protection of the harbour of Kiel from the Danish fleet. In the same year he carried out the first great telegraph line in Germany between Berlin and Frankfort-on-Main; and, in the following year, the subterranean line between Berlin and Cologne. Dr. Siemens left the Government service in 1850, and devoted himself afterwards entirely to scientific studies and to private enterprises. In 1847 he had already laid the foundation of the telegraph works carried on afterwards by him under the firm of Siemens and Halske, in Berlin, the celebrated establishment which was destined to become, and at present is, one of the chief centres for the application of electricity to the industrial arts. Its world-wide reputation, acquired within a short time, led him to open branch works in London and St. Petersburg, which also rapidly developed into entirely independent large concerns, under the management of his younger brothers, William and Charles. Dr. Siemens' personal achievements are to be found in the fields of science as well as in those of the technical arts. His scientific merits enabled the University of Berlin to confer on him the dignity of Doctor of Philosophy, *honoris causâ*, in 1860; they opened likewise for him the doors of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin in 1874; and, subsequently, of many other academies and societies. Amongst his many and various achievements in matters relating to science and the technical arts must be mentioned as particularly noteworthy, the invention and practical application of the quicksilver unit (Siemens' unit), by means of which exact and comparative measurements became possible for the first time; further, that of the gutta-percha press already referred to; that of the development of methods for testing underground and submarine cables, and determining the position of faults in them; the invention of polarised relays; of the so-called Siemens Armature; and of the dynamo-electric machine, the principle of which he published first at the meeting of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, on Jan. 17, 1867; the electric railway; and of numerous other inventions, such as the pneumatic despatch tube system; and the Siemens alcoholimeter for registering the quantity of absolute alcohol contained in any alcoholic liquid passing through the instrument. Dr. Siemens has been created a Member of the Prussian Order "Pour le Mérite." The late Emperor Frederick III. of Germany conferred upon him the Patent of Nobility. He has also become the recipient of many other distinctions and honours. Dr. Siemens' numerous lectures and papers have been published in the Transactions of different learned and scientific societies, and in various periodicals, especially the following:—"Sitzungsberichte der Königlichen Preussischen Academie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin," "Poggendorff's Annalen der Physik und Chemie," Dingler's "Polytechnisches Journal," and others. A collection of these lectures and papers was published under the title: "Gesammelte Abhandlungen und Vorträge," Berlin, 1881, Verlag von Julius Springer. A second and enlarged edition of this work was printed 1889; and a second and a third volume are to follow in course of time.

SIEVEKING, Sir Edward Henry, M.D., LL.D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, was born in London, within the sound of Bow bells, in 1816. He is descended from an old North German family, still flourishing in Hamburg; and was partly educated in England and partly in Germany. He was in Bonn at the University, and subsequently at University College, London, and the University of Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1841. He travelled abroad, studying in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. He practised among the English colony at Hamburg for four years; and while there, contributed to *Oppenheim's Medical Journal*; wrote a treatise on Ventilation, a previously unconsidered subject in Germany, and built a Children's Hospital. In 1847 he returned to London; became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and four years later, Fellow. After serving as Physician to the Northern Dispensary in 1851, he was appointed to St. Mary's Hospital, with which he remained actively associated for 35 years, and is now Consulting Physician. He has been President of the Harveian, and President of the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society. His first publication in England was in 1849, and was a pamphlet on Nursing; in which the provision of Nurses for the Poor, as part of a perfect system of state sanitation, was strongly urged. A paper on the same subject by Dr. Sieveking was subsequently read before the Epidemiological Society; and this led to the formation of a committee, which for a series of years sought to carry out the views advocated by him. Lord Shaftesbury on two different occasions introduced the committee to the Poor Law Board, which gave its official support; but nothing came of it. The present appreciation of nursing, as an aid to curative medicine may, in a great measure, be attributed to the work done by the committee. Dr. Sieveking was a cotranslator of Rokitausky's great work on Pathology for the Sydenham Society; and subsequently translated from the German for the same Society, Romberg's work on Nervous Diseases. In 1854, with his colleague at St. Mary's, Dr. Handfield Jones, he published a work on pathological Anatomy, of which a second edition has since been edited by Dr. Payne. From 1855 to 1860 Dr. Sieveking was editor of the *British and Foreign Medical* and *Chirurgical Review*, founded, and long carried on, by his friend Sir John Forbes. In 1863, at the recommendation of Sir J. Clark, the position of Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was offered to, and accepted by, Dr. Sieveking. In 1873 he was made Physician Extraordinary, and in 1888 Physician in Ordinary, to Her Majesty the Queen. He was knighted in 1886; made Honorary LL.D., Edinburgh, at the Tercentenary of Edinburgh University; wrote a work on Epilepsy, two editions; a work on Medical advice in Life Assurance; and has delivered frequent addresses of various kinds. He was Croonian Lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians; and delivered the Harveian oration there in 1877; in consequence of which the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons materially aided Sir E. H. Sieveking in producing an autotype publication of the MS. of W. Harvey's original Physiological Lecture, delivered in 1616, *et seq.* Sir E. H. Sieveking has filled many offices at the Royal College of Physicians. He was the Founder of the Edinburgh University Club, and is a member of the Athenæum. He married, in 1849, Miss Jane Ray, youngest daughter of J. Ray, Esq., of Finchley, J.P., and has five sons and three daughters.

SIMEONI, Giovanni, an Italian Cardinal, was born at Paliana, in the diocese of Palestrina, July 23, 1816, and having been ordained priest, he was, on account of his learning, employed in offices of importance. In 1847 he was Auditor of the nunciature of Madrid. After some years we find him in Rome, Prefect of Studies in the Pontifical Lyceum of the Roman Seminary, and attached to the Secretary's office for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. In the year 1857 he was appointed Domestic Prelate to the Pope, and sent again to Spain in the quality of Envoy for the affairs of the See in order to renew the connections with Rome, which had been interrupted by the revolution. In the year 1858 he was made Pro-notary Apostolic in full. For eight years he was Secretary to the Congregation of the Propaganda for the affairs for the Oriental Rite, and in 1868 he became Secretary of the Latin Rite and adviser to the Roman Inquisition, and also adviser for the affairs of the Oriental Rite to the congregation of the council for the revision of the provincial councils and to the congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical affairs. When the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican was convoked Mgr. Simeoni was one of the Advisers for the Commission of Oriental Churches and Missions and for Ecclesiastical Discipline. The diplomatic relations between Rome and the Court of Spain having been re-established in 1875 Pope Pius IX. sent Mgr. Simeoni as Nuncio to Madrid, having just precognized him Archbishop of Chalcedonia. In the Consistory of March 15, 1875, Pius IX. created him Cardinal, reserving him *in petto*, and on Sept. 17 the same year he published him in Consistory. Mgr. Simeoni, having been created Cardinal, remained in the nunciature in Madrid as Pro-nuncio, and on the death of Cardinal Antonelli, in 1876, he was appointed Secretary of State to Pope Pius IX.—an office which he retained until the death of that Pontiff—and Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and the Sacred Lauretan Congregation. He was afterwards made a member of the Roman Universal Inquisition and of other ecclesiastical congregations. He was succeeded as Secretary of State by Cardinal Franchi in March, 1878, when Pope Leo XIII. appointed Cardinal Simeoni Prefect-General of the Propaganda.

SIMMONDS-LUND, Peter, F.L.S., F.R.C.I., author and journalist, was born July 24, 1814, at Aarhus, Denmark, and is the eldest son of the late Lieutenant George Simmonds, R.N. Mr. Simmonds entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of twelve, on board the *Cygnet*, one of the ten-gun brigs then carrying the mails from Falmouth, commanded by his uncle, Captain Gording. In Oct., 1831, Mr. Simmonds was sent out by his uncle to Jamaica, as a sugar planter, and remained there three years, having thus the opportunity of witnessing the several stages of slavery, apprenticeship and freedom. Being invited to give a lecture before the Literary and Philosophical Society at Portsmouth, he incidentally compared the condition of the negro in the West Indies with that of the poor at home, in favour of the former. Subsequently he wrote a series of articles on Life and Slavery in the West Indies, compiled a "History of the Rise and Progress of the Newspaper Press of all Countries," and published an abstract of his researches in the Journal of the Statistical Society for 1841. In that year he became Secretary to Mr. Shaw, the originator of the Royal Agricultural Society and the Farmers' Insurance Office, editor of the *Mark Lane Express*, &c. Mr. Simmonds contributed largely on Agricultural subjects to the *Farmers' Magazine*, and leaders to the *Mark Lane Express;* and was engaged, as sub-editor, by Mr. C. M. Johnson, F.R.S., in bringing out the "Farmer's Encyclopædia," in 1842. After carrying on the *Colonial Magazine* for several years Mr. Simmonds, in 1853, brought out his first important work, "The Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom," a volume of 668 pages, which has in subsequent years been issued in two large editions under the title of "Tropical Agriculture," and has become a standard book. In 1857 Messrs. Routledge brought out a condensed work of his on "Arctic Discoveries," which has gone through many editions; and in the following year a "Commercial Dictionary of Trade Products and Technical Terms" (Routledge & Co.), which is a useful work of reference, and containing more than 22,000 definitions of new words, has been a mine of wealth for various subsequent lexicographers. Mr. Simmonds having published more than fifty volumes during his long literary career, it would be impossible to enumerate them all. Among the most important may be mentioned: "The Curiosities of Food," 1859; "Waste Products and Undeveloped Substances," 1862, which has gone through several editions; new and enlarged editions of "Ure's Philosophy of Manufactures," "Ure's Cotton Manufactures," 1861; and "Waterston's Cyclopædia," 1863; "The Technologist," 6 vols., 1861-66; "The Journal of Applied Science," 12 vols., 1870-1881; "The Commercial Products of the Sea," 1879; "Animal Food Resources of different Nations," 1885; "Science and Commerce," a series of essays, 1872; "Animal Products," 1877; "The Popular Beverages of various Countries," 1888 "The British Roll of Honour," 1887; and many others. Besides this special literary work, Mr. Simmonds has been an active contributor to periodical literature as leader-writer for many years for the *Shipping Gazette*, the *Mark Lane Express*, and City Editor of the *Globe;* a contributor of articles to the *Mining Journal*, *Cassell's Magazine*, *Chambers's Journal*, the *Art Journal*, the *London Review*, the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, the *Nautical Magazine*, the *Papermakers' Journal*, *Leather*, the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. To the latter journal he has been a constant contributor of lectures and articles for the last thirty-five years. So highly were these contributions appreciated that the Council of the Society, under one of their rules, made him a Life Member without payment, in consideration of being "eminent in the application of Abstract Science to the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce." He was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour of France, and of the Crown of Italy in 1878. He is Honorary and Corresponding Member of the Geographical Societies of Marseilles and Paris, of the Industrial Society of Mülhouse, the Imperial Austrian Agricultural Society of Vienna, the Society for promoting Industry of Holland, of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and various other Foreign Societies. He is also Vice-President of the City of London College, and Honorary President for England of the Académie Nationale of Paris.

SIMMONS, Field-Marshal Sir John Lintorn, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., son of Captain Thomas Frederick Simmons, R.A., was born at Langford, Somerset, in 1821, and educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and at the Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1837, and after serving for several years in North America was appointed Inspector of Railways, Dec. 1846, and in 1850 Secretary to the Railway Commissioners. Upon the dissolution of that Commission he was transferred to the Board of Trade as Secretary to the Railway Department. In 1853, being in Turkey, he was specially employed by the late Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe on several important missions, and became Her Majesty's Commissioner with the Turkish Army under the command of Omar Pacha, in which position he served on the Danube. In Dec. 1854, he went to the Crimea to concert with the allied Commanders-in-Chief. He took part in the Battle of Eupatoria, in the Siege of Sebastopol, and was present at the forced passage of the Ingur, where he commanded the division which crossed the river and turned the enemy's position, capturing his works and guns. He was the British Commissioner for the regulation of the Turco-Russian Boundary in Asia, in 1857; Consul-General at Warsaw from 1858 to 1860; Commanding Royal Engineer at Aldershot, 1860 to 1865; Director of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, 1865 to 1867; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, March 18, 1869, and Governor the succeeding year, which appointment he held till June, 1875. He then became Inspector-General of Fortifications, which post he held until 1880. He was attached to the Special Embassy during the Congress in Berlin, and was appointed to assist Lord Ampthill at the Conference in Berlin on the Greek Frontier Question. He has received the Crimean Medal and Clasp, the Turkish Gold Medal for the Danubian Campaign, a Sword of Honour from the Turkish Government, the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidieh, and the Fourth Class of the Legion of Honour. He was made C.B. in 1855; K.C.B. in 1869; G.C.B. in 1878; G.C.M.G., in 1887. He was Governor of Malta from June 1884 to Sept. 1888, and has since been sent as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Pope Leo XIII.

SIMON, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., Oxon.; LL.D., Cantab. and Edin.; M.D. Dublin; F.R.S.; was born in 1816, became an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844; was for many years Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and was the first appointed Officer of Health to the City of London. From 1855 to 1876, he was Medical Officer to the Board of Health, to the Privy Council, and to the Local Government Board. He is the author of several papers on Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, and of reports and other official papers relating to the sanitary state of the people of England. The University of Munich, at its 400th anniversary in 1872, conferred upon him the honorary diploma of Doctor of Medicine "propter præclarissima de sanitate publicâ tuendâ atque augendâ merita." He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in May, 1876, and K.C.B. in 1887. He is one of the Crown Members of the General Medical Council.

SIMON, Jules, a French statesman, was born at Lorient (Morbihan) Dec. 31, 1814. The name given to him by his parents was Jules François Simon Suisse, but he adopted the name of Simon only, and has never been known by any other. He studied first at the little college in Lorient, and at another similar one at Vannes, after which he entered, as an assistant teacher, the Lycée at Rennes. He remained at the Normal School for some time, was received as Fellow of Philosophy in 1835, and taught that science successively at Caen and Versailles. At the latter place he achieved a brilliant success. Victor Cousin, whose earnest disciple he was, called him to Paris, and secured for him a charge at the Normal School in that city. For a time he was a supplementary lecturer on the History of Philosophy, but a year after his arrival in Paris he became the principal lecturer. In 1839 he succeeded M. Cousin, at the request of the latter, in the philosophy course, and for twelve years had a brilliant career as one of the most promising University men in France. In 1845 he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. The next year he presented himself to the electors of Lannion (Côtes-du-Nord) as the candidate of the Constitutional Left, but he was defeated. In Dec. 1847, he founded in Paris, in conjunction with his University colleague, M. Amédée Jacques, a political philosophical review called *La Liberté de Penser.* M. Simon edited the political department of this publication. After the revolution of Feb. 1848, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly from the department of the Côtes-du-Nord. He classed himself with the Moderate Left in the Assembly, and was appointed a member of the committee on the organization of labour. In March, 1849, he was elected a member of the Council of State, and he resigned his seat as representative (April); but on the reconstitution, on the 29th of June, by the Legislative Assembly, of the first half of that Council, he was not retained on it, and consequently he found himself removed from public life. After the *coup d'état,* M. Simon's course of lectures on philosophy at the Sorbonne was suspended, and as he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire, it was assumed that he had resigned his professorship. In 1863 he was sent to the Corps Législatif from the 8th circonscription of the Seine. He was returned by that circonscription and also by the 2nd circonscription of the Gironde in 1869, when he elected to represent the latter constituency. M. Simon soon became the chief of the Republican party. He ranked high as an orator, and in the discussions on treaties of commerce he proved himself to be an able political economist and an earnest advocate of Free Trade. On the formation of the Government of National Defence he took the post of Minister of Public Instruction, Public Worship, and Fine Arts. After the armistice he was sent to Bordeaux to see that the decrees relating to the elections were carried out in their integrity, and not with the modifications introduced by M. Gambetta. At the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, M. Simon's candidature failed in Paris, but he was re-elected a representative of the department of the Marne in the National Assembly. He classed himself among the members of the Left, and was chosen by M. Thiers to take, in the Cabinet of Conciliation formed Feb. 19, 1871, the portfolio of Public Instruction. He held it till May, 1873, when he resumed his seat among the members of the Left, who made him their President. On Dec. 16, 1875, he was elected a Senator for Life. In Dec. 1876, M. Dufaure resigned, and a new Ministry had to be formed, which, according to constitutional principles, must rest upon a Parliamentary majority. The President sent for M. Jules Simon, who became Premier, holding, with the Presidency of the Council, the portfolio of the Interior. The cabinet lasted till May 16, 1877, when Marshal MacMahon sent M. Simon a letter which was, in fact, nothing less than a dismissal from office. M. Simon went immediately to the Marshal and tendered his resignation, which was accepted. M. Simon was elected a member of the French Academy in Nov. 1875, in the place of the Comte de Rémusat, and was formally received into that learned body June 22, 1876. M. Jules Simon vigorously opposed the Bill introduced by M. Ferry in 1879 for the suppression of the non-authorized religious congregations. In April, 1880, the French Academy elected him a member of the new Supreme Educational Council, and on Nov. 11, 1882, he was elected permanent Secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, in the place of M. Mignet. In 1890, at the Labour Conference held in Berlin, the German Emperor sent to M. Jules Simon, as a souvenir, the musical works of Frederick the Great. Among M. Jules Simon's works are:—"Du Commentaire de Proclus sur le Timée de Platon," 1839, one of his two theses for the degree of doctor; "Étude sur la Théodicée de Platon et d'Aristote," 1840; "Histoire de l'École d'Alexandrie," 2 vols., 1844-45, 2nd edit. 1861; "Le Devoir," 1854; "La Religion Naturelle," 1856; "La Liberté de Conscience," and "La Liberté," 2 vols., 1859; "L'Ouvrière," 1863; "L'École," 1864; "Le Travail," 1866; "L'Ouvrier de huit ans," 1867; "La Politique Radicale," 1868; "La Peine de Mort," 1869; "Le Libre-Échange," 1870; "Souvenirs du 4 Septembre," 1874; "Le Gouvernement de M. Thiers, 8 février, 1871—24 mai, 1873," Paris, 1878; "Dieu, Patrie, Liberté," 1883; and "Une Académie sous le Directoire," 1885; and three volumes since the publication of the last edition of this work; viz., "Thiers, Guizot, Remorgat;" "Mignet, Michelet, Henri Martin;" and "Victor Cousin." He has also brought out editions, with important introductions, of the philosophical works of Descartes, Bossuet, Malebranche, and Antoine Arnauld, and has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals.

SIMPSON, Maxwell, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., born in 1815, in the city of Armagh, Ireland, is the youngest and 9th child of the late Thomas Simpson, Esq., of Beechhill, co. Armagh, and was educated at Newry School, and Trinity College, Dublin, and is A.B. and M.B. of Dublin University. The degree of M.D. (*Honoris Causâ*) was conferred on him by the Dublin University in 1864; and that of LL.D. (*Honoris Causâ*) in 1878—and the degree of D.Sc. by the Queen's University in 1880. He was appointed Examiner in Materia Medica in the Queen's University in 1869, and Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Cork, in 1872. He is the author of papers on several chemical researches, which appeared in the *Comptes Rendus*, the *Analen der Chimie*, and the Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society, and were afterwards copied into most of the scientific journals in Europe. The following is a list of some of the most important of the papers:—"On two new Methods for the determination of Nitrogen in Organic and Inorganic Compounds;" "Sur une Base nouvelle obtenue par l'action de l'Ammoniaque sur le Tribromure d'Allyle;" "On the Action of Acids on Glycol;" "On the Synthesis of Succinic and Pyrotartaric Acids;" "On the action of Chloride of Iodine on Iodide of Ethylene and Propylene Gas;" "On the Synthesis of Tribasic Acids." Dr. Maxwell Simpson became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1862; is Honorary Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians; a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and of the Institute of Chemistry. He was a member of the Senate of the Queen's University; and, on its extinction, became a Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland.

SIMPSON, William, was born in Glasgow, Oct. 28, 1823. He began life as an architect, and turned from that to art. He went through the war in the Crimea as an artist, and published sketches in two volumes, entitled "Campaign in the East," 1855-56. Mr. Simpson travelled in India from 1859 to 1862. The result was published in a work entitled "India, Ancient and Modern," 1867. Since 1866 he has travelled in Russia, Palestine, Abyssinia, China, Japan, America, India, Afghanistan, Central Asia, with the Afghan Boundary Commission, and other places as special artist of the *Illustrated London News*. In addition to the works already mentioned, he has published, "Meeting the Sun, a Journey all round the World," 1873; "Shikare and Tamasha," 1876; "Photographs from Drawings of the Prince of Wales's Visit to India," "Picturesque People," 1876; and numerous archæological papers at various times. Mr. Simpson is a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours; an Hon. Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects; a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and other societies.

SIMS, George Robert, was born in London, Sept. 2, 1847, and educated at Hanwell College, and afterwards at Bonn. He first joined the staff of *Fun* on the death of Tom Hood the younger in 1874; and the *Weekly Dispatch* the same year. Since 1877 he has been a contributor to the *Referee* under the pseudonym of "Dagonet." In that newspaper his "Dagonet Ballads" first appeared. To the *Dispatch* Mr. Sims contributed "Social Kaleidoscope," "Three Brass Balls," and "Theatre of Life." These have been translated into German, French and Danish. He edited *One and All* in 1879. He produced his first play, "Crutch and Toothpick," at the Royalty Theatre in April, 1879; "Mother-in-Law," and "Member for Slocum," 1881. These were followed by "The Gay City," and "Half-Way House," "The Lights o' London" (Princess's, Sept. 10, 1881), which ran nearly 250 nights. It was followed by "The Romany Rye," and "The Merry Duchess," a comic opera. "In the Ranks" (of which Mr. Sims was part author) was produced at the Adelphi in 1883, and ran 457 consecutive nights. His other plays are, "The Golden Ring," 1883; and "Jack in the Box" and "The Harbour Lights," written in collaboration, in 1885, ran for 513 consecutive nights. Mr. Sims has since written in collaboration the following plays: "The Golden Ladder," produced at the Globe Theatre in 1887; "The Silver Falls" and "London Day by Day," at the Adelphi; "Master and Man," at the Princess's, and "Faust Up to Date," a burlesque, at the Gaiety. The novels he has published include "Rogues and Vagabonds," "The Ring o' Bells," "Memoirs of Mary Jane," "Mary Jane Married," "Tales of To-day," "Dramas of Life," and "The Case of George Candlemas;" and his revelations of the condition of the poor in "How the Poor Live," and "Horrible London," a series of letters to the *Daily News*, helped to focus public attention on the housing of the working classes and to bring about the Royal Commission.

SIMS, Richard, born at Oxford, in 1816, was educated at New College School in that University, and, at the recommendation of the late Rev. Dr. Bliss, of Oxford, entered the public service in 1841 as an attendant in the Manuscript Department at the British Museum. In 1859 he became a Transcriber, and subsequently a Junior Assistant. On the accession of Mr. Bond to the Keepership of Manuscripts, in 1868, he was further promoted to the class of Senior Assistants in the same department. In 1849 he published an "Index to the Heralds' Visitations;" in 1854 "A Handbook to the Library of the British Museum;" in 1856, "A Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor;" in 1855, in conjunction with Mr. F. Netherclift, jun., the "Autograph Miscellany;" in 1860-61, "The Handbook to Autographs: being a Ready Guide to the Handwriting of Distinguished Men and Women of every Nation;" and in 1864-65, "The Autograph Souvenir. Mr. Sims has been for some time engaged in preparing for the press "A Classical Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to British Heraldry and Topography, deposited in the Public and many of the Private Libraries of the Kingdom," as well as a second edition of the afore-mentioned "Index to the Heralds' Visitations."

SKEAT, Professor The Rev. Walter William, M.A., born in London, Nov. 21, 1835, was educated at King's College School; at Sir R. Cholmeley's School, Highgate; and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1858, being 14th Wrangler. He was elected Fellow of his college in July, 1860; became Curate of East Dereham, Norfolk, in Dec., 1860; Curate of Godalming, Surrey, in Dec., 1862; and Mathematical Lecturer at Christ's College in Oct., 1864. He was elected to the recently founded Elrington and Bosworth Professorship of

Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge, May 15, 1878; and re-elected to a Fellowship at Christ's College in Jan., 1883. Mr. Skeat, who has chiefly devoted his attention to Early English literature and English etymology has published: "The Songs and Ballads of Uhland, translated from the German," 1864; "A Tale of Ludlow Castle: a Poem," 1866; and "A Mæso-Gothic Glossary," printed by the Philological Society, 1868. For the Early English Text Society he has edited "Lancelot of the Laik: a Scotch Metrical Romance," 1865; "Parallel Extracts from twenty-nine MSS. of Piers the Plowman," 1866; "The Romans of Partenay or Lusignen; otherwise known as the Tale of Melusine," 1866; "The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman," five parts, 1867-85; "Piers the Plowman's Crede," 1867; "The Romance of William of Palerne; or, William and the Werwolf," 1867; "The Lay of Havelok the Dane," 1868; "The Bruce; by Master John Barbour," 3 Parts, 1870-77; "Joseph of Arimathea; or, the Romance of the Saint Graal, or Holy Grail; with other Lives of Joseph of Arimathea," 1871; "Chaucer's Treatise on the Astrolabe," &c. In a new edition of Chatterton's Poems, he has finally settled the question of the authenticity of the so-called Rowley Poems, by showing the precise sources whence Chatterton obtained the old words which abound in them. Mr. Skeat was chosen by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press to continue and complete the work of the well-known Anglo-Saxon scholar, the late J. M. Kemble, who died before his edition of the Anglo-Saxon Gospels was finished. In 1873, with the help of others, Mr. Skeat started the English Dialect Society, for the record and preservation of provincial English words, of which Society he was the Director for four years. In the course of 1873 and 1874, six works were published for this Society, five of which were edited by him. For the Oxford press, he has edited several of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, a portion of "Piers the Plowman," and three volumes of Specimens of English Literature; two of them in conjunction with Dr. Morris; also, for the same press, the "Gospel of St. Mark in Gothic," an "Etymological English Dictionary" (his chief work), and an abridgment of the same, entitled a "Concise Etymological Dictionary." He has since completed a two-volume edition of "Piers the Plowman," showing all three texts, with notes, &c.; and, in 1890, undertook a complete edition of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. A Scottish Text Society having been founded in 1883, Mr. Skeat edited the Society's first volume, viz., an edition of the King's Quair, by King James the First of Scotland. His various works have greatly contributed to the increased interest which is now taken in the intelligent study of our older literature.

SKELTON, John, LL.D., C.B., born in Edinburgh in 1831, is the son of the late James Skelton, Esq., W.S., of Sandford Newton, and was educated at St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities. He received from the University of Edinburgh the degree of LL.D. in 1878; and was created C.B. in 1887. He was called to the Scotch Bar in 1854; and was appointed Secretary of the Board of Supervisions (Local Government Board for Scotland) in 1868. Since 1854 he has been a frequent contributor to *Blackwood*, *Fraser*, and other magazines under the *nom de plume* of "Shirley," some of these papers being re-published separately in "Migòre Criticæ," 1862; a "Campaigner at Home," 1865; "The Impeachment of Mary Stuart," 1876; "Essays in Romance," 1878; "The Crookit Meg," 1880. His latest historical work is "Maitland of Lethington and the Scotland of Mary Stuart," in two volumes, 1887. In connection with his official duties he has also published, "Pauperism and the Boarding out of Pauper Children," 1876; "Public Health and the Local Government Act," 1889; and the "Handbook of Public Health," 1890.

SKENE, William Forbes, LL.D., D.C.L., second son of James Skene, of Rubislaw, Aberdeenshire, by his wife, Jane, daughter of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Baronet, was born at Inverie, Kincardineshire, June 7, 1809, and educated at the High School of Edinburgh. He then studied for a year and a half in Germany, and a session at each of the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. He afterwards entered the legal profession as a Writer to the Signet. Mr. Skene is Secretary to the Royal Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts; has filled the office of Vice-President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Cambrian Archæological Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh, and had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, and that of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford (1879). In 1881 he was appointed Her Majesty's Historiographer for Scotland in the room of the late Dr. Hill Burton. He has written the following works, besides papers read to the above societies, and published in their Proceedings:

"The Highlanders of Scotland, their Origin, History, and Antiquities," 2 vols., 1837; "The Dean of Lismore's Book, with Introduction and Notes, Ancient Gaelic Poetry," 1862; "Chronicles of the Picts and Scots, and other early Memorials of Scottish History," edited for the Lord Clerk Register, 1868; "The Four Ancient Books of Wales, containing the Cymric Poems of the 6th Century," 2 vols., 1869; "The Coronation Stone," 1869; "John of Fordun's Chronicles of the Scottish Nation," 2 vols., 1871; "Celtic Scotland, a History of Ancient Alban," — vol. i., "History and Ethnology," 1876; vol. ii., "Church and Culture," 1877; vol. iii., "Land and People," 1880; and "The Gospel History for the Young, being Lessons on the Life of Christ, adapted for use in Families and Sunday Schools," 3 vols., 1883-84.

SLADEN, Professor Douglas, LL.B., an Australian poet, but an Englishman by birth and education. He took open classical scholarships at Cheltenham College and Trinity College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. with a first class in modern history. He then, 1879, emigrated to Melbourne, where he graduated B.A. and LL.B., and in 1882 was appointed to the Chair of History in the University of Sydney. This he resigned in 1884, and returned to England. He has published "Frithjof and Ingebjorg," 1881; "Australian Lyrics" (Melbourne, 1882, London, 1885); "Poetry of Exiles" (Sydney, 1883, London, 1886); "A Summer Christmas," 1884; "In Cornwall and Across the Sea," 1885; and "Edward the Black Prince," 1887; also two novels, "Dick Stalwart, an Oxonian," and "Seized by a Shadow." More recently he has edited the pretty and interesting "Australian Ballads and Rhymes" in William Sharp's Canterbury Poets Series, published in London and in New York, and a larger anthology called "Australian Poets," London, 1888.

SMART, John, R.S.A., R.S.W., R.B.A., landscape painter—oil and water-colour—was born in Edinburgh, Oct. 16, 1838, and is the son of Robert Campbell Smart and Emily Margaret Morton. He was educated at the High School, Leith, and began art studies in the Schools of The Board of Trustees in Edinburgh in 1851, as a designer and engraver. He studied painting under Horatio MacCulloch in 1860; was elected Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1871, and Academician in 1877. He was one of the founders of the Royal Scottish Water-Colour Society. He received a second-class Diploma from the Melbourne Exhibition, 1880-81; a Gold Medal Diploma from the Edinburgh Exhibition, 1886, for oil painting "Where Silence Reigns." His other works in oil are "Gloom of Glen Ogle," "The Graves of our ain Folk," "The Crofter's Moss," "The Land of Macgregor," "A Glen without a Name," "The Cradle of Argyll." Water Colours: "Among the Silent Hills," "The Green Island Lock Shiel," "The Pass of Brauder," and "The Golf Greens of Scotland." In general, his pictures are Highland subjects.

SMILES, Samuel, LL.D., born at Haddington, Scotland, in 1812, was educated for the medical profession, and practiced for some time as a surgeon at Haddington; but abandoning medicine, he succeeded the late Mr. Robert Nicoll as editor of the *Leeds Times*. He became, in 1845, secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, and after ten years (on the amalgamation of the railway with the North-Eastern) he transferred his services, at the end of 1854, to the South-Eastern Railway, from which he retired in 1866. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878. He has written "Physical Education; or, Nurture and Management of Children," 1838; "History of Ireland," published whilst he was at Leeds; "Railway Property, its Conditions and Prospects," 1849; "Life of George Stephenson," 1857, of which the fifth edition appeared in 1858; "Self Help; with illustrations of Character and Conduct," 1859; "Workmen's Earnings, Strikes, and Wages," and "Lives of Engineers, with an account of their Works," 1861; "Industrial Biography," 1863; "Lives of Boulton and Watt," 1865; "The Huguenots: their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ireland," 1868, 3rd edit. 1869; "Character," a companion volume to "Self-Help," 1871; "The Huguenots in France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes: with a Visit to the Country of the Vaudois," 1874; "Life of a Scotch Naturalist," 1876; "George Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist," 1878; "Life of Robert Dick (Baker of Thurso), Geologist and Botanist," 1878; "Duty, with illustrations of Courage, Patience, and Endurance," 1880; "Men of Invention and Industry," 1884, "Life and Labour; or Characteristics of Men of Industry, Culture, and Genius." He also edited the Autobiography of Mr. James Nasmyth, 1883, and has been a constant contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals.

SMITH, The Hon. Sir Archibald Levin, a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, was born in 1836; and called to the Bar in 1860. He was Junior Counsel of the Treasury from 1863 to 1868, and from 1879 to 1883, when he was elevated to the Bench. In 1888 he was one of the three Judges appointed on the Parnell Commission.

SMITH, Benjamin Leigh, was born March 12, 1828, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a Wrangler in 1852. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1856. Mr. Smith has made five voyages to the Arctic regions. He visited them first in 1871, in the *Samson*, when he sailed to the north-east of Spitzbergen; reached latitude 81° 24", and added greatly to the knowledge of land in that direction; secondly, in 1872, in the *Samson*, to the north of Spitzbergen; thirdly, in 1873, with the *Diana* steamer and *Samson*, again to Spitzbergen, when he relieved the Swedish Expedition, for which he received the Order of the North Star from the King of Sweden. In these three voyages he took deep-sea temperatures, which added much to the knowledge of the Gulf Stream, and established the fact of warm undercurrents flowing beneath surface-water of a much lower temperature. In 1880 he built the steamer *Eira*, and again went north. After attempting to reach the east coast of Greenland, and to pass to the north-east of Spitzbergen, he returned to the south of Spitzbergen; and steaming east, and then north, through much ice, reached Franz Josef Land, on Aug. 14; then, going to the west, he discovered many islands, and over 200 miles of new coast line. In 1881 he again started in the *Eira* for Franz Josef Land, which he reached on July 24, but unfortunately the *Eira* was crushed in the ice on Aug. 21, and sank before many stores were saved. The crew built a hut of turf and stones, where they wintered, living mostly on bears and walrus. On June 21, 1882, they left in four boats, and reached Nova Zembla on Aug. 2. The next day they fell in with the *Willem Barents* and the *Hope*, which had been sent to their relief, and they arrived at Aberdeen on board the *Hope* on Aug. 20. Mr. Smith received a Gold Medal of the Paris Geographical Society in 1880; and a Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1881.

SMITH, Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., was born in London, Dec. 23, 1840, and is the son of the Rev. John Smith, M.A., and of Cecilia, daughter of the celebrated composer, Muzio Clementi. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; B.A. 1862, M.A. 1868. He entered the Colonial Civil Service on appointment, after competitive examination, as a Student Interpreter, Hong Kong, in 1862; filled the office of Police Magistrate, Registrar-General, Treasurer, and City Colonial Secretary in that Colony. In 1878 he was appointed Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements. From 1884 to 1885 he acted as Governor, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, 1885. He was promoted to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements in 1887. He is also Governor of Christian Island, and Governor of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, and was appointed H.M. High Commissioner and Consul-General for Borneo, 1890; and was created C.M.G. 1880, K.C.M.G. 1886. He went on a special mission to the Government of the Philippine Islands to settle certain British Marine claims, and received the thanks of H.M. Government. He also received the thanks of H.M. Government for the settlement of the "Nisero" case.

SMITH, George Barnett, was born at Ovenden, near Halifax, Yorkshire, May 17, 1841, and educated at the British Lancastrian School, Halifax. In March, 1864, he came to London for the purpose of pursuing a journalistic and literary career. He was first engaged on the staff of the *Globe* newspaper, and afterwards for eight years on that of the *Echo*. He contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* articles on "The Works of Thackeray," "Recent Editions of Molière," "English Fugitive Poetry," and other subjects. Mr. Smith has contributed a great number of literary, critical, and biographical articles to the *Cornhill Magazine*, and has likewise contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the *Fortnightly* and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Fraser's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*. He is also a contributor to the *Times* and the *Academy*, and has written many biographical and other articles for the *Dictionary of National Biography* and the new edition of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*. His first published work was a volume of poems, 1869; followed by "Poets and Novelists," a series of literary studies, 1875; and "Shelley: a critical Biography," 1877. In 1879 was published his "Life of Mr. Gladstone." Two years afterwards appeared the companion work, "The Life of Mr. Bright." Mr. Barnett Smith has edited, with introductions and notes, a work entitled "Illustrated British

Ballads," in two volumes. He is also the author of "The Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria," and of "The Life of Queen Victoria;" likewise "Victor Hugo; His Life and Work;" this appeared in 1885; and his "William I. and the German Empire," in 1887. Mr. Barnett Smith is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical, Royal Historical, and other societies.

SMITH, George Vance, B.A., Philos. and Theol. Doct., was educated for the Nonconformist ministry, at Manchester New College, and was afterwards Professor of Theology in the same College. Subsequently he was minister of St. Saviourgate Chapel, York, and later, for twelve years, terminating in 1888, Principal of the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen. He is the author of various works, including "The Prophecies relating to Nineveh and the Assyrians," from the Hebrew, with notes, &c., 1857; "The Prophets and their Interpreters," 1878; "Texts and Margins of the Revised New Testament affecting Theological Doctrines," 1881; "Eternal Punishment," in reply to Dr. Pusey, 5th edit. 1877; "The Bible and Popular Theology," 3rd edit. 1871; "The Spirit and the Word of Christ," 2nd edit. 1874; "Chapters on Job for Young Readers," 1887; is also joint author of "The Holy Scriptures of the Old Covenant, in a Revised Translation," 3 vols., 8vo., 1864, and is the writer of various articles in the *Nineteenth Century* and other periodicals. He was a member of the Company for the revision of the New Testament from the formation of the company, in May 1870, till the conclusion of the work, and is now (1890) resident at Bath.

SMITH, Professor Goldwin, D.C.L., LL.D., was born at Reading, Berkshire, Aug. 13, 1823, and educated at Eton and Oxford. He gained, in 1842, the Hertford Scholarship, and in 1845 the scholarship founded by Dean Ireland. In the latter year he graduated B.A. as first-class in Classics, and subsequently he proceeded to the degree of M.A. He gained the Chancellor's prizes for Latin Verse, 1845; for the Latin Essay, 1846; and for the English Essay, 1847. In 1847 he was elected a Fellow of University College; and in the same year he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, but he has never practised law. He is also an honorary Fellow of Oriel College. In 1850 he was appointed, by the Government, Assistant-Secretary of the Royal Commission on the state of the University of Oxford. He was also Secretary to the second Oxford Commission, and was a member of the Popular Education Commission appointed in 1858. The same year he was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Oxford, and he held that chair till 1866. Professor Goldwin Smith was a prominent champion of the north during the Civil War, when he wrote "Does the Bible sanction American Slavery?" 1863; "On the Morality of the Emancipation Proclamation," 1863; and other pamphlets on the same subject. In 1864 he visited the United States on a lecturing tour. He met with an enthusiastic reception, and the Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. On his return he published "England and America," 1865, and "The Civil War in America," 1866. In Nov. 1868, having resigned his chair at Oxford, he settled in the United States as Professor of English and Constitutional History in the Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. This post he occupied till 1871, when he removed to Canada, where he was for a time a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto. He was editor of the *Canadian Monthly* 1872-74, and he subsequently founded *The Week* and *The Bystander;* the publication of the latter was discontinued in 1890. In addition to the works mentioned above, he is the author of various lectures and letters in the *Daily News.* The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by Oxford in 1882.

SMITH, The Rev. Isaac Gregory, LL.D., was born Nov. 21, 1826, at Manchester, being the fourth son of the Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D.D., High Master of the Free Grammar School, and Rector of St. Anne's, Manchester. He was educated at Rugby, and Trinity College, Oxford; was elected Hertford University Scholar in 1846, Ireland University Scholar in 1847, Fellow of Brasenose College in 1848. He was appointed Rector of Tedstone Delamere, Herefordshire, in 1854; Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral in 1870; Vicar of Great Malvern, in 1872; Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, in 1872; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's, and Rural Dean of Powyke, 1882. In 1886 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh University; and was made Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral. He is the author of "Faith and Philosophy," and "Epitome of the Life of Our Saviour," 1867; "The Silver Bells," 1869; "Fra Angelico and other Poems," 1871; "Prayers for Every Hour," 1879; "Thoughts on Education," and "Diocesan History of Worcester," 1883; "History of Worcester Cathedral," 1884; "Aristotelianism," 1886; and "Why do I believe?" 1890.

SMITH, The Hon. John Smalman, M.A., was born at The Chauntry, Shropshire, on Aug. 23, 1847, and is the eldest son of the late S. Pountney Smith, J.P. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree. He was called to the Bar Nov., 1872; went the Oxford Circuit; was appointed Puisne Judge in the Gold Coast Colony, 1883; Sole Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Lagos, 1886; Chief Justice of the Colony of Lagos, 1889. His Honour has published 3 editions of "How we are Governed;" "County Courts;" "County Government;" and various works on legal subjects: *e.g.*, "The Law of Support in relation to land, mines, and buildings;" "The law of Fixtures and dilapidations," &c.

SMITH, The Right Hon. Sir Montagu E., Q.C., P.C., was born in 1809; called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1835; and was made Q.C. in 1852. He represented Truro as a Liberal Conservative from 1859 to 1865 when he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1871 he was made a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and, in 1877, a Member of the Universities Committee of the Privy Council.

SMITH, The Very Rev. Robert Payne, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, born in Gloucestershire, in Nov. 1818, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he graduated, with second-class honours, in 1841, and obtained the Boden (Sanscrit) and the Pusey and Ellerton (Hebrew) University Scholarships. In the discharge of his duty as Under-Librarian of the Bodleian, he published, in a quarto volume, an elaborate Latin Catalogue of the Syriac MSS. belonging to that Library; has edited and translated the Commentary of St. Cyril of Alexandria upon the Gospel of St. Luke—extant only in Syriac—from the MSS. brought to this country by Archdeacon Tattam; and has translated the curious ecclesiastical history of John of Ephesus, in the same collection of MSS. Dr. Smith is engaged in preparing, for the Delegates of the Oxford Press, a Syriac Lexicon, based on that of Castelli, but a much larger work. The first part was published in 1868, and the eighth in 1889. Two more parts will complete the work. In 1869 he published a course of Bampton Lectures upon "Prophecy as a Preparation for Christ." He has contributed a commentary on Jeremiah to the large work which appeared under the auspices of the late Speaker. He is also the writer of the commentary on Genesis in Bishop Ellicott's commentary for English readers; of one on Isaiah in the commentary published by the S.P.C.K.; and of one on Samuel in the Pulpit Commentary. He was also a member of the Old Testament Revision Company. Dr. Smith was appointed, in Aug. 1865, to succeed Dr. Jacobson as Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, on the advancement of the latter to the bishopric of Chester; and in Jan. 1871, was raised to the Deanery of Canterbury, vacant by the death of Dr. H. Alford.

SMITH, The Right Rev. Dr. Saumarez, Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia.

SMITH, Thomas Roger, Professor of Architecture at University College, London, was born in 1830, and is the son of the Rev. Thomas Smith of Sheffield, a well-known scholar and eloquent preacher. His mother was of Huguenot family, and was a granddaughter of Roubiliac the sculptor. He was articled to the late Samuel Beazley, as an architect; and, on his death, to Mr. P. C. Hardwick, having as fellow-pupils Mr. (now Sir Arthur) Blomfield, Mr. Eastlake, and the late Mr. F. P. Cockerell. He travelled as an architectural student for about a year, and spent some time under Sir James Pennethorne, before starting in practice in 1855. Since that time he has practised his profession continuously, and has designed and erected many public and private buildings of importance in London and the provinces. A design by him for the European Hospital, Bombay, was selected by the Government for execution. This led to his visiting India in 1865, and subsequently preparing, in coöperation with the architect to the Bombay Government, the plans from which several public buildings in that Presidency were erected. Among these were the Elphinstone College, the enlargement of the Cathedral and (with modifications made on the spot) the Post Office, Bombay, the Government House at Gunnish Khind, and the Engineering College, Poonah. Professor Roger Smith is an Examiner in Architecture for the Science and Art Department, an Examiner under the Metropolitan Building Act of Candidates for the Office of District Surveyor, and in 1879 he was appointed Professor of Architecture in University College, London, in succession to Professor T. Hayter Lewis (resigned). He is the author of two or three manuals on subjects connected with his profession, and of many papers or special lectures delivered before the various societies which deal with his subjects in London, and he has been engaged both as an editor and a writer on the professional press. Professor Roger Smith is a Fellow of the Institute of Architects, and has been a member of the Council. He is a past President of the Architectural Association, and belongs to other societies. He holds one or two professional appointments, including that of Architect to the Carpenters' Company of the City of London, in which capacity he has been able to assist the Court of that Company in organising its classes, its technical library and free public lectures, its examination for skilled artisans in carpentry and joinery; and, very recently, its Exhibitions and School of Wood Carving.

SMITH, William, LL.D., Hon. D.C.L., Oxon., late Classical Examiner in the University of London, born in London in 1813; received his education at that university, where he gained the first prizes in the Latin and Greek classes; was intended for the Bar, and kept the usual terms at Gray's Inn; but abandoned the profession of the law for the study of classical literature. The "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," edited by him, commenced in 1840, was completed in 1842, followed by the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," commenced in 1843 and concluded in 1849, and by the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography," commenced in 1852 and finished in 1857. These three works form an Encyclopædia of Classical Antiquity. In 1850 Dr. Smith began the publication of his "School Dictionaries;" concise but comprehensive summaries (for the benefit of less advanced scholars) of his more voluminous publications, consisting of "A Classical Dictionary of Mythology, Biography, and Geography;" "A Smaller Classical Dictionary," abridged from the preceding work; "A Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities," &c. Each of these works has gone through many editions. In 1853 Dr. Smith was appointed Classical Examiner in the University of London, which office he held till 1869, when he was appointed a member of the Senate of the University. In 1853 he started the series of "Student's Manuals," by the publication of a "School History of Greece from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest, with chapters on the History of Literature and Art." In 1854 he published his edition of Gibbon; in 1855 he published "A Latin-English Dictionary, based on the works of Forcellini and Freund;" and in 1860 he brought out his first volume of a "Dictionary of the Bible," which is designed to render the same service in the study of the Bible as the Dictionaries of Antiquities have done in the study of the Greek and Latin classics. The second and third volumes, completing the work, appeared in 1863. He edited, in conjunction with Archdeacon Cheetham, "A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities," 2 vols., 1875-1880, and, in conjunction with Dr. Wace, "A Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects, and Doctrines, during the first eight Centuries," 4 vols., 1877-1887, both works being a continuation of the "Dictionary of the Bible." Dr. Smith is the author of the "Student's Latin Grammar," published in 1863; of a Latin course, in five parts, entitled "Principia Latina;" of a Greek course in three parts, entitled "Initia Græca;" and of numerous educational works. He became editor of the *Quarterly Review* in 1867, which office he still holds. In 1870 he brought out, in conjunction with Mr. Hall, "A Copious and Critical English-Latin Dictionary," the fruit of fifteen years' labour; and in the same year he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. In 1875 he completed his large atlas of "Biblical and Classical Geography," forming a companion volume to his Biblical and Classical Dictionaries.

SMITH, The Right Hon. William Henry, D.C.L., M.P., P.C., D.L., son of Mr. William Henry Smith, of the Strand, London, and Bournemouth, Hampshire, bookseller, publisher, and news-agent, was born in Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, June 24, 1825. He was educated at the Grammar School, Tavistock, and became, in due course, a partner in the well-known firm in the Strand. In July, 1865, he unsuccessfully contested Westminster in the Conservative interest, but his candidature was renewed with success in Nov., 1868, when he defeated Mr. John Stuart Mill. He continued to sit for Westminster down to 1885, when, after the Redistribution Act, he was returned for the Strand, being again elected in 1886. He was Financial Secretary of the Treasury from Feb., 1874, till Aug. 8, 1877, when he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, in succession to the late Mr. Ward Hunt. He went out of office on the retirement of the Conservatives in April, 1880, and was appointed Secretary of State for War in 1885 on the formation of the Conservative Government in June of that year. On the resignation of Sir Wm. Hart Dyke in Jan., 1886, Mr. W. H. Smith was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, but the Salisbury Government fell immediately afterwards, and he held the appointment for only six days. In Lord Salisbury's second administration he was appointed Secretary of State for War. When the Ministry was reconstructed on the resignation of Lord R. Churchill, Mr. Smith became First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons. Mr. Smith was a member of the first and second School Boards for London, his retirement in 1874 being occasioned by the pressure of official duties. The university of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1879; and he was presented with the freedom of the Stationers' Company in 1880. He is a magistrate and D.L. for Middlesex, and a magistrate for Herts and Oxon, and a member of the Council of King's College, London.

SMITH, Professor William Robertson, M.A., LL.D. Aberd., D.D. Strasburg, was born at Keig, Aberdeenshire, Nov. 8, 1846, and educated privately, and then at Aberdeen University, the New College, Edinburgh, and the Universities of Bonn and Göttingen. He was appointed Professor of Hebrew in the Free Church College, Aberdeen, in 1870, and was removed from that office by an extraordinary act of the General Assembly in 1881, on account of his critical views as to the Old Testament, published in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and elsewhere. From 1881 he was associated with the late Professor Baynes in editing the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." From 1868 to 1870 he was assistant to the Professor of Physics at Edinburgh, and from 1872 he was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company. Professor Robertson Smith travelled in Arabia, 1879-80, and described his journey in letters to the *Scotsman* newspaper. In Jan., 1883, Professor Robertson Smith accepted the Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, vacant by the death of Professor Palmer. He has published "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church," 1880; "The Prophets of Israel, and their Place in History to the close of the Eighth Century B.C.," 1882; "Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia," 1885; and "Lectures on the Religion of the Semites" (first Series of Burnett Lectures), 1889. In Feb., 1886, he was appointed Librarian to the University of Cambridge, in succession to the late Mr. Henry Bradshaw, and in 1889 he succeeded the late Professor William Wright in the Sir Thomas Adams Professorship of Arabic in the same University.

SMITH-WILLIAMS, Mrs., *née* **McKENZIE, Marian**, A.R.A., an eminent contralto singer, is the elder daughter of Captain Joseph McKenzie, shipowner, of Plymouth, where she was born. She studied singing under Mr. Samuel Weeks of that town; and, coming to London, to complete her education, gained the Parepa-Rosa Scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, also the Westmoreland Scholarship, and the bronze, silver, and gold medals of the Academy, the latter for declamatory singing. She was a pupil of Signor Randegger, and, for elocution, of Mr. Walter Lacy. She has also studied Oratorio singing with Miss Anna Williams, and has an extensive *repertoire* in works of the classical composers from Bach and Handel, down to those of the present day. Among the latter we notice repeated successes in Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend," Dr. Mackenzie's "Rose of Sharon," Dvorak's "Stabat Mater," and Dr. Hubert Parry's "Judith." Besides having a rising reputation as a Festival singer, Miss McKenzie has achieved distinction in classic and ballad concerts. With a voice remarkable for richness and sympathy, she is perhaps unrivalled for sweetness and distinctness in the use of the mother tongue. She is an Associate of the Royal Academy of Music, and of the Philharmonic Society. Miss Marian McKenzie married Mr. Smith-Williams, the brother of Miss Anna Williams, one of our leading English sopranos.

SMYTH, Charles Piazzi, LL.D. Un. Ed., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., for a time F.R.S., and for 43 years Astronomer Royal for Scotland, was born in 1819, at Naples, and is the second of three sons of the late Admiral Smyth, but was educated in England. He commenced his astronomical service at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, under Sir T. Maclear in 1835; and subsequently assisted in the re-measurement of La Caille's South African Arc of the Meridian. He was appointed, in 1845, to succeed Thomas Henderson, First Astronomer Royal for Scotland in the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh. He applied himself, on arrival, to clearing off five years' arrears of computation and printing; and next to continuing Meridian star observations;

besides establishing a daily time-ball, and afterwards an electrically-fired daily time-gun for the service of the City. In 1858 he was appointed to prepare for Government all the meteorological deductions furnished by 55 observing stations. In 1856, soon after his marriage with Jessie Duncan, he spent several months in testing, with her, the qualities of the Peak of Teneriffe for star observation above the level of the clouds. In 1859 he visited and published on the Russian Observatories. In 1864-5 he visited, investigated, and published on, the Great Pyramid in Egypt, and described the results in various works, one of which has just reached its 5th edit. In 1872 he began to compose a comprehensive star-catalogue and ephemeris of all the Edinburgh, and best contemporary, observations of the same stars; of which new kind of catalogue, the first Four hours were published in 1877 in the 14th volume of the Edinburgh Observatory's publications; and the last Twenty hours were published in 1886, as the 15th volume. Then, with failing instruments and insufficient means for rectifying them, he applied for retirement, and obtained it in August 1888, and was awarded a small pension. He embraced the opportunity for secluded residence in the little town of Ripon, where he is now, in 1890, endeavouring on his own scanty resources alone, to complete a 16th quarto volume of the Edinburgh Observatory series, devoted to Spectroscopy; but complains that he is oppressed almost as much as heretofore, by never ending scientific correspondence.

SODOR AND MAN, Bishop of. *See* BARDSLEY, THE RT. REV. JOHN WAREING.

SOLLAS, Professor W. J., M.A., D.Sc., Cambridge, LL.D. Dublin, F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., Officier d'Académie Française, born May 30, 1849, at Birmingham, is the son of a shipowner in London; and was educated in the City of London School, afterwards in the Royal School of Mines, and next at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1882. He took his B.A. degree in 1873, subsequently D.Sc., and was made an honorary LL.D. (Dublin) in 1886. He was appointed Lecturer on the Cambridge University Extension in 1873, and for it delivered courses of lectures on geology in most of the large towns of England and Wales; in 1880 he was appointed Professor of Geology and Zoology in the University College, Bristol, and in 1883 was elected Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin. He has been continuously writing memoirs on scientific subjects since 1872, most of these have appeared in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, *Geological Magazine*, and in the publications of the Royal Irish Academy and the Royal Dublin Society. These have for subjects, amongst others: the relations of fossil to recent sponges, the replacement of silica (opal) by carbonate of lime, the origin of flint, of freshwater faunas, the estuary of the Severn, the characters of plesiosaurus, the structure and history of granite, and the anatomy of living sponges. He is the author of the article "Sponges" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and of the 24th volume of the Reports of the *Challenger* Expedition treating of the Tetractinellida, 1888.

SOLOMON, J. Solomon, artist, was born in Southwark, Sept. 1860. His father is a leather manufacturer, and his mother a native of Prague (Bohemia). He was educated at the school of Mr. Thomas Whitford, M.A., and privately by the Rev. Mr. Singer. His artistic training was begun in 1876, at Heatherly's School of Art in Newman Street, and the next year he entered the Schools of the Royal Academy. In 1879, through the kindness of H.I.H. Prince Lucien Bonaparte, he got an introduction to Cabanel, who received him into his studio in the Beaux Arts in Paris. The following year found him in Munich; but he thought little of the German training, and, after a tour round Italy and Holland, he returned to England, and exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy (a portrait of a gentleman). Mr. Solomon's friend Hacker and he journeyed through Spain, resting a while at the Shrine of Velasquez in Madrid, and passed the winter working in Morocco, where it was difficult at that time to induce the Moors to become their models. He again sought his master, Cabanel, and remained with him for about nine more months, having a studio of his own in Paris, and exhibiting at the Salon a portrait of Dr. Stevens, and, at the Royal Academy, a small highly-finished work, "Waiting." His next exhibit was "Ruth and Naomi," done in his garden in Tangier, on his second visit to Morocco, and since then, every year, he has shown a composition and a portrait at the Academy. The picture which first brought him any reputation was "Cassandra," now in Ballarat; then "Samson," "Niobe" following, and an allegorical work, "Sacred and Profane Love," with a portrait of Sir John Simon. Mr. Solomon was elected a Member of the Institute in 1887. At the Salon, of 1889, he received a Medal for "Niobe," and last year at the Academy he exhibited "Hippolyte," and a portrait of "Mrs. George Mosenthal," full length.

SORBY, Henry Clifton, LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Woodbourne, near Sheffield, May 10, 1826, and educated at the Sheffield Collegiate School, and by private tutors. He is an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge (1879), and he has been President of the Geological Society. On April 25, 1882, he was elected President of Firth College, Sheffield. He is the author of many separate papers on the microscopical structure of rocks, on the construction and use of the microspectroscope in studying animal and vegetable colouring matter, on a new method of studying the optical characters of minerals, on the physical geography of former geological periods, and on various other subjects connected with geology and the use of the microscope. His latest publications have been on the microscopical structure of iron and steel, and on the temperature of the water in estuaries. He is now much occupied with certain special archæological studies, and in making preparations of invertebrate animals, as lantern slides, and for museum specimens.

SOUTHWELL, Bishop of. *See* RIDDING, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE.

SPAIN, King of. *See* ALFONSO XIII.

SPAIN, Queen-Regent of. *See* MARIA CHRISTINA.

SPENCE, The Very Rev. Henry Donald Maurice, M.A., D.D., Dean of Gloucester, son of George Spence, Esq., Q.C., M.P., born in Pall Mall, London, in 1836, was educated at Westminster School and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (B.A., 1864; M.A., 1866; D.D., 1887). While at the University he obtained a first-class in the voluntary theological tripos (1864), the Carus Undergraduate University Prize (1864), and the Carus and Scholefield University Prize (1865, and again, 1866). He was Select Preacher at the University Church in 1883 and 1887. He was appointed Professor of Modern Literature in David's College, Lampeter, in 1865; Rector of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, 1870; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Ellicott), in 1870; Principal of the Theological College of Gloucester, and Honorary Canon of Gloucester in 1875. In 1877 the vicarage of St. Pancras, London, was presented to him by the Queen. Mr. Spence was in the same year appointed Rural Dean of St. Pancras. In 1886 he was appointed by the Crown to the Deanery of Gloucester. He has contributed many papers to the "Bible Educator," *Good Words* and other magazines; is joint author with Dean Howson of a Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles (Anglo - American Commentary); and is one of the Commentators of the New Testament and also of the Old Testament, edited by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Dean Spence is likewise editor and one of the writers of the "Pulpit Commentary on the Old and New Testaments," of which work 35 volumes have already been published (1890), and of several works on the Talmud. He is the author of a translation of the "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles," with excursus and notes (1885). He married Louise, daughter of David Jones, Esq., M.P., for Carmarthenshire.

SPENCER, Herbert, was born at Derby, in 1820. He was educated by his father, a teacher in Derby, and his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, a clergyman of the Established Church, who was active in various philanthropic movements. At the age of seventeen he became a civil engineer, but after about eight years abandoned the profession, having during that period contributed various papers to the *Civil Engineers' and Architects' Journal.* His first productions in general literature were a series of letters on "The Proper Sphere of Government," published in the *Nonconformist* in 1842, which were reprinted in pamphlet form. From 1848 to 1853 he was engaged as sub-editor of the *Economist,* and during that time published his first considerable work, "Social Statics: or, the Conditions essential to Human Happiness specified, and the first of them developed," 1851, but this is out of print and has been suppressed. Various articles, chiefly for the *Westminster* and other quarterly reviews, were written during the next four years. In 1855 appeared his "Principles of Psychology," which interpreted the phenomena of mind on the general principle of evolution (this was four years before the "Origin of Species" appeared). A break-down in health followed, which prevented work for eighteen months. 1857, 1858, and 1859, were occupied in writing various essays for the quarterly reviews, &c. In 1860 Mr. Spencer issued the programme of his "System of Synthetic Philosophy," which proposed to carry out in its application to all orders of phenomena the general law of evolution set forth in two essays published in 1857. To the execution of this project his subsequent life has been mainly devoted. Of the works composing the System, the following have already been published: "First Principles," 1862 (7th edit., 1889); "The Principles of Biology," 2 vols., 1864 (4th edit., 1888); "The Principles of Psychology," 2 vols., 1872 (5th edit., 1890); "The Principles of Sociology," vol. I., 1876 (3rd edit., 1885); "Ceremonial Institutions," 1879 (3rd edit., 1888); Political Institutions," 1882 (2nd edit., 1885); "Ecclesiastical Institutions," 1885 (2nd edit., 1886); "The Data of Ethics," 1879 (5th edit., 1888). Mr. Spencer's other works are:—"Education: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," 1861 (23rd edit., 1890); "Essays: Scientific, Political, and Speculative," 2 vols., 1858-63 (4th edit., 3 vols., 1885); "The Classification of the Sciences; to which are added, Reasons for Dissenting from the Philosophy of M. Comte," 1864 (3rd edit., 1871); "The Study of Sociology," 1873 (11th edit., 1885); "The Man *versus* the State," 1884 (8th thousand, 1886). Beyond his own proper work Mr. Spencer has published eight parts of the "Descriptive Sociology," classified and arranged by himself, and compiled by Professor Duncan, Dr. Scheppig, and Mr. Collier. This work was originally undertaken simply for the purpose of providing himself with materials for the "Principles of Sociology," but was eventually published for the use of others. Part VIII., published in 1881, contained the announcement that having during the preceding 14 years sunk between £3,000 and £4,000 in the undertaking, he could no longer continue it. Mr. Spencer paid a visit to the United States in 1882. On May 12, 1883, he was elected a correspondent of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, for the section of Philosophy, in the room of Emerson, but he declined that in common with all Academic honours. Mr. Spencer's works have been extensively translated. All are rendered into French, nearly all into German and Russian, many into Italian and Spanish; and the work on Education has appeared also in Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Greek, Japanese, and Chinese. Since 1886 Mr. Spencer has been an invalid, and has published very little.

SPENCER (Earl), The Right Hon. John Poyntz Spencer, K.G., LL.D., only son of the fourth Earl Spencer, born at Spencer House, Oct. 27, 1835, received his education at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1857. He represented the southern division of the county of Northampton in the House of Commons from April to Dec., 1857, when he succeeded to the title on his father's death. He was Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort, 1859-61; and Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales, 1862-67. In Dec., 1868, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he made his public entry into Dublin Jan. 16, 1869. He retained that office till the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry in Feb., 1874. On the return of the Liberals to office in May, 1880, he was appointed Lord President of the Council. He was nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the resignation of Earl Cowper, May 4, 1882, retaining his seat in the Cabinet. He arrived in Dublin Castle on May 6, on the evening of which day Lord Frederick Cavendish, the newly-appointed Chief Secretary, and Mr. Thomas A. Burke, the Under-Secretary, were stabbed to death by assassins in the Phœnix Park, close to the Castle. After this it fell to Lord Spencer to administer the provisions of the Crimes Act. In March, 1883, Earl Spencer resigned the office of Lord President of the Council, but still remained a member of the Cabinet, until the close of Mr. Gladstone's administration in June, 1885. On the return of Mr. Gladstone to office in Feb. of the following year, Lord Spencer became for the second time Lord President of the Council. By that time he had adopted Home Rule opinions, and his support was of great value to the government. The University of Dublin conferred on Lord Spencer the honorary degree of LL.D. June 30, 1883. His lordship is Lord-Lieutenant and Chairman of the County Council of Northamptonshire.

SPERANI, Madame Bruno, is the *nom de plume* of one of the most famous Italian authoresses of the present day. She is a native of Dalmatia. One of her short sketches, which is entitled "The two Houses," is a charming story of child-life, and gives us an interesting glimpse of her own childhood on the shores of the Adriatic—a barren and desolate region, but with a wild beauty of its own in sea and sky and distant mountains. Left an orphan at an early age, the little girl was brought up by two very severe old aunts, who put as much restraint as possible upon the warm, impulsive nature of their niece. She loved to escape from the dull, monotonous house and ramble on the sea shore in company with the old dog Fiume and a few favourite playmates. After such wanderings the return home in the evening with torn frock and other mishaps would be followed by scolding and punishment. The house in town was still more dull and monotonous, for escapades in the country were then impossible; the only consolation was an attic full of all sorts of odds and ends fascinating to a childish heart. Among the *débris* were books, and here Mme. Sperani began to love literature, spending many a lonely hour in the company of Leopardi, Ossian, Ivanhoe—a pell-mell of fairy tales, novels, poems — all devoured eagerly. Her works are, as yet, comparatively little known outside Italy; no one has, we believe, translated them into English, though a German edition of one, if not more, of her books has already appeared. Mme. Sperani began her literary career by writing for newspapers and magazines, but she became celebrated by the novels which she has given to the world during the last twelve years. Her books are remarkable as showing a broader interest in social problems, and a more fearless way of attacking them than is the case with the writings of most women—and many men. They are not merely stories pure and simple—recitals, that is, of what certain people did and said on certain days, how they looked, and so forth; they have a deeper *raison d'être* in that they deal with some question of human and social life—they are written with a purpose. At the same time they are so interesting as to be read eagerly by those who look for no deeper meaning than a story of events. Mme. Sperani takes wide views of things; sometimes, it is true, disagreeing with the conventional standards. She writes because she has something to say, and goes straight to the point with a simple, forcible directness which carries you with her, making you at all events think about the matter, whether you agree with her conclusions or not. This was the case with a novel of hers entitled, "La Morte," in which the authoress has treated most delicately and skilfully a difficult social question—one of vital interest, moreover, to society—which may be thus summed up: Is a woman who has sinned against the laws of society to be for ever condemned and unpardoned—ruined, in fact? The book had many who agreed with its conclusions and many who condemned it, but it was, at any rate, eagerly read. The most important work of Mme. Sperani is one published a few years ago, entitled "Numeri e Sogni" (Numbers and Dreams), a story describing the life of a young painter. Mme. Sperani shows wonderful insight in portraying, not only the outward circumstances, but the inner life of an artist; she shows his efforts to realise some ideal conception—how he falls short, often because the world with its absorbing interests rushes in to jar and fret him—the moment of inspiration passes, never to be recalled. At present she is in the prime of life, busy with her works, full of interest in all social and literary questions—in fact, in all that tends to make life freer and fuller. She lives in a quiet and retired manner in Milan (the great centre of literary activity in Italy), and is the mother of a daughter who has already written some promising sketches in magazines.

SPIELHAGEN, Friedrich, a German novelist, was born at Magdeburg, Feb. 20, 1829, being the son of a Government official. At an early age he accompanied his father to Stralsund, and on that journey the sea made a lasting impression on the susceptible mind of the future novelist, who has in most of his works described life and incidents at sea with remarkable force and vividness. In 1847 he entered the University of Berlin, and then removed to Bonn, where he applied himself to the study of the law for about six months, and then turned his attention to philological and literary studies, which he pursued with great zeal in Berlin and at Greifswald. In 1854 he settled at Leipzig, where he taught in the Gymnasium, but the sudden death of his father changed his circumstances and prospects, and led to his adopting literature as a profession. Since the year 1854 he has brought out, with ever increasing success, a series of novels, which have gained for him a foremost place among German writers of fiction. His larger works are: "Problematical Natures," 1861, 9th edit. 1880, and its sequel "Through Night to Light," 1862; "Hammer and Anvil," 1869, 8th edit. 1881; "Ever Forward!" 1872; "What the Swallow Sang," 1873; and "Storm-Floods," 1878. He has also written "The Hohensteins," 1864; "Rank and File," 1866; "Low Land," 1879; and "Quisisana," 1880. Among his smaller pieces are "Clara Vere," 1857; "On the Downs," 1858; "At the Twelfth Hour," 1863; "The Rose of the Court," 1864; "Hans and Margaret," a village story, 1868; "The Village Coquette," 1869; "German Pioneers," 1870; "Ultimo," 1873; "The Skeleton in the House," 1879; and "Angela," 1881; two comedies, "Love for Love," 1875, and "Uhlenhanns," 2 vols., 1884, a family romance, with political background, representing the period 1830-40.

SPRENGEL, Hermann Johann Philipp, Dr. phil. (Heidelberg, 1858), F.R.S. (London, 1878), was born in 1834, at Schillerslage, near Hanover in Germany, and received his education first at the family home, by a private tutor, later at school in the town of Hanover, whence he removed to the Universities of Göttingen and Heidelberg, where he studied natural sciences (chemistry and physics in particular), and took his degree Aug. 2, 1858 (examine rigoroso summa cum laude superato). Coming to England early in 1859 he engaged in research-work with the Professor of Chemistry at the University of Oxford till the middle of 1862; after which he settled in London, engaged in research-work at the laboratories of the Royal College of Chemistry, Guy's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, till the autumn of 1864; and, since then, in work more or less connected with his inventions and discoveries, which, with only a few exceptions, he published in English. The more important among these refer to the two extremes in the gaseous state of matter—to vacua and detonating agents. As to vacua he discovered (Journal of the Chemical Society, 1865) a new method of producing them, viz., by the fall of water or mercury in tubes, a method distinguished by its convenience and effectiveness. Thus we see (*Chemical News*, vol. xxix., p. 125) that in 1870 his mercury air-pump produced vacua so nearly perfect, that the trace of air remaining in the exhausted vessel amounted to only $\frac{1}{937920000}$ part of its original volume, leaving for further cultivation that field which lies between $\frac{1}{937920000}$ and 0. The eyes of the scientific world turned towards this instrument in 1866, after the late Professor Graham, Master of the Mint, had bestowed upon it (anent his then newly discovered occluded gases) the following encomium (Philosophical Transactions, vol. 156, p. 408): "The pneumatic instrument of Dr. Sprengel is particularly applicable to researches of the present kind. Indeed without the use of his invention some parts of the inquiry would have been practically impossible." Since then this instrument has become a very useful servant both in science and industry, and has been singularly productive of further important results, which to enumerate fully we have no space. Suffice it to point to a few, *e.g.*, to Bunsen's filtering-process, to Crookes's radiometer-work and to Edison and Swan's incandescent vacuum-lamp industry. Dr. Sprengel's researches on explosives (Journal of the Chemical Society, 1873) can likewise be only briefly referred to here. He was the first who drew attention to Picric acid (Melinite, Lyddite) as a powerful explosive, when fired by a detonator. He was the first who suggested Ammonium-Nitrate as the basis of an explosive and fired the first ammonium-nitrate shot, which started the industry in this class of explosives, represented by Explosif Favier, Bellite, Securite, Roburite, &c. He was the first who described and patented in England a number of substances called Safety-Explosives, consisting either of two liquids or of a liquid and a solid, which are non-explosive by themselves, but become explosive when mixed, and are known as Hellhoffite, Oxonite, Panclastite, Rackarock, &c. The latter one in particular, consisting of 79 parts of potassium chlorate and 21 parts of nitrobenzol, has recently become famous in America, for it was chosen by Gen. John Newton, Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, to rack a rock called Flood Rock, which, covering an area of nine acres, obstructed Hell-Gate, an entry to the harbour of New York. The mine, excavated underneath this rock, was charged with 107 tons of "rackarock" primed by 22 tons of dynamite, and the whole enormous charge (costing £22,190) was successfully fired Oct. 10, 1885. The explosion, which ensued, produced an earth-tremor of one minute's duration felt at a distance of 185 miles, and will be remembered as the greatest of its kind as yet recorded.

SPRIGG, Sir John Gordon, K.C.M.G., Commander of the Legion of Honour, was born at Ipswich, Suffolk, in 1830, and is the son of a Baptist Minister. He went to the Cape Colony in 1858, owing to ill-health; and was first returned to the House of Assembly in 1869. He has been twice Prime Minister of the Colony, and has held various Ministerial Offices for nearly ten years.

SPULLER, Eugène, a French politician, born at Seurre (Côte-d'Or), Dec. 8, 1835, studied at the Lyceum and the Faculty of Laws at Dijon, and became a member of the Paris Bar in 1862. After having been employed in several political cases, he abandoned the legal profession in order to engage in active political life and journalism. At the general election of 1863 he supported at private meetings the candidature of Émile Ollivier against the official candidature of M. Varin, in the third circonscription of the Seine. He then became editor of the *Europe* of Frankfort, and contributed to the *Nain Jaune,* the *Journal de Paris,* and the *Journal de Genève.* Having formed a friendship with M. Gambetta, he became, in 1868, one of the founders of the *Revue Politique.* He was also one of the contributors to the *Encyclopédie Générale* (1869-70). At the legislative elections of 1869 he opposed M. Émile Ollivier's candidature, which, not long before, he had supported; and he vehemently opposed the plébiscite of May, 1870, publishing a "Petite Histoire du Second Empire, utile à lire avant le vote du Plébiscite." After the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he was M. Gambetta's confidential friend and secretary, and in Nov. 1871, he became the principal editor of *La République Française.* He resigned that post in 1876, when he was elected a Deputy for the 3rd arrondissement of Paris. On Feb. 6, 1880, he was elected President of the Advanced Left Deputies, defeating the more Radical M. Boysset by 51 to 37. Besides the works already cited, M. Spuller has written, "Michelet, sa vie et ses œuvres," 1876; "Ignace de Loyola et la Compagnie de Jésus," 1876; and "La Compagnie de Jésus devant l'Histoire," 1877; and a collection of his "Conferences," 1879.

SPURGEON, Charles Haddon, born at Kelvedon, Essex, June 19, 1834, was educated at Colchester, Maidstone, and elsewhere, and became usher in a school at Newmarket. Having adopted Baptist views, he joined the congregation which had been presided over by the late Robert Hall, at Cambridge. He subsequently became pastor at Waterbeach, and his fame as a preacher reached London, and he was offered the Pastorate of the Church meeting in New Park-street chapel, in Southwark. Mr. Spurgeon first preached before a London congregation in 1853, with so much success, that ere two years had elapsed it was considered necessary to enlarge the building, pending which alteration he officiated for four months at Exeter Hall. The enlargement of the chapel in Park-street, however, proved insufficient, and hearers multiplied with such rapidity, that it became expedient to engage the Surrey Music Hall; and Mr. Spurgeon's followers determined to build a suitable edifice for their services. The Metropolitan Tabernacle was opened in 1861. Mr. Spurgeon has published a sermon weekly since the first week of 1855; and at the end of 1889 the series—inclusive of double numbers—had reached No. 2,120. The weekly circulation is about 25,000. He has published a number of other works, the chief of which is "The Treasury of David," or an exposition of the Psalms, in seven volumes, 8vo. The Stockwell Orphanage, founded by him in 1867, has since been enlarged to accommodate 250 boys and as many girls, and down to 1889, more than 1,400 children had been received. The Pastors' College, founded by him in 1856, has educated over 800 men, of whom in 1889, 673 were still engaged as pastors, missionaries, evangelists, or in some department or other in the work of the Lord. The Metropolitan Tabernacle Colportage Association has about seventy or eighty agents, occupying districts in different parts of the country, who, in addition to other service, sell pure literature in the course of a year to the amount of about £9,000. "A Book Fund," carried on in Mr. Spurgeon's house, and superintended by Mrs. Spurgeon, has in ten years supplied indigent ministers of various denominations, free of cost, with over 115,000 volumes. Mr. Spurgeon carries on a society for evangelists at home, and another for mission work in North Africa. His church has about 30 Mission Halls and Schools affiliated with it. In 1879 Mr. Spurgeon received "A Silver Wedding" Testimonial of over £6,000. In 1884, on his attaining his 50th year, another sum of about £5,000 was presented. These funds were almost entirely distributed in charity, £5,000 having been devoted to the endowment of the Tabernacle almshouses. In 1887 Mr. Spurgeon withdrew from the Baptist Union.

STAINER, Sir John, was born in 1840, and was a chorister at St. Paul's between 1847 and 1856. At the age of sixteen he became organist to St. Michael's College, Tenbury, then recently founded by the late Sir F. G. Ouseley; and three years afterwards, he was, at the early age of nineteen, made organist of Magdalen College, Oxford. He seized the opportunity of graduating in arts as well as in music, proceeding to Mus. Bac. in 1859, B.A. 1863, Mus. Doc. 1865, M.A. 1866. In 1860 Dr. Stainer had been appointed organist of the University Church by the then Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Jeune, late Bishop of Peterborough, and he held this appointment, together with the organistship of Magdalen, until 1872, when he was appointed to succeed Sir John Goss, as organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which post he resigned early in 1888. He has composed a large number of anthems and Church services, as well as songs of a secular character, a

"Treatise on Harmony" (5th edit. 1881), educational primers on Harmony, Composition, and the Organ, and "The Music of the Bible." He has achieved a high reputation as a scientific musician. A cantata by Dr. Stainer, "The Daughter of Jairus," was composed for, and produced at, the Worcester Festival, 1878. In 1883 his cantata, "St. Mary Magdalen," was produced at the Gloucester Festival. In the same year Dr. Stainer was appointed Inspector of Music to the Education Department in the place of the late Dr. Hullah, and also had the honour of being nominated a member of the Council of the Royal College of Music by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In 1885 Dr. Stainer received the degree of Mus. Doc. *honoris causâ*, from the University of Durham. In 1888 he received the honour of Knighthood, and in 1889 was appointed Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, as successor to Sir F. G. Ouseley, deceased. He is an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Music, an honorary Fellow of the Tonic Solfa College, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the college of Organists, and President of the Musical Association.

STANFORD, Professor Charles Villiers, is the son of the late John Stanford, Esq., Examiner to the Irish Court of Chancery. He was born in Dublin, Sept. 30, 1852, and received his first musical instruction from Mr. A. O'Leary, and Sir R. P. Stewart. In 1870 he matriculated at Queen's College, Cambridge, but shortly afterwards migrated to Trinity, where, on the death of Dr. J. L. Hopkins in 1873, he was elected organist of the College, a post he has retained ever since. In the same year he was appointed conductor of the University Musical Society. In 1874 Dr. Stanford graduated in classical honours, and shortly afterwards studied music at Leipzig, under Reinecke, and in Berlin, under Kiel. His principal compositions up to 1876, are a setting of Klopstock's Hymn "Die Auferstehung" (op. 5), incidental music to Tennyson's "Queen Mary" (op. 6), and a setting of the 46th Psalm (op. 8), first performed by the Cambridge University Musical Society in 1876. In 1877 Dr. Stanford took the degree of M.A. In the same year an overture by him was produced at the Gloucester Festival, and a Symphony at the Crystal Palace. The next few years were devoted to the writing of various chamber compositions, two church services (one of which was written for the Festival of the sons of the Clergy in 1880), and a grand opera, "The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan" (libretto by W. Barclay Squire), which was produced at Hanover, Feb. 6, 1881. In 1882 an Elegiac Symphony was performed at Cambridge, a Choral Hymn (op. 16) to words by Klopstock at St. Paul's Cathedral, and an Orchestral Serenade (op. 17) at the Birmingham Festival. Shortly afterwards he published a collection of old Irish songs. At the opening of the Royal College of Music Dr. Stanford was appointed Professor of Composition and Orchestral playing, and in 1883, the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. In 1884 he produced two new operas, "Savonarola" at Hamburg, and (within a fortnight) "The Canterbury Pilgrims" at Drury Lane; the librettos of both works were by G. A. A'Beckett. The same year witnessed the production at the Norwich Festival of a setting of Walt. Whitman's Elegiac Ode for Abraham Lincoln (op. 21), three Cavalier Songs (words by Robert Browning) (op. 18), and a pianoforte sonata (op. 20), played at the Monday Popular Concerts. In 1885 Dr. Stanford was elected Conductor of the Bach Choir. His oratorio "The Three Holy Children" (op. 22) was produced at the Birmingham Festival, and his music to the "Eumenides" (op. 23) of Æschylus at the performance of the play at Cambridge. His choral setting of Tennyson's ballad, "The Revenge" (op. 24), was performed at the Leeds Festival of 1886, and a pianoforte quintett (op. 25), at the Monday Popular Concerts. In 1887 he set to music the "Carmen Sæculare of Lord Tennyson, which was performed at a State Concert with Madame Albani as Solo Soprano. The same artist sang the principal part in a setting of the 150th Psalm, written expressly for the opening of the Manchester Exhibition of the same year. Dr. Richter conducted the first performance of his "Irish" Symphony (op. 28), and the following autumn his music to "The Œdipus Rex (op. 29), of Sophocles was given at Cambridge. Shortly afterwards he was elected Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge, in succession to Sir George Macfarren. In January, 1888, Professor Stanford conducted at Berlin his fourth Symphony in F (op. 31), on which occasion also Dr. Joachim played a Violin Suite with orchestral accompaniment (op. 32). His setting of Tennyson's "Voyage of Maeldune" was produced at the Leeds Festival of the same year. His latest work is an oratorio, "Eden," of which the poem has been written by Mr. Robert Bridges. This work is announced for production at the Birmingham Festival of 1891.

STANHOPE, The Right Hon. Edward, the second son of Philip Henry, fifth Earl Stanhope, and Emily Harriet, daughter of General Sir Edward Kerrison, was born in Grosvenor place, Sept. 24, 1840, and educated at Harrow, and Christ Church, Oxford. He obtained a first class in mathematics at the first public examination, Dec. 1861, graduated B.A., 1862, M.A., 1865; and was elected Fellow of All Souls', 1862. He was called to the Bar in 1865, and was elected M.P. for Mid-Lincolnshire in Feb. 1874, for which constituency he sat until 1885, when he was elected for the Horncastle Division of that county. He was parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade from Nov., 1875 to April, 1878, Under Secretary of State for India from that date until April, 1880, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education from June to August, 1885, and President of the Board of Trade from the latter date until Jan. 1886. He is a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. In Lord Salisbury's Cabinet of August, 1886, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was transferred to the War Office in January, 1887.

STANLEY, The Right Hon. Frederick Arthur, Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B., P.C., Governor-General of Canada, younger son of the fourteenth, and brother of the present Earl of Derby, by Emma, second daughter of the first Lord Skelmersdale, was born in London in 1841, and received his education at Eton. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1858, was appointed Lieutenant and Captain in 1862, and retired in 1865. He represented Preston in the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, from July, 1865, till Dec., 1868, when he was elected for North Lancashire. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from Aug. to Dec., 1868, and Financial Secretary for War from Feb., 1874, till Aug., 1877, when he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury. On April 2, 1878, Colonel Stanley was appointed Secretary of State for War, in succession to Mr. Hardy, now Lord Cranbrook, and was sworn of the Privy Council. In the autumn recess of that year he and Mr. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Admiralty, with a numerous suite, visited the island of Cyprus. He went out of office with his party, in April, 1880. In Lord Salisbury's government he was Secretary of State for the Colonies from June, 1885, till Feb., 1886, and in the Cabinet of Aug., 1886, was appointed President of the Board of Trade, and raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Stanley of Preston. In 1888 he became Governor-General of Canada. He married, in 1864, Lady Constance, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. Lord Stanley is heir presumptive to the Earldom of Derby.

STANLEY, Henry Morton, D.C.L., LL.D., African Explorer, was born near Denbigh, in Wales, on Jan. 28, 1841. When three years of age he was placed in the poor-house of St. Asaph, where he remained ten years, and received an education which enabled him to teach in a school. At the age of fifteen he sailed as cabin-boy in a vessel bound for New Orleans. Here he was adopted by a merchant named Stanley, whose name he took, in place of his original one, which was John Rowlands. His patron died without leaving a will, and young Stanley was left to his own resources. He enlisted in the Confederate army, was made a prisoner, and subsequently joined the Federal Navy, serving as acting ensign on the *Ticoncleroga*. After the close of the war he went to Turkey as a newspaper correspondent, and in 1867 was sent by the *New York Herald* as its correspondent with the British army in Abyssinia, and subsequently travelled in Spain and elsewhere for the same paper. He was finally sent by the conductor of the *Herald* to find Dr. Livingstone, of whom nothing had been heard for more than two years. Stanley sailed from Bombay in Oct., 1870, and reached Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, early in Jan., 1871, and on Nov. 10 found Livingstone at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, where he had just arrived from the south-west. Stanley furnished him with supplies, explored the northern part of Lake Tanganyika with him, and remained until Feb., 1872, when Livingstone started on the journey from which he never returned, and Stanley made his way back to Europe, reaching England in July, 1872. Here he was received with great enthusiasm, was publicly entertained and presented by Her Majesty with a gold snuff-box set with diamonds, and by the Royal Geographical Society (1873) with the patron's Gold Medal. The *éclat* of his first expedition induced the conductors of the *New York Herald* and of the London *Daily Telegraph* to send him, at their own expense, on another African expedition. He reached Zanzibar in the autumn of 1874, and learning that Livingstone was dead, resolved to go north-westward, and explore the region of Lake Victoria N'yanza. This, after many encounters with the natives and the loss by death or desertion of 104 men out of 300, he reached in Feb., 1875, and found it to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe, having an area of 40,000 square miles. He then pushed westward towards Lake Albert N'yanza, and was able to satisfy himself that it was not, as had been generally supposed, connected with Lake Tanganyika. Forced by the hostility of the natives to return to Ujiji, he determined to descend the great river discovered by Livingstone, and believed by him to be the Nile, but which others thought was the Congo (and Stanley by this journey ascertained it was). It had been named by Livingstone the Luálaba, but by Stanley it was named the Livingstone. The descent, chiefly by canoes, occupied him eight months, cost him the lives of thirty-five men, and was accomplished under the greatest difficulties and privations. On reaching a settlement on the coast, a Portuguese national vessel took him to St. Paul de Loanda, whence an English vessel conveyed the party to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to Zanzibar. Here his men were left at their home; and Stanley reached England in Feb., 1878. He has published an account of his first expedition, under the title of "How I found Livingstone," 1872. Of his second expedition an account is given in "Through the Dark Continent," 1878 (abridged edition, 1885). The President of the French Geographical Society presented the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour to Mr. Stanley at the Sorbonne, Paris, June 28, 1878. In 1879-82 he visited Africa again, sent there by the Brussels African International Association with a view to developing the great basin of the river Congo. The King of the Belgians devoted from his private purse £50,000 per annum towards this costly enterprise. Stanley completed the work in 1884, having established trading stations along the Congo River from its mouth to Stanley Pool, 1400 miles by river. A description of his labours in this field was published by him in 1885 under title of "The Congo and the Founding of its Free State." On Jan. 13, 1887, he was presented with the honorary freedom of the City of London, just on the eve of his departure for a fourth time to Africa. This expedition was made for the purpose of relieving Emin Pasha, Governor of Equatorial Africa, whose condition was known in Europe to have become precarious. Stanley fulfilled his mission, succoured Emin and brought him and his followers safely back to Egypt, but only after the most severe hardships endured in any of his explorations, and with a loss of over 400 out of the 650 men he had taken with him. Nearly three years were occupied in the journey. Among the important geographical results of the expedition were the discovery of the Semliki River, of Mount Ruvenzori (thought to be 17,000 feet high), of Lake Albert Edward, and of the South-western extension of Lake Victoria. Lake Albert Edward proved to be the primary source of the White Nile, and it was shown that its waters connect through the Semliki with the Albert N'yanza. Stanley reached Cairo near the close of 1889 and remained there until the following spring in order to write a record of the journey. This was published simultaneously in England, France, Germany, and the United States in June, 1890, under title of "In Darkest Africa" (2 vols.). His return to England was an unending ovation. The Universities of Oxford and Durham bestowed upon him the degree of D.C.L.; that of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge, and every institution and individual sought to do him honour. On July 12, 1890, in Westminster Abbey, he was married to Miss Dorothy Tennant.

STANNARD, Mrs. Arthur, "John Strange Winter," the popular author of "Bootles' Baby" and many other well-known novels, who was recently described by Mr. Ruskin (in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*) as "The author to whom we owe the most finished and faithful rendering ever given of the British soldier," was born at York on Jan. 13, 1856. She was the only daughter of the late Rev. H. V. Palmer, Rector of St. Margaret's, York, who, before taking Holy Orders was in the Royal Artillery, and was one of the officers selected to attend the Coronation of Queen Victoria. One of her ancestors was the celebrated actress, Hannah Pritchard, to whose memory a monument was erected, by public subscription, in Westminster Abbey, close to those of Shakespeare and Scott. Mrs. Stannard began her public literary career in 1874; and was, for some years after then, a prolific contributor to periodical literature. Her first publication in volume form was a collection of military sketches entitled, "Cavalry Life," issued in 1881, for which her publishers induced her to adopt the masculine *nom de guerre* by which she has since become so well known. In 1885 two stories from her pen, entitled, "Bootles' Baby" and "Houp-la," appeared in the *Graphic*, and attracted immediate attention from the author's racy style and evident familiarity with army matters and child life. Up to this time it was universally assumed that the author was a cavalry officer, but when the success of "Bootles' Baby" had established her reputation as a competent writer on army life, she disclosed her identity. Since then she has become a familiar and favourite figure in literary and artistic circles. The following is a list of her works:—"Cavalry Life," "Regimental Legends," "Bootles' Baby," "Houp-la," "Pluck," "In Quarters," "On March," "Army Society," "Garrison Gossip," "Mignon's Secret," "That Imp!" "Mignon's Husband," "A Siege Baby," "Confessions of a Publisher," "Bootles' Children," "Beautiful Jim," "My Poor Dick," "Harvest," "A Little Fool," "Buttons," "Mrs. Bob," "Dinna Forget." She was married in 1884 to Mr. Arthur Stannard, a civil engineer, and has three children.

STANSFELD, The Right Hon. James, M.P., the eldest son of Mr. James Stansfeld, of Moorlands, Judge of the County Court of Yorkshire, at Halifax (who died Jan. 29, 1872), was born at Halifax in 1820, and educated at University College, London, where he attained the degree of LL.B. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1840; was elected one of the members for Halifax, in the advanced Liberal interest, in April, 1859; was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1863, and resigned in April, 1864, owing to the dissatisfaction caused by his intimacy with the conspirator Mazzini. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State under Lord Russell's second administration, in Feb., 1866, and retired in June of that year. He was made Third Lord of the Treasury on Mr. Gladstone's coming into office in Dec., 1868, and in Oct., 1869, he succeeded Mr. Ayrton as one of the joint Secretaries to the Treasury. The latter office he resigned in March, 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Goschen as President of the Poor Law Board. He was appointed the first President of the new Local Government Board in Aug., 1871; and held that office till the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in Jan., 1874. Mr. Stansfeld supported Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, and in 1886, on the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, succeeded him as President of the Local Government Board, re-entering the Cabinet for the first time for twelve years. He has continued to sit for Halifax since 1859. Mr. Stansfeld is chiefly known throughout the country for his opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts, and his support of woman's suffrage.

STANTON, Vincent Henry, son of Rev. V. J. Stanton, late Rector of Halesworth, Suffolk, and formerly Colonial Chaplain of Victoria, Hong Kong, is descended, on the mother's side, from Robert Barclay, of Ury, and was born at Victoria, Hong Kong, June 1, 1846. He was educated at Kensington Grammar School, and by private tuition; was Minor Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge 1866; Major Scholar 1868; B.A. 1870 (20th Wrangler and 2nd class in Classical Tripos); M.A 1873; B.D. 1890; and Fellow of Trinity College, 1872. He was ordained deacon 1872, and priest 1874; appointed one of the first University Extension Lecturers on the commencement of the scheme in 1873; was made Junior Dean of Trinity College 1874-76; Senior Dean 1876-84; Tutor 1884-89; Divinity Lecturer at Trinity 1882-89; Ely Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and Canon of Ely 1889; Select Preacher before the University in 1874, 1878, &c.; Hulsean Lecturer, 1879; Cambridge Whitehall Preacher 1880-81; Examining Chaplain from 1875 to the successive Bishops of Ely. He has for some years taken an active part in college and university business, and is a member of the Council of the Senate of the University; and is the author of "The Jewish and the Christian Messiah, A Study in the Earliest History of Christianity," and of various sermons and pamphlets.

STAPLETON, Augustus Granville, born in 1800, was educated at Rugby and St. John's, Cambridge. He was appointed private secretary to Mr. Canning in 1822. At that statesman's death he was made a Commissioner of Customs by desire of George IV., as "a tribute to Mr. Canning's memory," and having been entrusted with Canning's papers, he published, in 1830, his "Political Life" during his last tenure of office. Mr. Stapleton contributed letters on foreign policy, signed "Sulpicius," to the *Times* during April and May, 1836. He contested Birmingham (without success) at the election in 1837. In 1843 he published two pamphlets on Ireland. From 1850 to 1855 he contributed letters on foreign policy and international law, signed "Lex Publica," to the *Morning Herald*. He published in 1850 "Suggestions for a Conservative and Popular Reform of the House of Commons," advising a distinct and separate representation in Parliament of the educated classes. This was followed by a pamphlet on "The Educational Franchise." He was invited in 1851, by the friends of Protestant education in Ireland, to examine the schools under the

National Board and the Church Education Society, and he gave evidence (1853) before a Committee of the House of Lords as to the result of his inquiry. In 1857 he published a pamphlet, "Hostilities at Canton," on the Lorcha Arrow case; and in 1859 "George Canning and his Times;" in 1866, "Intervention and Non-Intervention;" in 1868, "The Origin of Fenianism;" in 1871, "The French Case truly stated," showing how the French Government were beguiled into the declaration of war against Prussia; and in 1873, essays in *Macmillan's Magazine*, commenting, from a contemporary point of view, on Charles Greville's Memoirs.

STEAD, William Thomas, was born at Embleton, Northumberland, on July 5, 1849; and is the son of a Congregational Minister who, a few months later, settled in Howdon-on-Tyne. Mr. Stead was educated at home and at Wakefield. He left school when 14; became office boy in a mercantile office, then Russian Vice-Consulate at Newcastle-on-Tyne; was appointed editor of the *Northern Echo*, a halfpenny daily paper published at Darlington, July, 1871; assistant editor to Mr. J. Morley on the *Pall Mall Gazette* Sept., 1880; succeeded to the control of the paper in the spring of 1883; resigned the editorship Dec. 31, 1889; and is now editing and publishing the *Review of Reviews*, a sixpenny monthly, founded by him in Jan., 1890. As editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* he was said by Mr. Matthew Arnold to have invented the "New Journalism," naturalized the interview in the English press, introduced illustrations into the daily newspaper, and established the *Pall Mall Extras*. It was his interview with General Gordon at Southampton which led to the mission to Khartoum. His "Truth about the Navy and its Coaling Stations" marked the beginning of the revival of our Naval Supremacy. In July, 1885, Mr. Stead published "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon," an exposure of crimes against women and children, for which the law provided no remedy. The immediate result was the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885, which successive ministries had in vain endeavoured to pass. The attempt to illustrate the actual state of the unreformed law by the impunity with which crimes against children could be committed by procuring, taking to a house of ill-fame, and subsequently sending abroad, young girls offered by their parents, or guardians, for sale for immoral purposes led, months after the act had been passed to a prosecution in the case of one of those girls, all the information concerning which was furnished by Mr. Stead himself. The jury found that Mr. Stead had been deceived by his agent, and he received two sentences of three months each, to run concurrently, for aiding in the abduction of the child Armstrong, and for abetting in having her examined by a midwife. After spending three days as an ordinary criminal convict in Coldbath prison, Mr. Stead was removed by the order of Lord Salisbury to Holloway, where he spent the rest of his sentence as a first-class misdemeanant, but was welcomed, on his release, by a crowded demonstration and presentation at Exeter Hall. Mr. Stead visited Ireland in 1886, and published "No Reduction, No Rent, a Plea for the Plan of Campaign." In 1888 he visited Russia, of which country he has been the foremost advocate in the English press, and published on his return "Truth About Russia," in one volume. In 1889 he went to the Vatican to report to the *New Era* on the attitude of the Pope, and published a work on that subject in Jan., 1890. Mr. Stead is married, and has six children.

STEDMAN, Edmund Clarence, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, Oct. 8, 1833. He is a graduate of Yale College, 1853, and A.M. of Yale and of Dartmouth. After some experience on the Connecticut press, he obtained a position, in 1859, in the New York *Tribune* Office. During the Civil War he was a war correspondent of the New York *World*. In 1865 he left journalism, and went into business in Wall Street, in order to obtain the means and time for purely literary work. Besides his contributions to the *Atlantic*, *Century*, and other periodicals, he has published "Poems," 1860, 1873; "Alice of Monmouth," 1864; "The Blameless Prince," 1869; a volume of essays on "Victorian Poets," 1875; "Octavius Brooks Frothingham and the New Faith," 1876; "Hawthorne and other Poems," 1877; "Lyrics and Idyls" (London), 1879; "Edgar Allen Poe," 1880, and a collection of his "Poetical Works," 1884. In 1885 his "Poets of America" appeared, and in 1887 the thirteenth edition of "Victorian Poets," extended to the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign. Since 1883 he has been engaged, with Ellen M. Hutchinson, in the compilation of "A Library of American Literature," an inclusive work, of which the eleventh and final volume appeared last year, 1890. He will initiate the newly-founded Turnbull Lectureship on Poetry, at Johns Hopkins University, with the opening course of lectures, early in 1891.

STEEL, Miss Kate, the first lady Professor of singing at the Royal Academy of Music since 1867, was educated at Liverpool. As a child she was remarkable for her extraordinary vocal powers, having then a high soprano of great natural flexibility. She studied music and composition under Mr. Toms, of the Royal Academy, and achieved early a great proficiency on the pianoforte under Mr. Walter Macfarren. At sixteen she came up to London, and her rare musical sensibility and great natural facility seemed to point her out as destined to become a pianiste of the first order, but, after a successful *debut* at St. James's Hall, her wrists gave signs of weakness, which made the needful practising impossible. Meanwhile, she had prosecuted her vocal studies with such success, that a brilliant career in the concert room or on the stage seemed open to her. But here too, she was doomed to disappointment, for no sooner had she appeared once or twice in public and won golden opinions, than her throat also proved unequal to the excessive strain now put upon professional singing, and she had to abandon this second career also. But so exceptionally gifted a musician could not be allowed to leave the Royal Academy, so her services were retained unofficially by Signor Randegger, and for some years she was chiefly engaged in preparing his pupils. At a late meeting of the Tenterden-street Committee, with the full approval of Principal Mackenzie, and the warm support of Signor Randegger, it was decided to offer Miss Steel the post of Lady Professor of Singing at the Academy, which she accepted, and is at present the only lady Professor at the Royal Academy of Music.

STEELL, Sir John, R.S.A., sculptor to Her Majesty for Scotland, born in Aberdeen, in 1804, studied art in Edinburgh, where his parents resided; afterwards proceeded to Rome, and on his return from that city, in 1833, distinguished himself by a colossal model of Alexander and Bucephalus, now cast in bronze and erected in Edinburgh. His sitting statue of Sir Walter Scott, in gray Carrara marble, under the lower ground arch of the monument to the great novelist at Edinburgh, brought him into notice. A public competition took place for this statue, and Sir John's model was unanimously selected from among numerous others. One of his principal works in Edinburgh, the sitting colossal figure of the Queen, in her royal robes, with orb and sceptre, above the Royal Institution, gained for him the appointment of sculptor to Her Majesty for Scotland, and another of his works, the equestrian statue of the late Duke of Wellington, in bronze, was erected in 1852 in front of the Register House, Edinburgh. The bust taken from this figure so pleased the Duke that he ordered two to be executed for him—one for Apsley House, and the other for Eton. Sir John Steell's statue of Admiral Lord de Saumarez, in the Hall of Greenwich Hospital, his bronze statue of Lord Melville, his statues in marble of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Justice-General Boyle, in Edinburgh, and his monument to the 93rd Highlanders, in the Cathedral at Glasgow, have been favourably noticed by competent critics, and his statues of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, and of the distinguished financier, the late Right Hon. James Wilson, have been erected in Calcutta. His statue of the late Professor Wilson, in bronze, twelve feet high, was placed on its pedestal in Princes Street, Edinburgh, March 21, 1865. He has executed another colossal statue of Allan Ramsay; a marble statue of the Countess of Elgin, for Jamaica; busts of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and numerous other works. In 1872 Sir John Steell executed in bronze a full-size copy of his colossal statue of Sir Walter Scott, for the Central Park, New York; and he has completed the Scottish National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, which is erected in the centre of Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, and was inaugurated in August 1876 by the Queen, who conferred the honour of knighthood on the sculptor. He has executed a colossal bronze statue of the late Dr. Thomas Chalmers, erected in George Street, Edinburgh, and for America a colossal statue in bronze of the great Scottish poet, Robert Burns, erected in the Central Park, New York, as well as a replica of it for Dundee. He lately executed a large monumental work in memory of those who fell of the 42nd Royal Highlanders in the Russian war; it is in fine statuary marble, and erected in the Dunkeld Cathedral; and a large allegorical frieze for Montreal. More recently he has executed for London a colossal bronze statue of Burns, somewhat altered from his statue in New York; and a duplicate of it for Dunedin, New Zealand. Among his more interesting busts may be mentioned that of Miss Florence Nightingale, modelled just after her return from the Crimea. He was married early in life to a daughter of John Graham, Esq., of Edinburgh; she died in 1885.

STEERE, The Hon. Sir James George Lee, third son of Lee Steere, Esq., of Jayes, Surrey, was born in 1830, and was educated at the Clapham Grammar School. He emigrated to Western Australia in 1860; became Justice of the Peace, 1861; has been Member of the Legislative Council since 1868; Member of the Executive Council since 1884; Member of the Federal Council of Australasia since 1885; and Speaker of the Legislative Council since 1886. He received the honour of knighthood 1888. Sir J. G. L. Steere married, in 1859, Kate, the only daughter of the late Luke Leake, Esq., of Perth, Western Australia.

STEINITZ, William, was born May 17, 1836, at Prague, Bohemia, where he was also educated, finishing his studies, however, at the Polytechnic Institute, Vienna. He early attained distinction as a chess-player, and by his defeat of the late Professor Anderssen in 1866 won the match championship of the world, a position which he has held against all contestants to the present time. He has gained every single-handed match, or series played since 1862 and either first or second place (or been tied for first or second) in every tournament he has entered since 1867. His average score in tournaments has been the highest, and in any single one, his score has been the best. Among the tournaments in which he has taken part have been those held in Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867, Dundee, 1867, Baden, 1870, London, 1872-1883, and Vienna, 1873 and 1882; and among the well-known players he has been matched against are Blackburne, Bird, Zukextort, Martinez, Mackenzie, Tschigorin, Golmayo, and Vasquez. In 1883 he settled in the United States where, since 1885, he has been the editor of the *International Chess Magazine.* He has recently (1889) published the first part of a work entitled the "Modern Chess Instructor."

STEPHEN, Sir Alfred, G.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, third son of the late John Stephen, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, born in 1802, was educated at the Charterhouse, and the Grammar School of Honiton, Devon. He was called to the Bar in 1823, and appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1839, having previously held, for several years, the posts of Solicitor-General and Attorney-General of Tasmania. He was Chief Justice of New South Wales from 1844 till Nov., 1873; received the honour of knighthood in 1846; was nominated President of the Legislative Council, on its creation in 1856, but resigned in the following year; was created a C.B. in 1862; administered the government of the colony, on the retirement of the Earl of Belmore, from Feb. 23 to June 2, 1872; was created a K.C.M.G. in 1874; was appointed Governor of New South Wales in Nov., 1875. Sir Alfred is a cousin of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, and of the late Serjeant Stephen, the author of "Commentaries," whose pupil he was.

STEPHEN, Sir George, Bart., was born at Dufftown, Scotland, in June, 1829; emigrated to Canada in 1850; became a merchant in Montreal, and amassed an immense fortune. In 1878 he was made President of the Bank of Montreal. In 1887, as a memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee, he and Sir Donald Smith gave a quarter of a million pounds sterling to found the Victoria Hospital in Montreal. In the year previous to this munificent gift he was created a baronet for his public services in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

STEPHEN, The Hon. Sir James Fitzjames, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, born at Kensington Gore, London, March 3, 1829, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, in Jan., 1854. He chose the Midland Circuit, became Recorder of Newark-on-Trent (1859-68), and acted as Counsel for the Rev. Roland Williams when that gentleman was tried by the Court of Arches on a charge of heresy preferred against him by the Bishop of Salisbury. His speech was reprinted in a separate form in 1862. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Harwich in 1865, and for the Recordership of London on the resignation of Mr. Russell Gurney. In Dec., 1869, he received the appointment of Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the place of Mr. (now Sir Henry) Maine, and he held it till April, 1872, when he returned to this country. During the three years which he spent in India he laboured hard to consolidate, abbreviate, and simplify Indian law. In 1873 he unsuccessfully contested Dundee. He was appointed by the Inns of Court Professor of Common Law in Dec., 1875, and a member of the councils of legal education and law reporting. In 1877 he was nominated a K.C.S.I.; and in 1878 a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the provisions of a Draft Code relating to Indictable Offences. Sir James has published a "General View of the

Criminal Law of England," 1863; "Essays by a Barrister," reprinted from the *Saturday Review*, 1862; "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," 1873; "A Digest of the Law of Evidence," and a "Digest of the Criminal Law," 1877, which formed the basis of an elaborate Bill on Indictable Offences which was brought forward in the House of Commons by the Attorney-General (Sir John Holker) on the part of the Government, in 1878, and the consideration of which was postponed till the following session. In Jan., 1879, he was appointed to a Judgeship of the High Court of Justice (Exchequer Division), vacant by the resignation of Baron Cleasby. Since then he has published "A History of the Criminal Law of England," 3 vols., 1883, and other works.

STEPHEN, Leslie, M.A., son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir James Stephen, the author of "Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography," and brother of the Hon. Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, was born at Kensington, Nov. 28, 1832, and educated at Eton School and at King's College, London, whence he proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854 and M.A. in 1857. For several years he was Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall. In 1864 Mr. Stephen left Cambridge, and since then he has been actively engaged in literary pursuits in London. He was editor of the *Cornhill Magazine* from 1871 till 1882, when he resigned that post in order to undertake the responsible task of editing the important "Dictionary of National Biography," which is in course of publication in a series of quarterly volumes. In May, 1883, he was elected to the Lectureship of English Literature at Cambridge, founded in honour of the late W. G. Clark, of Trinity College, but he held the office for only a year. His separate publications are:—"The Playground of Europe," 1871; "Hours in a Library," 1st series, 1874, 2nd series, 1876, 3rd series, 1879; "Essays on Freethinking and Plain Speaking," 1873; "History of English Thought in the 18th Century," 1876; "The Science of Ethics," 1882; and "Johnson," "Pope," and "Swift," in "English Men of Letters." He edited Fielding's works, "with a biographical essay," 10 vols., 1882. His latest book is "The Life of Henry Fawcett," 1885. Mr. Leslie Stephen has also contributed numerous articles to the *Saturday Review* and the *Pall Mall Gazette.* Mr. Stephen married Harriet Marian, younger daughter of Mr. William Makepeace Thackeray, the celebrated novelist. (This lady died in 1875.) He married, secondly, in 1878, Julia Prinsep Duckworth.

STEPHENS, Professor George, LL.D., Ph.D., Professor of English language and literature in the University of Copenhagen, son of the Rev. John Stephens, and his wife, Rebecca Eliza Rayner, of Ongar, Essex, who died in 1857. He was a Wesleyan minister and President of the Conference, but always held fast to the Church of England. He died in London in 1841. They had twelve children, of whom George is the last survivor. For the career of his brother Joseph, see the Life by G. J. Holyoake, 1881. George Stephens was born in Liverpool, Dec. 13, 1813, educated in several English public and private schools, and in University College, London. He showed an early bias for language, especially for his own, and wandered over many British and Scandinavian provinces to study the local dialects. Pecuniary accidents having prevented his final career in Oxford, he married, Jan. 16, 1834, Maria Bennett, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Bennett, of Brentwood, in Essex. He then settled in Stockholm, Sweden, to learn the origins of English in the folk-talks and literature of our Scandinavian homeland. In 1851 he was appointed Lector (afterwards Professor) of Old-English (Anglo-Saxon) and the modern tongue in the University of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn, Cheapinghaven, Denmark), where he is still lecturing—always in English—as "Professor of the English Language and Literature." His activity as a writer has been so great, that we cannot here give the titles of even a tithe of his publications. It embraces prose and poetical contributions to literature in general, history, folk-lore, old-lore, linguistics, and runology. A list up to 1865 may be seen in his biography in the Danish work, "Supplement til Almindeligt Forfatter - Lexicon," by Ersley, vol. iii., Kjöbenhavn, 1868, pp. 268-278. But in addition to the above-mentioned list, we may point out a few things later than 1865. For instance, "Macbeth," 1876, which shows how a Swedish Runic stone identifies the last battle-field of that Scottish king; "Thunor the Thunderer," 1878, explaining a remarkable Swedish Font (about A.D. 1000), sculptured with antique Christian symbolism; "Some Runic Stones in Northern Sweden," and "On the Dialect of the First Book printed in Swedish," both in "Nova Acta Reg. Soc. Scient. Upsal," 1879 "The Old - Northern Runic

Monuments of Scandinavia and England," folio, with hundreds of illustrations, some of them in gold and colours, vol. i., 1866-67, vol. ii., 1867-68, vol. iii., 1884. A 4th volume will follow, should funds and life permit. "Handbook of the Old-Northern Runic Monuments," 4to, 1884; with all the O.N. engravings and translations, but a very short text; "The Oldest yet found Document in Danish," all in the later Runes on a small leaden tablet. (In "Mémoires des Antiquaires du Nord," 1887.) "Cantata, at the Copenhagen University Festival, Nov. 17, 1888," translated in the metre of the original poem by Carl Ploug. Professor Stephens is F.S.A., Lond.; Honorary Dr. of Philosophy of the University, Upsala; Honorary Doctor of Letters, Cambridge; Honorary Member of many learned academies and societies at home and abroad; Knight-Commander of the North Star, Sweden; Knight of the Order of St. Olaf, Norway; Knight of the Danebrog, and also Danebrogsman, Denmark.

STEPHENSON, Augustus Keppel, K.C.B., was born in London, Oct. 18, 1827, and is the son of the late Henry Frederick Stephenson, Barrister-at-law, formerly M.P. for Westbury, and a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, and the Lady Mary Keppel, daughter of William Charles, 4th Earl of Albemarle. He was educated privately, and at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1849, and was called to the Bar as barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, 1852; for two years he was Marshall and Associate in the Court of Queen's Bench to the Lord Chief Justice Campbell; went the Norfolk Circuit; was a Revising Barrister and Recorder of Bedford; appointed Assistant-Solicitor of the Treasury by Earl Russell in 1865; *ad interim* Registrar of Friendly Societies by Mr. Lowe, when Chancellor of the Exchequer; appointed Solicitor to the Treasury in 1876; and Her Majesty's Procurator-General, 1877, by Mr. Disraeli, when First Lord of the Treasury; Director of Public Prosecutions by Statute 47 & 48 Vic. cap. 58, 1884. He was created a C.B. on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, when First Lord of the Treasury in 1883, and a K.C.B. on the same recommendation in 1886. Sir Augustus Stephenson was made Queen's Counsel in 1889, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Halsbury. He married, in 1864, Eglantine, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie.

STEPHENSON, Rev. Thomas Bowman, B.A., Lond., D.D., LL.D. (Hon.), minister of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in the year 1839. His father, the Rev. John Stephenson, was a minister of the same church. Dr. Stephenson was educated at Wesley College, Sheffield; and graduated at the University of London in 1860. His first clerical appointment was to Norwich, where he took part in the then novel experiment of theatre preaching. Removing to Manchester in 1862, he threw himself into the various labours rendered necessary by the Cotton Famine; and then, and subsequently at Bolton, his attention was turned to those social and philanthropic problems which have specially engrossed his subsequent years. He held two charges in London; and in the year 1869 commenced the great group of Institutions known as the Children's Home, by opening for waif lads a small Cottage in Lambeth. These institutions have so grown that there are over eleven departments in London and the provinces, in which efforts are made for the benefit of homeless children of both sexes, of ragged children, of young women, and of many others. With two exceptions, Dr. Stephenson's Institutions are the largest of the kind under any one man's control. In connection with the work, he has advocated the employment for religious and philanthropic purposes of women of culture and, when possible, of means, who should act together as a Sisterhood, duly trained and confederated, though, without any "vow." The "Sisters of the Children" have been organized and at work for about fifteen years. He is now promoting a considerable extension of the work of "Deaconesses," chiefly in connection with his own church. He was a member of the Second School Board for London; is an ardent "Temperance Reformer," and connected with several of the leading Philanthropic Societies. He has travelled extensively in many parts of the British Empire; has promoted, for many years, emigration, especially that of children, to Canada. He has been a frequent contributor to Reviews and Magazines; and is the author of several well-known hymns and tunes. He is considered to be a leader of the progressive section of Methodism.

STEPNIAK, Sergius Michael Dragomanoff, was born in 1841 at Hadjatsch, in the Ukraine Mountains, in the government of Poltawa, and comes of a semi-noble family descended from the Cossacks of Little Russia. He studied at Kieff from 1859 to 1863. In that time he published several works in the Little Russian dialect, which were prohibited by the Government in 1862. In 1865 he became *docent* in ancient history in the University of Kieff, and in 1870 he became a Professor, but was removed from his chair by the government three years later. His criticisms on the system pursued by Count Tolstoï, one of the Ministers of Justice, led to his exile in 1876. He went to Geneva then and settled there, producing popular writings in the Little Russian dialect. In 1877 he began a series of reviews in the Ukraine dialect called, "Hromada," which means, "common things." At the same time he worked hard for the establishment of equal political rights for all people in Russia and declared against Socialism as well as Absolutism. Some of the principal works which Stepniak has produced are "The Turks Within and Without," "Tyrannicide in Russia," and "Little Russian Internationalism." He has also contributed to the magazines some papers on East European peoples, and the propaganda of Socialism, and "Historical Poland and the Muscovite Democracy." He is also known for his works on the ethnography, history and literature of Little Russia, and, with M. Antonowitch, has edited a collection of Little Russian folk songs.

STERLING, Antoinette. *See* MacKinlay, Mrs. John.

STEVENSON, David Watson, R.S.A., was born in 1842 at Ratho, a few miles to the west of Edinburgh; and began his artistic life under the late William Brodie, R.S.A., in November 1857, devoting himself from the first with the enthusiasm characteristic of his countrymen, alike to his work in the studio during the day and to his studies in the evening and during every leisure hour. Under Mr. Brodie he remained eight years, receiving every encouragement; and, although not a pupil, he had opportunities of acquiring varied experience in all the departments of Sculpture. During the first half of that period he attended the School of Art under the Board of Manufactures for Scotland, a copy of "The Venus of Melos," made in his last session at the School, was published by the Board, and largely subscribed for by the members. Admission to the life School of the Royal Scottish Academy having been gained in the usual way, he continued his studies there for about four years, at the same time studying anatomy. In the Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy for 1859, a juvenile work by Mr. Stevenson had, by a stretch of indulgence, been accepted; it was followed, however, next year by better work, and Mr. Stevenson has continued a regular contributor to the Annual Exhibitions of the Academy, of which body he was elected an Associate in 1877, and an Academician in 1886. In 1866, without friends and with a small sum which he had saved, augmented by £20 lent by his mother, and afterwards amply repaid, he began work on his own account; his first sitters being Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald, afterwards Lord Advocate, now Lord Justice Clerk, and Mrs. Millar, wife of Lord Craighill. The figure of a youth modelled at this time attracted the attention of Mr., afterwards Sir. John, Steell, R.S.A., Her Majesty's Sculptor for Scotland, who, on the death of George Maccallum in October 1868, commissioned him to execute the life-size group representing "Labour" at one of the angles of the Prince Consort Memorial, Edinburgh, primarily entrusted to that promising young sculptor, but by him only carried the length of the first sketch, and which was then begun *de novo*. The execution of this group proving satisfactory to the Committee, it was immediately followed by the commission to carry out the companion group representing "Learning," and on the unveiling of the memorial by the Queen in August, 1876, he had the honour, along with the other Artists who had been engaged upon the work, of being presented to Her Majesty. In the spring of 1876, while alterations were being effected in the studio, and preparations made for carrying out this important undertaking, he paid a long-desired visit to Rome, modelling while there a life-size statue of Eve, a design for which he had carried with him. He modelled a statue to Tannahill, the poet, which was erected at Paisley; and a colossal statue of Wallace for the national monument to the Hero and Patriot on the Abbey Craig, Stirling; where are also, in the interior of the tower, a series of busts in marble, also by Mr. Stevenson, of eminent Scotsmen, beginning with that of King Robert the Bruce, not altogether ideal, being based on the cast taken from the bones of the head found in the grave of the King in Dunfermline Abbey. The series includes busts of Knox, Buchanan, Adam Smith, Burns, Scott, Watt, Tannahill, Thomas Chalmers, and Hugh Miller. A statue of Knox also was executed for Haddington. In the intervals between these larger works, various ideal figures were executed, including a "Nymph at the Stream," a seated figure now in the

Art Gallery at Oldham. He executed also a statue in marble of "Lady Godiva," one of "Echo," in movement; and one of "Galatea." A group of a "Pompeian Mother," attracted the attention of the Prince of Wales at the International Exhibition of 1886 at Edinburgh. In 1881 Mr. Stevenson was one of the successful competitors in the first competition for four groups of statuary for Blackfriars Bridge, London; his design "India visits Britain" being awarded the third premium by the assessors, among whom were Sir Frederic Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. W. Calder Marshall, the veteran sculptor, and other members of the Royal Academy. Mr. Stevenson has executed numerous portrait busts of eminent men, among the more recent being Sir John Fowler, Bart., the well-known engineer, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1889, and Mr., now Sir. William, Arrol, the constructor of the Forth Bridge.

STEVENSON, Robert Louis Balfour, novelist (generally known as Louis Stevenson), was born in Edinburgh, Nov. 13, 1850, and is the son of Thomas Stevenson, the author of "Lighthouse Optics." He was educated at private schools and at the University of Edinburgh; and was called to the Scottish Bar, but travelled and devoted himself to literature. One of his earliest works was an account of his travels in California, but the book which established his reputation as a writer of fiction was "Treasure Island," published in 1883. Amongst the most popular of his works is "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which was dramatised and played at the Lyceum Theatre in 1888. Mr. Stevenson has also written a life of his father, the celebrated lighthouse engineer. The New York *Critic* says of Robert Louis Stevenson: "Truly in his power to 'harrow up the soul, freeze the young blood,' etc., Stevenson is unsurpassed by modern writers. We feel our flesh creep upon our bones as we sit absorbed in some of his weird and witch-like tales. Then, though we may be ashamed to confess it, we seem to lose our years, and shrink into an eager, uninitiated boy once more, as we huddle over 'Treasure Island' or 'Kidnapped,' 'The New Arabian Nights,' or 'The Black Arrow,' letting the hour-hand on the clock creep on to midnight unheeded; we may protest that it is the sheerest juvenile nonsense in the world, but none the less are we held by a spell; there are no pauses, no tame meanderings, when we might break away and begone; but the racy narrator hurries us on over adventurous by-ways, twisting and turning, bursting upon new surprises, dashing into dangerous pit-falls, until breathless we come plump into an unwelcome *Finis*, and close the book perforce."

STEWART, General Sir Donald Martin, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., was born in 1824. He received his education at the University of Aberdeen, and entered the Bengal Staff Corps in 1840. He served against the Hill Tribes in the Peshawur district in 1854 and 1855, when he was honourably mentioned in the despatches. In May and June, 1857, at the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny, he commanded the volunteers serving in the Allyghur district. When all communication with the upper provinces was cut off, Captain Stewart volunteered to carry despatches from the Government of the North-West Provinces to the officer commanding at Delhi. This he performed with success, and on his arrival at the camp before Delhi he was appointed Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, in which capacity he served with the field force throughout the siege of Delhi. He was again mentioned in despatches with signal approval, and was promoted to the brevet rank of Major. He afterwards served in the siege of Lucknow as Assistant-Adjutant-General, and throughout the campaign in Rohilcund. His services on this occasion were further recognised, and he obtained a brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, with the Medal and two Clasps. In the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867-68 Colonel Stewart commanded the Bengal Brigade, and commanded for some time at Zulla and Senafé. He was then rewarded with the title of C.B. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877. He was in command of the Candahar column of operations in the Afghan campaign from Nov., 1878, to April, 1880, and for his services received the thanks of Parliament and was made K.C.B. He commanded the field force which marched from Candahar to Cabul in April, 1880, fought and defeated the Afghans at Ahmed Kheyl, and again at Oorzoo. General Stewart subsequently held supreme command of the army in Northern Afghanistan, and after despatching Sir Frederick Roberts to the relief of Candahar, he carried out the withdrawal of the British Army from Cabul and Northern Afghanistan. For these services he received the thanks of Parliament, and was made G.C.B. and baronet. In Sept., 1880, he was appointed Member of the Council of the Governor-General, and in April, 1881, succeeded Sir F. Haines as Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir D. Stewart is now a member of the Indian Council.

STEWART, Sir Robert Prescott, Mus. D., son of the late Mr. Charles Frederick Stewart, of Dublin, by Anna, daughter of Mr. Francis Dawson, of Monaghan, was born in Dublin in Dec. 1825. He received his education in the school of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and at the age of eighteen he was appointed organist of Trinity College, Dublin, and of both the Dublin Cathedrals. He took the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music in 1851. He composed an "Ode to Industry," for the Exhibition held at Cork in 1852, and a "March," which was played before Her Majesty and Prince Albert at the Dublin Exhibition in the following year. In 1858 he produced his cantata "A Winter-Night's Wake;" and subsequently another cantata, "The Eve of St. John." He became Professor of Music in the University of Dublin in 1862. In 1872 he was knighted by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in acknowledgment of his musical attainments. He is a member of the Council of the Royal College of Music. Sir Robert Stewart has written works on "Irish Music," and "Dance Forms;" "The Life and Works of Handel;" and many articles in the "Dictionary of Music," edited by Sir George Grove. He was the first to remodel the organ compass in Ireland to the true German compass of C.: before his time, both manual and pedal keyboards were erroneously made to begin at F or G. Sir Robert was also the first to make the following literary curriculum compulsory in the case of all musical graduates:—"A Bachelor in Music must pass an Examination in the following subjects:—(1) English Composition, History, and Literature; (2) a modern Language (Italian, French, or German); (3) Latin, or, instead of it, a second modern Language; (4) Arithmetic." This was done immediately upon his election to the chair of Music in the University of Dublin in 1862, before which date no literary examination was required of any graduate in music, at any College or University in the Kingdom. The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London adopted this idea in 1878; some private Colleges having done so about 1872.

STEWART, Thomas Grainger, M.D., born in Edinburgh, Sept. 23, 1837, was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and after graduating, studied in the Universities and Hospitals of Berlin, Prague, and Vienna, especially under Virchow, Rokitansky, and Oppolzer. On his return to Edinburgh he became Resident Physician in the Royal Infirmary, and there made observations upon the diagnosis of certain forms of kidney disease, which attracted considerable attention. As a result of this work he was, in 1862, appointed Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, and Lecturer on Pathology at Surgeons' Hall. During the succeeding seven years he published numerous papers on pathological and clinical subjects, and in 1869 unsuccessfully contested the chair of General Pathology in the University of Edinburgh. He then resigned the Pathologistship and the Physicianship to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, and was elected ordinary Physician to the Royal Infirmary and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine. In 1876, he was appointed Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Stewart is the author of a book on Bright's Diseases of the Kidneys, which has passed through two editions in this country, and two in America. The views embodied in this work have been to a large extent accepted on the Continent as well as in this country. He has also published a volume of Lectures on the Nervous System, and three Lectures on Giddiness, and fifteen on Albumen urea, being the first and second of a series of Clinical Studies on Important Symptoms, as well as many papers, particularly on the nervous system, the lungs, and the liver. He is a member of various learned societies at home and abroad, an Honorary Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, and M.D. (*Honoris Causâ*) of the Royal University of Ireland. He has been President of the Medico Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, and of the Medicine section of the British Medical Association, and has for many years taken a special interest in the Medical Students' Christian Association. He is at present President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. In 1882 he was appointed Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen in Scotland.

STIGAND, William, son of the late William Stigand, Esq., of Devonport, born in 1827, was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge. After studying the Equity branch of the profession of the law, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in June, 1852. He has written "A Vision of Barbarossa, and other Poems," 1860; "Athenais; or, the First Crusade," 1866; and "Life, Work, and Opinions of Heinrich Heine," 2 vols., 1875. Mr. Stigand has contributed largely to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, the *Times*, and other periodicals; he entered the British

Consular's Service as Vice-Consul of Boulogne sur Mer in 1873, and has been successively Consul at Ragusa, Kœnigsberg and Palermo.

STIRLING, Mrs., an accomplished and versatile actress, daughter of the late Capt. Hehl, of the Horse Guards, born in Queen Street, Mayfair, in 1817, was educated at a convent in France, and on her return home, finding that her family had fallen into pecuniary difficulties, she determined, although then but sixteen years of age, to try her fortune upon the stage. Adopting the name of Miss Fanny Clifton, she obtained an engagement at the East London Theatre, at which her reception was encouraging, attributable in no small degree to her handsome person and musical voice. This was followed by a better engagement at the Pavilion, where she met Mr. Edward Stirling, the stage manager, to whom she was soon afterwards married. Mrs. Stirling's next professional engagement was with Mr. Davidge, of the Liverpool Theatre, where she remained one season, went to Birmingham, and soon after returned to London, and played at the Adelphi in "Victorine," "The Dream at Sea," and other new pieces. About this time she accepted an engagement for three years under Mr. Macready, at Drury Lane, where she obtained important parts, and won her way to popularity. Her next engagement was at the Princess's, where she took leading Shaksperian characters, both tragic and comic; and amongst these her Cordelia was regarded as the most successful, though in Rosalind, Desdemona, and Portia her talents were displayed to great advantage. Mrs. Stirling's engagements at the Olympic and at the Strand Theatres, under Mr. Farren, and her later performances at the Haymarket, Adelphi, and St. James's Theatres, were attended with great success, especially in the prominent parts of Lady Teazle, in Sheridan's comedy of "The School for Scandal," Lady Gay Spanker, Maritana, the Widow Green, Mrs. Bracegirdle, in the "Tragic Queen," and Peg Woffington. Her later *rôles* have been the Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet," and Martha in "Faust," both at the Lyceum. Mrs. Stirling finally retired from the stage in 1886.

STIRLING, The Hon. Sir James, a Judge in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, was born in 1836; called to the Bar in 1862; junior Counsel to the Treasury in 1881; Member of the Bar Committee in 1883; and was raised to the Bench in 1886.

STIRLING, James Hutchinson, LL.D., born at Glasgow, June 22, 1820, was educated at Glasgow University for nine consecutive winter sessions in arts and medicine, and spent six years afterwards in France and Germany. He became LL.D. of Edinburgh, 1867; and a Foreign Member of the Philosophical Society of Berlin, 1871. In earlier days he held appointments as surgeon to the Hirwain and other iron and coal works, South Wales, but he relinquished professional practice in 1851, and went to the Continent to pursue there those literary and philosophical studies for which, as a student at College, he had shown a taste, and in which he had gained distinction. Returning to England in 1857, he devoted himself to the study of philosophy and literary pursuits generally. Leaving earlier contributions out of view, he published in 1865 "The Secret of Hegel," from the appearance of which work there dates in Great Britain, academically and generally, a new movement towards the study of philosophy, more particularly German and ancient. The following are the titles of his other works:—"Sir William Hamilton, on the Philosophy of Perception," 1865; "Schwegler's History of Philosophy, translated and annotated," 1867, tenth edit. 1888; "Jerrold, Tennyson, and Macaulay, with other Critical Essays," 1868; "Address on Materialism," 1868; "As Regards Protoplasm," 1869, second edit. 1872; "Lectures on the Philosophy of Law, &c.," 1873; "Burns in Drama, together with Saved Leaves," 1878; "Text-Book to Kant," 1881; "Of Philosophy in the Poets," "The Community of Property," 1885; "Thomas Carlyle's Counsels," 1886. In 1888 he was appointed the first Gifford Lecturer to the University of Edinburgh; and, as such, in the two subsequent sessions, delivered courses of lectures on Natural Theology. These lectures are in course of publication. He has also contributed to periodicals.

STOCKHAUSEN, Julius, was born in Paris, July 22, 1825. His father was a harpist, and his mother a well-known singer. Intended at first for the priestly calling he received his early education at the school of Gebwiller in Alsace, and subsequently attended the College in Strasbourg. His mother's success at a farewell concert given in Basle, however, changed the course of his life, and in 1845 he went with his father to Paris, and there became the pupil of Hallé and Stamaty for piano, and of the famous Garcia for singing. In 1843 he sang the part of Elijah in Basle and with such success that from that time he gave himself up entirely to singing. In 1849 he came to England, where he continued his studies with Garcia, and in 1851 sang in the 9th Symphony in London. From 1857-59 he was engaged at the Opera Comique in Paris, where he specially distinguished himself in the part of the Sénéchal in Boieldieu's Teau de Paris. There he formed a close friendship with Ary Scheffer, the painter, in whose house, together with Berlioz Dupiez, Pauline Viardot and Saint-Saëns, German music was diligently cultivated. Concert tours followed in 1859-62. At Leipzig and Cologne he sang Schumann's Faust for the first time. In 1869 he entered on the second period of his musical activity as leader of the Hamburg Philharmonic Society; and in 1874, as director of the famous Stern Choral Society in Berlin. Great as his success as a leader and teacher has been Stockhausen's musical importance culminates in his achievements as a singer. His technic was perfect and he had such mastery over his instrument that the purity of tone and the intellectual expression never had to be sacrificed the one to the other. The astonishing distinctness of his pronunciation as well as its beauty and intellectual significance was due to a complete understanding of the nature of the elements of speech. Nowhere was the slightest trace to be detected of a mere seeking after effect, or a display of the voice. As Joachim plays the violin, and Clara Shumann the piano, so does Stockhausen sing and interpret the thoughts of the great masters. Seldom, if ever, in singing has the reproductive art been distinguished for such purity, elevation, and dignity. In 1878 began the third period of his artistic career, that of a teacher, first at the newly founded Hoch Conservatoire in Frankfort-on-Main, which, however, he quitted in the following year. Since then he has been at the head of a singing school of his own, and has repeatedly, up to the most recent date, himself sung in Concerts and Oratorios. His "Method of singing," a very important work, was published in 1884 in Leipzig, and translated into English in 1888.

STOCKS, Lumb, R.A., born Nov. 30, 1812, at Lightcliffe, near Halifax, Yorkshire, was educated at Horton, near Bradford, and articled to Charles Rolls in 1827. He began his profession as line engraver in 1833, producing plates after Stothard, Sir W. Beechey, etc., for the annuals of that period, then for Finden's Gallery of British Art, "Fitting out Moses for the Fair," after Maclise; and "Nell Gwynne," after Charles Landseer; succeeded by "Raffaelle and the Fornarina," after Sir A. W. Callcott, for the Art-Union of London, in 1843; "The Dame School," 1849, and "The Rubber," in 1851, both after Webster, followed; and for the Association for the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland he engraved "The Glee Maiden," after Lauder; "The Gentle Shepherd," after Wilkie, and others; "Bed Time," after Frith, was engraved in 1853, in which year Mr. Stocks was elected an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy. "The Birthday," 1859; and "Claude Duval," 1863, also after Frith, followed; and in 1872, "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher," from the wall-painting in the Royal Gallery at Westminster, by Maclise, was completed, in which year Mr. Stocks was elected a Royal Academician. "The Odalisque," 1875, and "The Sister's Kiss," after Sir F. Leighton; "The Silken Gown," after Faed; "A Souvenir of Velasquez," and "The Princes in the Tower," after Sir J. E. Millais; "Marie Antoinette," "Charlotte Corday," "Dr. Johnson in the Antechamber of Lord Chesterfield," after E. M. Ward, have subsequently been engraved by Mr. Stocks. His latest work, produced in 1887, is "The Spanish Letter Writer," after J. B. Burgess, R.A., executed in the Line Manner, to which style of engraving he has ever been faithfully devoted.

STOCKTON, Francis Richard, an American writer, was born at Philadelphia, April 5, 1834. He graduated from the Philadelphia Central High School in 1852, and began life as an engraver, but abandoned engraving to devote himself to journalism. His earliest writings were a number of fantastic tales for children contributed to the *Riverside Magazine* and other periodicals. He subsequently became connected with a daily paper, in Philadelphia, and afterwards with *Hearth and Home*, New York. Later he joined the editorial staff of *Scribner's Monthly* (now *The Century*), and on the establishment of *St. Nicholas* became its assistant editor. His "Rudder Grange" papers, which appeared in *Scribner's*, were the first to attract general public attention, which he had successfully held by the novel character of the short stories for which he is chiefly celebrated. Among the best known of these are "The Lady or the Tiger," "The Transferred Ghost," "The Spectral Mortgage," "The Discourager of Hesitancy," "Negative Gravity," etc. He has also published novels entitled

"The Late Mrs. Null," "The Hundredth Man," and "Ardis Claverden," besides "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine," "The Dusantes," "The Merry Chanter," "The Great War Syndicate, and "The Stories of the Three Burglars," which are novelettes.

STODDARD, Richard Henry, was born at Hingham, Mass., July 2, 1825. His family removed, in 1835, to New York, where he learned the trade of an iron-moulder. In 1848 he began to write for periodicals both in prose and verse. In 1853 he received an appointment in the New York Custom-House, which he held until 1870, at the same time continuing his literary labours. He has published: "Footprints," 1849; "Poems," 1852; "Adventures in Fairy-Land," 1853; "Songs of Summer," and "Town and Country," 1857; "Life of Alexander von Humboldt," 1859; "Loves and Heroines of the Poets," 1860; "The King's Bell," 1863; "The Story of Little Red Riding Hood," 1864; "Under Green Leaves," and "Late English Poets," 1865; "Melodies and Madrigals, mostly from the Old English Poets," 1865; "The Children in the Wood," 1866; "Putnam, the Brave," 1869; "The Book of the East, and other Poems," 1871; new and enlarged editions of "Griswold's Poets of America," 1873; "Female Poets of America," 1874; "Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century," 1875; "Memoir of Edgar Allen Poe," 1875; "Poems," 1880; and "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow," 1882. He has also edited a series of dainty works, entitled "Bric-a-Brac Series" (1874-75); and "Sans Souci Series," and more recently a number of volumes relating to English literary history and memorabilia. In conjunction with others he published in 1877 a volume, entitled "Poets' Homes." He was for a short time after leaving the Custom House, City Librarian, and is now (1890) the literary editor of the New York *Mail and Express.* His wife, ELIZABETH D. (BARSTOW) STODDARD, born at Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, in 1823, is also a contributor to periodicals, and has published three novels: "The Morgesons," 1862; "Two Men," 1865; and "Temple House," 1867. These novels have recently been reprinted, "Two Men" and "Temple House" in 1888, and "The Morgesons," in 1889, and have met with great critical success.

STOKES, Sir George Gabriel, Bart, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., M.P., born Aug. 13, 1819, at Skreen, co. Sligo, was educated at Dr. Wall's school, in Dublin, at the Bristol College, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841, as Senior Wrangler, and was elected to a Fellowship. In 1849 he was appointed to the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics, and in 1852 was awarded the Rumford Medal by the Royal Society (of which he had been chosen a member a few months before), in recognition of his services to the cause of science by his discovery of the change in the refrangibility of light. An account of this discovery will be found in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1852. Mr. Stokes was chosen one of the Secretaries to the Royal Society in 1854, and President in 1885, on the retirement of Prof. Huxley, and was President of the British Association at the meeting at Exeter in 1869. He has contributed to the Transactions of several learned societies, and has delivered professorial lectures at Cambridge, and at the Museum of Practical Geology in London. He is an honorary Fellow of several foreign academies, and has received the Prussian order Pour le Mérite. He has also received the honorary degree of D.C.L. or LL.D. from the Universities of Oxford, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Aberdeen. On the death of Mr. Beresford-Hope, in 1887, he was returned as one of the representatives in Parliament of Cambridge University. In 1889 he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom; and in 1890 retired from the Presidency of the Royal Society, and was succeeded by Sir William Thomson.

STOKES, Lieut.-General Sir John, K.C.B., son of the Rev. John Stokes, vicar of Cobham, Kent, was born there in 1825, and received his education at the Proprietary School, Rochester, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant in 1843, and saw active service in the Caffre War of 1846-47, and received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief on two occasions, and again in 1850-51. In 1851 he was appointed to act as Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Field Force in Caffraria, and assisted in organising 4,000 levies among the Hottentots, and was engaged in all the principal operations, frequently receiving the thanks of General Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B., and his marked approbation in General Orders. He received the Cape Medal for these services. In 1855 he was appointed Chief Engineer to the Turkish Contingent, and raised and organised the Engineer Corps and Train of that force

In the winter of 1855-56 he was employed in fortifying Kertch, for which he obtained a brevet majority, the Turkish Medal, and the order of the Medjidieh, fourth class. At the close of the war he was appointed by the Secretary of State for War (Lord Panmure) his commissioner for regulating all matters connected with the breaking up of the Turkish Contingent—disposing of the horses, stores, &c. All his decisions were approved. In July, 1856, he was appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Danube, under the Treaty of Paris. In 1861 he was nominated Vice-Consul in the Delta of the Danube, and in 1866 he signed the convention for regulating the navigation of the mouths of that river. In 1868, with full powers under the great seal, he signed the Danube Loan Convention with the plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Hungary, Prussia, Italy, and Turkey. He did not quit the Danube until the great works for deepening the Sulina entrance had been completed, in December, 1871. He was in command of the Royal Engineers in South Wales from May, 1872, to Aug., 1873; British Commissioner on the International Tonnage Commission (Suez Canal Question) from Aug., to Dec., 1873; was employed on Suez Canal Affairs in London and in Egypt in 1874 and 1875; was in command of the Royal Engineers at Chatham from Jan., to Nov., 1875; was attached to Mr. Cave's special mission to Egypt in Dec., 1875, when he received the special thanks of H.M. Government for the convention concluded with M. de Lesseps, under which the many vexatious questions then pending were amicably settled; was Commandant of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham from Nov., 1875, to March, 1881. In 1876 he was appointed, and has since remained, Representative of Great Britain on the Board of the Suez Canal Company. In 1879-80 he was sent on a special international mission to Egypt to solve a difficulty about the harbour dues at Alexandria. From March, 1881, to July, 1886, he was Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers. He was promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in 1867, and became a full Colonel in 1873, and Major-General in 1885. In 1871 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and in 1877 a Knight Companion of the same order (Civil Division). He retired with the rank of Lieut.-General in 1887. In that year he was appointed one of the Vice-Presidents of the Suez Canal.

STOKES, Whitley, C.S.I., C.I.E., Hon. D.C.L. Oxon., Hon. LL.D. Dublin, Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh, Hon. Fellow Jesus College, Oxford, Hon. Member of the Deutche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, Correspondant de l'Institut de France (académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres), of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, was born in Dublin in 1830, and is the eldest son of the late Wm. Stokes, M.D., Regius Professor of Medicine in the Dublin University. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was reporter to the High Court and acting administrator-general, Madras, 1863-4; served subsequently as Secretary to the Government of India in the legislative department, and law-member of the Council of the Governor-General, May 1877 to May 1882, president of the Indian Law Commission, 1879, draughtsman of the present Codes of criminal and civil procedure, and of the acts dealing respectively with the transfer of property, trusts, easements, specific relief, and limitation. In 1868 he framed the scheme for collecting and cataloguing the sanskrit MSS. preserved in India. Dr. Stokes is the author or editor of the following legal works: "A Treatise on the liens of Legal Practitioners," London, 1860; "On Powers of Attorney" (Bythewood and Jarman's Conveyancing, 1st edit., vol. VIII., part I.), London, 1861; "Hindú Law Books," Madras, 1865; "The Indian Succession Act with a Commentary," Calcutta, 1865; "The Indian Companies Act," 1866, with notes; "The Older Statutes in force in India," with notes, 1874; "The Unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General of India," with Chronological Tables, etc., 3 vols., Calcutta, 1875 and 1876; "The Anglo-Indian Codes," vol. I., 1887, and vol. II., 1888, Clarendon Press, Oxford. He is also the author of the following philological works: "Irish Glosses," Dublin, 1860; "Three Irish Glossaries," London, 1862; "The Play of the Sacrament," a Middle-English Drama, with a Glossary, Berlin, 1862; "The Passion," a Middle-Cornish Poem, with a translation and notes, Berlin, 1862; "The Creation of the World," a Cornish Mystery, with a translation and notes, Berlin, 1863; "Three Middle-Irish Homilies," Calcutta, 1871; "Goidelica, Irish Glosses, Prose and Verse," London, 1872; "The Life of S. Meriasek," a Cornish Drama, with a translation and notes, London, 1872; "Middle-Breton Hours," Calcutta, 1876; "The Calendar of Oengus," Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, 1880; "Togail Troi," Calcutta, 1881; "Saltair ra Rann," Oxford, 1883; "The Tripastile Life of Patrick," with other documents relating to that Saint (in the Rolls Series of Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland), London, 1887; "The Old Irish Glosses at Würzburg and Carlsruhe," London, 1887; and "Lives of Saints from the Book of Lismore," Oxford, 1889.

STONE, Edward James, F.R.S., is of Devonshire extraction, but was born in London, Feb. 28, 1831. He did not begin to study classics or mathematics until he was past the age of twenty, but nevertheless graduated as fifth Wrangler at Cambridge in 1859, and was immediately elected a Fellow of Queen's College. He was appointed chief assistant at Greenwich in 1860; Her Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope in 1870; and Radcliffe Observer at Oxford in 1879. He has contributed a large number of papers on all branches of astronomy to the Royal Astronomical Society, and to the Royal Society the results of experiments on the heating power of stars, magnetic observations made in Namaqualand, and a determination of the velocity of sound. Whilst at the Cape, besides reducing and publishing the observations made by his predecessor (Cape Catalogues, 1840, 1860), he completed a systematic observation of the Southern heavens from the South Pole to 115. N.P.D. The results were formed into a Catalogue of 12,441 stars, which was completed after his return to England, and published in 1881. He received the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1868, and the Lalande Prize of the French Academy of Sciences in 1881. Mr. Stone has been a member of the Council of the Royal Society, and President of the Royal Astronomical Society; and was intrusted by the committee appointed by the Government to organise plans for the observation of the transit of Venus in 1882, with the superintendence of the work and the discussion of the results.

STONE, Marcus, R.A., painter of historical and genre subjects, son of the late Frank Stone, A.R.A., a distinguished artist (who died in 1859), was born in London July 4, 1840. He received his education at home, and was never a student in any Art School. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy Jan. 24, 1877, and was made full R.A. on Jan. 7, 1887. Mr. Stone received one of the Medals awarded to the English School at the Vienna, Philadelphia, and Paris International Exhibitions. As a very young man he illustrated the works of Dickens, and later, hose of Anthony Trollope, and various numbers of the *Cornhill Magazine.* Mr. Stone has been much in Paris, and has visited Italy several times. He exhibited first in 1858, and achieved his earliest marked success in 1863 with "From Waterloo to Paris," a picture of Napoleon in a peasant's cottage. His principal pictures since then are: "Stealing the Keys," 1866; "Nell Gwynne," 1867; "The Princess Elizabeth forced to attend Mass," 1869; "Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn," 1870; "The Royal Nursery," 1871; "Edward II. and Piers Gaveston," 1872; "Le Roi est Mort—Vive le Roi," 1873; "My Lady is a Widow and Childless," 1874; "Sain et Sauf," 1875; "An Appeal for Mercy," 1876; "A Sacrifice," 1877; "The Post Bag," "The Time of Roses," 1878; "In the Shade," 1879; "Amour ou Patrie," 1880; "Married for Love," 1881; "Bad News" and "Il y en a toujours un autre," 1882 (purchased under the terms of the Chantrey bequest by the Royal Academy); "An Offer of Marriage," and "Asleep," 1883; "A Gambler's Wife," 1885; "A Peacemaker," 1886; "In Love," 1888; "The First Love-letter," 1889. Several of these have been engraved. Mr. Stone has painted some landscapes, and some water-colour pictures.

STOREY, George Adolphus, A.R.A., born in London, Jan. 7, 1834, was educated in Paris by M. Joseph Morand, Professor in the Athénée Royale, his painting master being M. J. L. Dulong. He returned to London in 1850, and attended Mr. J. M. Leigh's school in Newman Street. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1852. In 1863 he was in Spain, painting portraits at Madrid. In the following year he first attracted the special notice of the public by his picture of "The Meeting of William Seymour with the Lady Arabella Stuart at the Court of James I., 1609." It was followed by a "Royal Challenge," 1865; "After You," 1867; "The Shy Pupil," 1868; "The Old Soldier," 1869; "The Duet," and "Only a Rabbit," 1870; "Rosy Cheeks," and "Lessons," 1871; "Little Butter-Cups," 1872; "Scandal" (considered his best picture), "Love in a Maze," and "Mistress Dorothy," 1873; "Grandmamma's Christmas Visitors," "The Blue Girls of Canterbury," and "Little Swansdown," 1874; "Caught," 1875; "A Dancing-Lesson," 1876; "The Old Pump-room, Bath," and "The Judgment of Paris," 1877; "Sweet Margery," 1878; "Lilies, Oleanders, and the Pink," 1879; "Follow My Leader," 1880; "The Ivory Door," 1881; "Coracles on the Dee," 1882; "The Connoisseur," 1883; "The

Shy Lover," 1884; "As Good as Gold," 1885; "The Violinist," and "On Guard," 1886; "A Young Prodigal," and "Salome," 1887; "No Wife" and "Pan and Syrinx," 1888; "Godiva," 1889; "The Hungry Messenger" and "Paris and Œnone," 1890; besides numerous portraits. Nearly all the above-named pictures were exhibited at the Royal Academy. Mr. Storey was elected an A.R.A. in April, 1876.

STORRS, Richard Salter, D.D., was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, Aug. 21, 1821. He graduated at Amherst College in 1839. He studied law, and afterwards theology at the Andover Seminary, where he graduated in 1845. He was pastor of a church at Brookline, Massachusetts, for one year, and then took charge of the (Congregational) Church of the Pilgrims at Brooklyn, New York, where he has since remained. Dr. Storrs is noted as an eloquent preacher and as a student of history. For many years he has been President of the Long Island Historical Society. From 1848 to 1861 he was one of the editors of *The Independent*, a religious weekly. In addition to a number of orations and discourses he has published a "Report on the Revised edition of the English Version of the Bible undertaken by the American Bible Society," "The Graham Lectures on the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God, as Manifested in the Constitution of the Human Soul," 1856; "Conditions of Success in Preaching without Notes," 1875; "The Early American Spirit and the Genesis of It," 1875; "The Declaration of Independence and the Effects of It," 1876; "The Divine Origin of Christianity indicated by its Historical effects," 1884; and "The Puritan Spirit," 1890.

STORY, The Rev. Robert Herbert, D.D., born at Rosneath Manse, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1835, being the son of the Rev. Robert Story, minister of that parish. He was educated in Edinburgh, Heidelberg, and St. Andrews; was appointed assistant-minister of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, in Feb., 1859; ordained there Sept. 20, 1859; presented by the Duke of Argyll in the same year to the parish of Rosneath on the death of his father; and received the degree of D.D. *honoris causâ*, from the University of Edinburgh, April 22, 1874. Besides contributions to current literature of a minor character, he has published "Life of the Rev. Robert Story, including passages of Scottish Ecclesiastical History during the Second Quarter of the Present Century," 1862; "Christ the Consoler, being a Manual of Scriptures, Hymns, and Prayers," 1864; "Memoir and Remains of Robert Lee, D.D.," 2 vols., 1870; "William Carstares: a Character and Career of the Revolutionary Epoch, 1649—1715," 1874; "Creed and Conduct: Sermons preached in Rosneath Church," 1878; "Health Haunts of the Riviera," 1880; "Nugæ Ecclesiasticæ," 1884. As one of the founders of the Scottish "Church Service Society," and convener of its "editorial committee," he has had charge of its publication of "Euchologion: a Book of Common Order," now in the 6th edition; and has assisted in the promotion of the Liturgical restoration in the Church of Scotland. He became editor of *The Scottish Church*, a monthly magazine, which was instituted in 1885 in the interest of the Church of Scotland; and which was merged in 1887 in the *Scots Magazine*, also for some time edited by Dr. Story. He was appointed, in 1886, one of Her Majesty's chaplains; was elected by the General Assembly to the office of deputy clerk in succession to Dr. Milligan. In the autumn of the same year was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Glasgow. Dr. Story is editor of a work in 5 volumes on the "Church of Scotland, past and present," now (1890) in course of issue. He is a member of the "Moderate" or Broad Church party.

STORY, William Wetmore, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, Feb. 12, 1819, A.B. (Harvard), 1838; A.M. and LL.B., Harvard 1891; D.C.L. (Oxon); A.A.S., Massachusetts Historical Society; Commendatore del ordine della Corona d'Italia (K.C.C.I.); Chevalier de L'ordre de François 1st; Officier de La Légion d'Honneur; Prof. Acad. degli Arcadi, di Santa Cecilia, dei Quirite, &c. He studied law in the Law School at Cambridge under his father, Mr. Justice Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and published several legal works, among which were a treatise on "Contracts not under seal," 2 vols., now in the 10th edit.; a "Treatise sales of Personal Property," 6th edit., and three vols. of "Reports of Decisions of the Circuit Court of the United States. He was for several years U.S. Commissioner for Massachusetts, Maine, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, and also U.S. Commissioner in Bankruptcy; and practised law in Boston until 1850; and also edited and annotated various of his father's works. Since then he has lived principally in Rome (Italy) and devoted himself chiefly to sculpture and literature. Among his works in sculpture are numerous monuments, ideal figures, and groups, colossal statues, portraits and busts. Of the portraits, statues and monuments may be mentioned those of Hon. Mr. Justice Story at Cambridge, U.S.A., Hon. Chief Justice Marshall in Washington, Hon. Edward Everett in Boston, Mr. George Peabody in London, and in Baltimore, Professor Joseph Hewry in Washington, Colonel Prescott at Charlestown (Mass.), William Cullen, Bryant, and a large monument to Francis Scott Key, surmounted by a colossal figure of "America," at San Francisco; and, besides these, statuettes of Shakespeare, Byron, Beethoven; and a large number of portrait busts. Of large ideal statues, modelled and executed by him in marble may be mentioned two different statues of Cleopatra, The Lybian Sibyl, Medea, Electra, Helen, Alcestis, Judith, Sappho, Semiramis, Orpheus, Saul, Orestes, Sardanapalus, Miriam, Jerusalem in her desolation, Canidia, the old sorceress, Salome, Polyhymnia, Dalilah, Phryne, Vista, Polyxena, and Christ ("Come unto me all ye who are heavy laden"). Among the groups in marble are Aphrodite and Eros, Thetis and Achilles, The Silent Land, Bacchus on a Panther, Love and the Sphinx, Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, &c. In general literature among his prose publications are "Life and Letters of Joseph Story," 1851; "Roba di Roma," 1862; "The American Question," 1862; "Neutral Relations in Peace and War," 1862; "Proportions of the Human Figure," 1866; "Castle St. Angelo," and "The Evil Eye," 1877; "He and She, or a Poet's Portfolio," 1883; "Fiammetta," and "Vallombrosa," 1885; "The Origin of the Italian Language and Pronunciation of Latin," "Conversations in a Studio," 2 vols., 1890; "Passion Plays," "Michel Angelo," "Conversation with Marcus Aurelius," "Distortions of the English Stage," "Macbeth," &c. In poetry he has published a volume of "Poems," 1847; "Graffite d'Italia," 1869; "The Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem," 1870; "Tragedy of Nero," 1875; "Poem delivered on the Centennial of the Settlement of Salem," "Stephania," a tragedy, 1879; 2 vols. of "Poems," 1886; and many poems printed but not collected. Mr. Story's two sons are artists of much distinction; Mr. Waldo Story being a sculptor, and Mr. Julian Story a painter; their works are well known in London, Paris, and Rome.

STOUGHTON, The Rev. John, D.D., born at Norwich, Nov. 18, 1807, was educated at Highbury College, Islington, now incorporated with New College, St. John's Wood, and University College, London. He was appointed pastor of the Congregational Church, Windsor, in 1832, and thence removed to Kensington in 1843, where he remained in office until 1875, and on his retirement received a presentation from his congregation of £3,000. He became Professor of Historical Theology and Homiletics in New College, St. John's Wood, the same year; that office he has since relinquished, and is now living in retirement at Ealing. But he still is active in managing the business of New College; of which he was one of the founders, when three previously existing Academies for ministerial culture were incorporated in that one Institution. He was Congregational Lecturer in 1855, Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1856, and received the degree of D.D. at Edinburgh in 1869. He took an active part in the Conference at New York, 1873, and Basle, 1879, in connection with the Evangelical Alliance, of which he is an honorary secretary. Dr. Stoughton is the author of numerous works, of which the following are the principal: "Windsor in the olden Time," 1844; "Spiritual Heroes," 1848; "Ages of Christendom," 1856; "Church and State Two Hundred Years Ago," 1862; "Ecclesiastical History of England," 5 vols., 1867-74; "Haunts and Homes of Martin Luther," 1875; "Lights of the World," 1876; "Progress of Divine Revelation," 1878; "Our English Bible: its Translations and Translators," 1878; "Worthies of Science," "Introduction to Historical Theology," "Footprints of Italian Reformers," "William Wilberforce," "William Penn," 1882; and "Howard, the philanthropist," 1884. In addition to the works on "Luther" and the "Italian Reformers," he wrote one on "The Spanish Reformers," 1884. All three contain descriptions of localities, resulting from repeated visits to many of the spots. Since then he has published "Golden Legends of the Olden Time," dedicated to his children and grandchildren, 1885; also "Shades and Echoes of Old London," 1889. Dr. Stoughton visited Egypt and the Holy Land in 1865, and gave an account of his travels in different publications. The large work on Ecclesiastical History, continued to the end of the last century, has been republished in 6 vols., 1881, under the title of "Religion in England from the Opening of the Long Parliament to the end of the Eighteenth Century." To these, two more volumes were added in 1884, under the title of "Religion in England from 1800 to 1850."

STOUT, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., late Premier of New Zealand, is the eldest son of Thomas Stout of Lerwick, in the Shetland Isles, merchant, was born at Lerwick in 1844, educated at Lerwick Parish School, and was trained for the profession of teacher, serving his pupil teachership in the same school. Towards the end of 1863 he went to Otago, New Zealand, and shortly after his arrival he obtained an appointment in the Grammar School. He was engaged in the exercise of his profession as teacher until 1867, either in the Government schools or in private grammar schools, when he commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the New Zealand Bar in 1871, and before long became one of its leading members, not only of Dunedin, but of the colony. In 1872 Mr. Stout obtained a seat in the Provincial Council of Otago. In 1875 he was elected to the House of Representatives, as member for Cavenham. In 1876 he was elected as one of the members for Dunedin, and retained his seat until his retirement in June, 1879. He was offered, and accepted, the office of Attorney-General and Minister of Lands in Sir George Grey's Ministry in 1878. From 1879 to 1884 Mr. Stout was not engaged in politics, but during that period, as before, he took part in the administration of various local bodies, *e.g.*, the Otago Land Board and others. In 1884 Mr. Stout was elected Member of the House of Representatives for Dunedin East, and on the downfall of the Atkinson Ministry, took office as Premier, Attorney-General, and Minister of Education, with Sir Julius Vogel as Colonial Treasurer. In 1886 Mr. Stout received the Order of K.C.M.G. At the General Election in 1887 Sir R. Stout again stood for Dunedin East, but was defeated chiefly, it was said, as a protest against the unpopular financial policy of the Ministry. He was offered seats in several parts of the Colony, but preferred to retire into private life, and has not since taken any active part in politics. He has been an industrious contributor to numerous journals and magazines, and the writer of a number of pamphlets. He has also delivered, and still delivers, lectures and addresses on political, social and religious subjects. He is a Fellow of the New Zealand University, and has always taken an active interest in education. At the General Election of 1890 he was again requested to enter active political life by several constituencies, but declined.

STOWE, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth, American writer, daughter of the late Lyman Beecher, and sister of the late Henry Ward Beecher, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 14, 1812. She was associated with her sister Catherine in the labours of a school at Hartford in 1827, afterwards removed (1832) to Walnut Hill, near Cincinnati, and was married in 1836 to the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D. Mrs. Stowe wrote several tales and sketches, which were afterwards collected under the title of "The May Flower," 1849. In 1851-52 she contributed to the *National Era* an anti-slavery paper published in Washington, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as a serial. This was published in book-form in 1852, and met with great success; nearly 500,000 copies were sold in the United States within five years of its publication, and in Great Britain also its sale was enormous. It has been translated into more than twenty languages, including Welsh, Russian, Armenian, Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese; there were fourteen different German and four different French versions; and it was dramatised in various forms. Mrs. Stowe subsequently published, "A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children," 1853; "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," giving the original facts and statements on which that work was based, 1853; and "The Christian Slave," a drama, founded upon "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 1855. She visited Europe in 1853, and in the following year published, "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands." A little work entitled "Geography for My Children" was published in 1855, and the next year appeared her second anti-slavery novel, "Dred: a Tale of the Dismal Swamp," republished in 1859 under the title of "Nina Gordon." In subsequent works Mrs. Stowe has delineated the domestic life of New England of fifty or a hundred years ago. These include: "Our Charley, and what to do with Him," 1858; "The Minister's Wooing," 1859; "The Pearl of Orr's Island," 1862; "Agnes of Sorrento," 1863; "Reply on Behalf of the Women of America to the Christian address of many thousand Women of Great Britain," 1863; "The Ravages of a Carpet," 1864; "House and Home Papers," 1864; "Religious Poems," 1865; "Stories about our Dogs," 1865; "Little Foxes," 1865; "Queer Little People," 1867; "Daisy's First Winter, and other Stories," 1867; "The Chimney Corner," 1868; "Men of Our Times; or, Leading Patriots of the Day," 1868; "Old-town Folks," 1869; "Little Pussy Willow," 1870; "Pink and White Tyranny," 1871; "Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories," 1871; "My Wife and I," 1872; Palmetto Leaves," 1873; "Betty's Bright Idea, and other Tales," 1875; "We and Our Neighbours," 1875; "Footsteps of the

Master," 1876; "Bible Heroines," 1878; "Poganuc People: their Loves and their Lives," 1878; "A Dog's Mission," 1881; and, with her sister Catherine, "The American Woman's Home," 1869. A Selection from her writings entitled "Golden Fruit in Silver Baskets," was issued in 1859. In Sept., 1869, Mrs. Stowe contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* and to *Macmillan's Magazine* an article entitled "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life." This article evoked a storm of indignant literary criticism, which was by no means allayed by the publication in 1870 of her work entitled "Lady Byron Vindicated." Mrs. Stowe's Health for some years has been very precarious. She resides at Hartford, Conn., with her son, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, who, in 1889, published a "Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe, compiled from her Letters and Journals," by himself.

STRACHEY, Lieut.-General Richard, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S., son of Edward Strachey, B.C.S., was born July 24, 1817, at Sutton Court, Somersetshire. He was educated at a private school and at Addiscombe, and in 1836 entered the corps of Bombay Engineers, from which he was shortly transferred to the Bengal Engineers. He was employed on irrigation works in the N. W. P. from 1840, and appointed executive engineer on the Ganges Canal in 1843. He served in the Sutlej campaign with Sir Harry Smith's division; was in the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon, was mentioned in despatches and received a brevet majority. In 1857 he became Under Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department; and, in the same year, was appointed Secretary to the Government in the Central Provinces, which, during the mutiny, were placed under Sir John Peter Grant as Lieut.-Governor. He became Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department in 1858; Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department in 1862; and Inspector-General of Irrigation in 1866. He was appointed additional Member of the Governor-General's Council in 1869. He took an active part in the organisation and improvement of the Accounts of the Public Works Department, and originated the scheme for the decentralisation of the finances of India. He also originated the measures taken by the Government for carrying out railway and irrigation works on a large scale by means of borrowed capital. On leaving India, in 1871, he was appointed Inspector-General of railway materials and stores at the India Office. In 1875 he retired from the army on full pay as a Major-General; and in the same year was appointed a Member of the Council of India; which post he vacated in 1877, in order to proceed to India on special duty, viz., to arrange for the purchase by the Government of the East Indian Railway. He became Officiating Financial Member of the Council of the Governor-General in 1878, and Officiating Military Member thereof in 1879; during those years he also presided over the Famine Commission. On his return to England, in 1879, he was reappointed to the Council of India, from which post he retired in 1889, and became Chairman of the East Indian Railway Company. He is in receipt of a good-service pension. Lieut.-General Strachey was employed on a scientific survey of the Himalayan province of Kumaon in 1848 and 1849, and made valuable geological and botanical researches and collections. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1854. He is Chairman of the Meteorological Council. He was President of the Royal Geographical Society from 1887 to 1889, and is an Honorary Member of the Geographical Societies of Berlin and Italy. He was appointed one of the Delegates of Great Britain at the International Prime Meridian Conference which was held at Washington in 1884. He has contributed papers to various scientific societies, and is the author of "Lectures on Geography," and, jointly with Sir John Strachey, of "The Finances and Public Works of India."

STRAFFORD (Earl of), The Right Hon. George Henry Charles Byng, son of the second Earl, was born in London in 1830. He received his education at Eton and at Oxford. He represented Tavistock in the Liberal interest from 1852 till Sept., 1857, and sat for Middlesex from the latter date till Jan., 1874, when he was summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony, with the title of Viscount Enfield, under which name he had long been known in political circles. In 1855 he was attached to Earl Russell's special mission to Vienna. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board from 1865 till July, 1866. In Dec., 1870, he was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and in Sept., 1880, Under-Secretary of State for India. The latter office he resigned in Dec., 1882. He was First Commissioner of the Civil Service, unpaid, from May, 1880, to March, 1888. The appointment of Lord Kimberley as Secretary of State rendered this step necessary in order that one of the political offices connected with the home administration of India might be represented in the House of Commons. Viscount Enfield was succeeded by Mr. J. K. Cross in the office of Under-Secretary. He succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in 1886. His wife, when Viscountess Enfield, edited the memoirs of Henry Greville.

STROSSMAYER, The Right Rev. Joseph, D.D., a distinguished prelate of the Roman Church, born at Essak, in Sclavonia, Feb. 4, 1815, received his education in the Universities of Vienna and Padua, and on May 20, 1850, was consecrated Bishop of Bosnia and Sirmio. During the sittings of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican in 1869-70, he was constantly represented as an earnest opponent of the dogmatisation of the infallibility of the Pope. Several journals went so far as to reproduce the text of a speech alleged to have been delivered at the Council by Mgr. Strossmayer; but in 1872 the Bishop addressed to the *Français* a letter in which he says:—"Latterly several liberal, or rather self-called liberal papers, have published a pretended speech, supposed to have been made by myself at the Vatican Council. I resolutely and absolutely deny ever having made any such discourse. I never said a word during the entire Council which could in any way diminish the authority of the Holy See, or tend to promote discord in the Church."

STRUTHERS, John, M.D., LL.D., second son of Alexander Struthers, Esq., of Brucefield, near Dunfermline, was born there on Feb. 21, 1823. He was educated privately, and entered the Edinburgh University, in 1841, as a student of Medicine. He graduated as M.D. in 1845; and, at the same time, became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was admitted a Fellow of the College by examination in the same year, with a view to teaching Anatomy in the Edinburgh School. He was Demonstrator of Anatomy for two years, and Lecturer on Anatomy from 1847 to 1863; during which time his classes were largely attended. He designed the Medical School, erected at the College of Surgeons in 1849; was President of the Hunterian Medical and Royal Physical Societies; Examiner and Member of the Council of the College of Surgeons; and Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary. In 1863 he was appointed by the Crown to the Chair of Anatomy in Aberdeen University; an office which he held till 1889, when he retired from teaching. The increase of the school rendered new anatomical buildings necessary, which were erected according to his plans; and he formed an extensive museum of Human and Comparative Anatomy for the University. In Aberdeen he was President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society; and one of the Vice-Presidents of the British Association at the meeting there in 1885. On the formation of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1887, he was elected the Vice-President for Scotland. In 1874-75 he was Visitor of Examinations for the General Medical Council. He has represented Aberdeen University in the General Medical Council since 1883, and is Chairman of the Education Committee of the Council. He has taken an active part in questions of medical and university reform, as settled by the Medical Act of 1886, and the Scottish Universities Act of 1889. He gave evidence before the Royal Commission on the Scottish Universities in 1876; before the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1880 on the amendment of the Medical Act of 1858; before the Royal Commission on the Medical Acts in 1881; and before the Committee on General Education in Scotland, in 1887. In 1885 the University of Glasgow conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. When teaching in the Edinburgh School he published various researches in Human and Comparative Anatomy, mainly in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, from 1848 to 1863; among which may be mentioned:—"On the Supra-Condyloid Process," "On the Oblique Muscles of the Eye," "On Diverticula from the Small Intestine," "On the Abnormal Anatomy of the Arm," "Demonstration of Valves in the Veins of the Neck," "On the Round Ligament of the Hip-Joint," "On the Relative Weight of the Viscera on the two sides of the Body," "On Variation in the Number of the Fingers and Toes in Man," and "On the Solid-hoofed Pig." When Professor in Aberdeen he published in the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, from 1869 to 1890, further researches, among which are, "On Variations of the Vertebræ and Ribs in Man," "On the Mediastinum Thoracis," "On the Rudimentary Hind-limb of the Greenland Right-Whale," "On Rudimentary Finger-Muscles in a Toothed Whale, and in the Greenland Right-Whale," "On the Cervical Vertebræ and their Articulations in Fin-Whales," "On a Method of Promoting Maceration for Anatomical Museums," and "On Methods of Preparing the Brain, Museum specimens and dissections." He published separately, in 1855, "Memoir on the Clavicle;" in

1859, "Lessons on the Human Body;" in 1867, "Historical Sketch of the Edinburgh Anatomical School;" in 1889, "Memoir on the Anatomy of the Humpback Whale," and "References to Papers in Anatomy, Human and Comparative." His system of teaching was always demonstrative, and embraced Comparative as well as Human Anatomy. He frequently gave evening lectures to general audiences on the "Human Body," and on the "Relation of Man to the Animal Kingdom," in which he accepted the hypothesis of descent from pre-existing forms as the most reasonable explanation of similarity of structure.

STUART, Professor James, M.A., LL.D., and M.P., born at Balgonie works, Markinch, Fifeshire (of which works his father was owner), Jan. 2, 1843, was educated at home, afterwards at St. Andrews University, and then at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became Fellow of Trinity College in 1867, Assistant-Tutor of that College in 1868, first Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics in the University of Cambridge, Nov. 17, 1875. He graduated as third Wrangler in 1866; M.A. of the University of Cambridge in 1869; LL.D. of the University of St. Andrews in 1876. Professor Stuart has taken a leading part in popular education. He inaugurated the system of courses of educational lectures of a University standard in connection with Cambridge and Oxford, in Nottingham, Sheffield, and many other towns, on the system indicated by his experiments, and recommended by him to the universities. He has been instrumental in the foundation and establishment of several local colleges; has taken special interest in women's education, having originated the Ladies' Lectures in 1867, and the Cambridge Higher Examination for Women in 1868. He has been a consistent friend of all movements for the amelioration of the condition of women, and honorary Secretary of "La Fédération Britannique Continentale et Générale pour le relèvement de la moralité publique." He has taken an active part in the organisation of university education, and especially in its adaptation to the wants of the engineering profession, having founded extensive workshops and drawing offices in the University of Cambridge. He is an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers; a Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers; and Representative of the University and the governing bodies of the colleges at Bristol, Nottingham, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Aberystwith. He is the author of "Six Lectures to the Workmen of Crewe," "A Chapter of Science," "Science and Religion, a Lecture," "The New Abolitionists," "A Letter on University Extension, addressed to the University of Cambridge," and a number of articles, speeches, and pamphlets on educational, scientific, and social questions. Professor Stuart contested Cambridge University in 1882 unsuccessfully. On the death of Professor Fawcett, in Nov., 1884, he was unanimously chosen by the Liberal Party of Hackney as his successor, and was returned to Parliament by a majority of 6,000. At the general election of 1885, Hackney being divided into seven districts, Professor Stuart stood for the Hoxton Division of Shoreditch, and was elected by a majority of 1,037. He was again returned (as a Gladstone Liberal) in 1886.

STUBBS, The Right Rev. William, D.D. of Oxford, and honorary LL.D. of Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin; Bishop of Oxford, born at Knaresborough, June 21, 1825, was educated at the Grammar School, Ripon, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics and a third in mathematics, in Easter Term, 1848, and was immediately elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College. He was ordained in 1848, became vicar of Navestock, Essex, in 1850, and Librarian to Archbishop Longley, at Lambeth, in 1862. He was Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the diocese of Rochester from 1860 till 1866, when he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. In 1867 he was elected Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, of which he became an Honorary Fellow in 1888; in 1876 an honorary Fellow of Balliol; and in 1878, an honorary student of Christ Church. On Nov. 20, 1868, he was elected Curator of the Bodleian Library; and in 1872 was chosen as a member of the Hebdomadal Council. In 1875 he was presented to the Rectory of Cholderton, Wilts. In 1879 he was appointed Canon Residentiary of S. Paul's; and in consequence resigned the rectory of Cholderton. In 1884 he was consecrated on S. Mark's day to the See of Chester, from which See he was translated to Oxford, being confirmed Jan. 15, 1889. He published, in 1850, "Hymnale secundum usum Sarum;" in 1858, "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum;" in 1860, "Tractatus de Sancta Cruce de Waltham;" edited, in 1863, "Mosheim's Institutes of Church History;" in 1864 and 1865, "Chronicles and Memorials of Richard I.," published by the Master of the Rolls; in 1867, the "Chronicle," ascribed to Benedict of Peterborough, in the same series; in 1868-71, the "Chronicle of Roger Hovedon;" in 1872-3, the "Memorial of Walter of Coventry;" in 1874, "Memorials of S. Dunstan;" and, in 1876, the "Works of Ralph de Diceto;" and several other books issued by the Master of the Rolls; in 1870, "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History, from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I.;" and published, in 1874, 1875, and 1878, "The Constitutional History of England, in its Origin and Development," 3 vols. Dr. Stubbs is Honorary LL.D. of Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and doctor *in utroque jure* of Heidelberg; he is the President of the Surtees Society, and a Vice-President of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, a foreign member of the Bavarian Academy, a corresponding member of the Prussian Academy, of the Royal Danish Academy, of the American Academy of Arts, of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, of the Institute of France, of the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen, and of the Imperial University of Vladimir at Kieff.

SUELUS, George James, F.R.S., F.C.S., Bessemer Medallist, Vice-President of the Iron and Steel Institute, etc., was born June 25, 1837, at Camden Town, London, is the son of James Suelus, a builder, who died when George James Suelus was seven-and-a-half years of age, and the family was left impoverished by a long and heavy law-suit. Thanks, however, to a loving, self-sacrificing, and far-sighted mother, George James Suelus was provided with a good education. He was originally trained as a teacher at St. John's College, Battersea; and for some years he acted in that capacity with great success, particularly in the conduct of Science Classes under the Science and Art Department. During that time he also attended Owens College, Manchester, as a student under Professor Roscoe, and the Physical Classes under Professor Clifton. In the May examinations of 1864 he obtained the first of the Royal Albert Scholarships in competition with the whole of the United Kingdom, securing the Gold Medal for Physical Geography, Bronze Medal for Chemistry, &c., and a free education for three years at the Royal School of Mines. His career there was eminently successful, as he obtained the first scholarship in the first year, second scholarship in the second year, and the first place and the *De La Beche* medal for Mining in the third year, passing out as an Associate of the School in mining and metallurgy. He was then nominated by Dr. Percy for the appointment of chief chemist to the Dowlais Works, which appointment he filled for four-and-a-half years to the great satisfaction of the late William Menelaus, who, in 1871, recommended him for the post of scientific adviser to the commission then being sent out by the Iron and Steel Institute to the United States to investigate and report on the Danks Rotatory Puddling Process. Mr. Suelus had carefully studied the theory of all the processes of making steel and iron when at Dowlais, and he had at this time formed a very clear idea of the action of phosphorus, &c., upon iron, and the investigation of the Danks process enabled him to point out to Dr. Percy on his return to England in the spring of 1872, that contrary to the ideas entertained up to that date by all Metallurgists, and in opposition to the teachings of the Doctor himself (who held that the phosphorus was eliminated in the puddling process by liquation of a third phosphide of iron from the pasty puddled ball), the phosphorus was most largely eliminated in the early stage of the process, and while the iron was perfectly fluid and contained a large quantity of carbon, and that therefore it should be possible to eliminate the phosphorus during the Bessemer process; and further, that he believed he had discovered the secret of overcoming the difficulty hitherto considered unsurmountable. The Doctor at the time remarked that if this was so he had made a very great discovery. For his discovery the Iron and Steel Institute in 1883 awarded Mr. Suelus the Bessemer Gold Medal for being "The first to make pure steel from impure iron in a Bessemer converter lined with basic materials." Over ten million tons of steel have since been made from phosphoric iron previously useless for steel-making. This invention has to a large extent revolutionized steel-making, and no country has benefited by the invention so much as Germany, while owing to the stringency of the Patent Laws of that country in 1872, Mr. Suelus was unable to obtain a patent for his invention, and so has never reaped the slightest reward or recognition from Germany, although his work has brought large fortunes to those who have availed themselves of the process. At the "Inventions Exhibition" in London Mr. Suelus exhibited some illustrations of these improvements, together with the first piece of dephosphorus steel made by the basic process, and was awarded a Gold Medal for discoveries and inventions. At the Paris Exhibition of 1878 Mr. Suelus exhibited an elaborate set of analyzed samples illustrating the manufacture of iron and steel in various countries, for which he was awarded a Gold Medal. The collection was subsequently purchased as an educational collection for the Polytechnic School at Aix-la-Chapelle. Mr. Suelus is an original member of the Iron and Steel Institute, has been a member of the Council since 1881, and last year was elected one of the Vice-Presidents. The following is a list of the most important contributions to the Iron and Steel Proceedings:—"On the condition of Carbon and Silicon in Iron and Steel," 1870; "Composition of Gases evolved from the Bessemer Converters during the blow," 1871; "Sherman process," 1871; "Scientific features of the Danks Puddling Furnace," 1872; "Manufacture and use of Spiegeleisen," 1874; "Fireclay and other refractory materials," 1875; "Use of Molten Iron direct from the Blast Furnace for Steel-making," 1876; "Removal of Phosphorus and Sulphur during the Bessemer and Siemens-Martin processes of Steel Manufacture," 1879; "Distribution of elements in Steel Ingots," 1881; "Chemical composition and testing Steel Rails," 1882. He has also contributed to the literature of Iron and Steel on many other occasions; his principal works in this direction are two able articles on "Iron and Steel in Chemistry, as applied to the Arts and Manufactures." For his work generally and his discovery of the Basic Process in particular, the Royal Society elected him a Fellow of that learned body in 1887. He was married in 1867 to Lavinia Woodward, daughter of a silk manufacturer of Macclesfield, and has now a family of three sons and three daughters.

SULLIVAN, Sir Arthur Seymour, Mus. D., was born in London, May 13, 1842. His father was principal Professor at Kneller Hall, the training school for British military bands. He received his first systematic instruction in music at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, under the Rev. Thomas Helmore, and he was still a chorister when, at the age of fourteen, he gained, the first time it was competed for, the Mendelssohn Scholarship. After two years' study under Mr. (afterwards Sir Sterndale) Bennett, and Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Goss, he studied at Leipzig for three years at the Conservatorium. Upon his return to England in 1861, he brought with him his music to Shakespeare's "Tempest," which was performed for the first time at the Crystal Palace. His next work was the cantata "Kenilworth," produced at the Birmingham Festival in 1864. This was followed by the Symphony in E (Crystal Palace), 1865; overture "In Memoriam" (Norwich), 1866; overture "Marmion" (Philharmonic), 1867; oratorio "The Prodigal Son" (Hereford), 1868; overture "Di Ballo" (Birmingham), 1869; "On Shore and Sea" (International Exhibition), 1871; Festival "Te Deum," to commemorate the recovery of the Prince of Wales (Crystal Palace), 1872; oratorio "The Light of the World" (Birmingham), 1873; and the sacred musical drama "The Martyr of Antioch" (Leeds), 1880; and "The Golden Legend," a dramatic cantata (Leeds), 1886. Sir Arthur Sullivan has produced also the following popular and successful operas and operettas: "Cox and Box," 1866; "Contrabandista," 1867; "Thespis," 1872; "Trial by Jury," 1875; "Sorcerer," 1877; "H.M.S. *Pinafore*," 1878; "The Pirates of Penzance," 1879; "Patience," 1881; "Iolanthe," 1882; "Princess Ida," 1884; "The Mikado," 1885; "Ruddigore," 1887; "The Yeoman of the Guard," 1888; and "The Gondoliers," 1889. He was also musical editor of "Church Hymns," for which he composed several of the best known tunes. He has written also the incidental music to the following Shakespeare's plays: "The Tempest," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "The Merchant of Venice," "Olivia," and "Macbeth." The honorary degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge in 1876; and a like honour by the University of Oxford in 1879. Sir Arthur Sullivan was Principal of the National Training School for Music from its foundation in 1876 to 1881. Sir Arthur conducted the Leeds Triennial Musical Festival of 1880, 1883, 1886, and 1889; and in 1885 and 1886 he conducted the Philharmonic Concerts in London. In 1888 he was President of the Birmingham and Midland Institution, and is a member of a large number of foreign learned and musical societies. He was British Commissioner for music at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, when he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He is also a Knight of the Order of the House of Coburg, and received from H.M. the Sultan of Turkey the Order of the Medjidieh, 1888. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, May 24, 1883.

SULLIVAN, Barry, tragedian, born at Birmingham, in 1824, made his first appearance on the stage at Cork, in 1840, when his success was so great that he determined to adopt the stage as a profession. After studying for some time in Ireland, he proceeded to Scotland, and joined the company of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, under the management of the late W. H. Murray; there he remained for several seasons, studying hard and making rapid strides in his profession; he then visited Paisley, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester. His reputation having reached the metropolis, he was engaged by Mr. B. Webster, and made his first appearance in London at the Haymarket Theatre in Nov., 1851, in the character of Hamlet. During his continuance at that theatre he repeatedly had the honour of appearing before the Queen and the late Prince Consort. He subsequently had engagements at the St. James's, Sadler's Wells, the Standard, and Drury Lane, and after making a farewell tour of the United Kingdom, sailed for America in Nov., 1857. He met with an enthusiastic reception throughout the United States and the new Dominion of Canada. Returning to London in May, 1860, he reappeared at the St. James's, &c.; he then made a second tour of the United Kingdom, and sailed for Australia in May, 1861, his success being so great that he played nearly one thousand nights in Melbourne alone. He also held several engagements at Sydney, and after paying a visit to Queensland, sailed from Brisbane for India, and reached England in June, 1866, thus completing a tour round the world. In the following September he reappeared at Drury Lane, in the characters of Richard III., Hamlet, Macbeth, &c. About 1869 and 1870 he was lessee of the Holborn Theatre. He made successful tours of the United Kingdom down to 1887, his last appearance being at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, as Richard III., Saturday, June 4, 1887. Failing health has since prevented him from resuming his professional duties.

SULLY, James, M.A., LL.D., born at Bridgwater, Somersetshire, in 1842, was educated in the Independent College, Taunton, the Regent's Park College (one of the affiliated colleges of the University of London), and the University of Göttingen. He is M.A. and Gold Medallist of the University of London, where he graduated in 1866 and 1868. He is also honorary LL.D. of the University of St. Andrews. He took to a literary career in 1871, beginning as a contributor to the *Saturday*, *Fortnightly*, and *Westminster Reviews*. He is the author of "Sensation and Intuition: Studies in Psychology and Æsthetics," 1874; "Pessimism: a History and a Criticism," 1877; "Illusions" (International Scientific Series), 1883; "The Outlines of Psychology," 1884; and "The Teachers' Handbook of Psychology," 1886. The last three have run through several editions, both in England and in America. He is also the writer of articles on "Æsthetics," "Dreams," and "Evolution," in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." These writings, as their titles suggest, are mainly occupied with the modern science of Psychology, as developed, more especially in Germany, by help of the physiology of the brain and nervous system. At the same time they have a distinctly practical bearing, discussing such questions of the day as the Aims of Art, the Value of Human Life and of Social Progress, and the Principles of Education. Mr. Sully has served as Examiner in Philosophy (Mental and Moral Science) to his own University, and has held a similar office in the University of Cambridge, and the Victoria University. He is also Lecturer on the Theory of Education at the College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Square.

SULLY-PRUDHOMME, René François Armand, French poet, was born in Paris, March 16, 1839, and educated at the Lycée Bonaparte. He afterwards became a lawyer's assistant, and published his first volume of poems in 1865. It attracted considerable attention, and the poem "Le Vase Fêlé" was pronounced a masterpiece of its kind. M. Sully-Prudhomme has since published several volumes of poems, mostly of a philosophical tendency: "Les Épreuves," 1866; "Les Solitudes," 1869; "Les Destins," 1872; "Les Vaines Tendresses," 1875; "La Justice," 1878. He has also published (1869) a very remarkable translation of the "De Natura Rerum," of Lucretius. In 1881 he was elected a member of the Académie Française.

SUMNER, The Right Rev. George Henry, D.D., Bishop of Guildford, youngest son of the Rt. Rev. Charles Richard Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, 1827-1868, was born at Windsor, July 3, 1824, and was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, whence he graduated in 1845, taking his M.A. in 1848. In 1847 he was ordained Deacon, and in 1848 Priest. His title for orders was that of Crawley, near Winchester, and in 1850 he was preferred to the Rectory of Old Alresford, which he held until 1885, for the last twenty-seven years of the time acting as Rural Dean, and as Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Winchester during their lifetime. In the year 1866 he was elected Proctor in the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury for the Archdeaconry of Winchester, which office he held until his appointment as Archdeacon of Winchester, in 1884, gave him an official seat in Convocation. A year after, he was elected Prolocutor of the Lower House in succession to Lord Alwyne Compton, appointed to the Bishopric of Ely; on which occasion he had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by decree of Convocation of the University of Oxford. The Bishop of Winchester also conferred upon him a Canonry of Winchester. He resigned the Rectory of Old Alresford and entered upon the canonical residence at Winchester. In the year 1888 he was appointed by the Crown Bishop Suffragan of Guildford, which office he now holds. In the year 1869 the Bishop edited a volume of essays, published under the title of "Principles at Stake," which passed through two editions; and, in 1881, he edited "Our Holiday in the East," by Mrs. George Sumner, which also passed through two editions. In 1876 the Bishop published a "Life of Charles Richard Sumner, D.D., Bishop of Winchester;" and, in 1890, a "Churchwardens' Manual," showing their rights, privileges, and duties. In 1848 he was married to Mary Elizabeth, younger daughter of Thomas Heywood, Esq., of Hope End, Ledbury.

SWANWICK, Anna, is the youngest daughter of the late John Swanwick, Esq., of Liverpool, a descendant of Philip Henry, the celebrated nonconformist divine. She was born in 1813; left school at the age of thirteen, and after some years of private study, repaired to Berlin, where she studied, not only German, but Greek and Hebrew. On her return to England she joined her family which then resided in London; and in 1843 she published a volume of translations, entitled "Selections from the Dramas of Goethe and Schiller." Her translation of Schiller's "Maid of Orleans" was published in 1847; and in 1850 the volume containing her translation of the first part of Faust, with other masterworks of Goethe, Tasso, Iphigenia, and Egmont. In 1878 appeared her translation of the two parts of Faust, 4to, with Retchs's illustrations, which was followed by a smaller edition in 1879. She was strongly urged by the late Baron Bunsen to undertake the translation of the Great Dramas. Acting upon his suggestion she translated the Æschylean Trilogy, published in 1865, which was followed, in 1873, by her translation of the complete dramas of Æschylus, with Flaxman's illustrations. A fourth and revised edition has since been published. Impressed with the low standard of female education which prevailed in England during her younger days, Miss Anna Swanwick has taken an active part in the establishment of Ladies' Colleges and other educational centres. She sympathised also most deeply with those who were labouring to raise the people to a higher level, moral and intellectual, and for many years she superintended classes of young working men and women, whom she instructed in various departments of knowledge, and by whom she has reason to think her efforts were appreciated.

SWEATMAN, Rt. Rev. Arthur, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Toronto, was born in London, Nov. 19, 1834. He was educated at London University College, and is an honour graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1862 he was appointed to the curacy of St. Stephen's, Canonbury, and to the Mastership of the Modern Department of the Islington Proprietary School. On the invitation of Bishop Hellmuth, he accepted, in 1865, the Head Mastership of Hellmuth Boys' College, London, Ontario, and at a later date became Clerical Secretary to the Synod of the Diocese of Huron and Secretary to the House of Bishops. Resigning his educational charge, he became assistant Rector of St. Paul's, Woodstock, and Archdeacon of Brant; and, during the Bishop of Huron's absence in England, acted as his commissary. In March, 1879, he succeeded Bishop Bethune in the See of Toronto, and in the same year received the degree of D.D. from Cambridge; and in 1882 that of D.C.L. from Trinity University, Toronto.

SWEDEN and NORWAY, King of. *See* Oscar II.

SWETE, The Rev. Henry Barclay, D.D., Hon. Fellow of Caius College, received the Caius Greek Testament Prize in 1855, and the Members' Prize in 1857, and graduated B.A. in the Classical Tripos in 1858. He is Professor of Pastoral Theology at King's College, and was made Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge in June, 1890. He has edited a translation of the Septuagint, and is the author of various theological works.

SWINBURNE, Algernon Charles, poet and essayist, son of the late Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne, by Lady Jane Henrietta, daughter of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, and grandson of Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton, Northumberland, was born in Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, London, April 5, 1837. He entered as a commoner at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1857, but left the university without taking a degree. He afterwards visited Florence, and spent some time with the late Walter Savage Landor. His first productions, "The Queen Mother," and "Rosamond," two plays, published in 1861, attracted but little attention. They were followed by "Atalanta in Calydon, a Tragedy," in 1864; "Chastelard, a Tragedy," in 1865; and "Poems and Ballads," in 1866. The latter work was very severely and justly censured, and was consequently withdrawn from circulation by Messrs. Moxon. Mr. W. M. Rossetti then published "Poems and Ballads: a Criticism," and Mr. Swinburne himself, "Notes on Poems and Reviews." His later works are, "A Song of Italy," and "William Blake: a Critical Essay," 1867; second edition, 1868; "Siena: a Poem," 1868; the second part of "Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition," 1868, the first part of which was written by Mr. W. M. Rossetti; "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic, Sept. 4, 1870;" "Songs before Sunrise," 1871, in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism; and "Bothwell, a Tragedy," 1874; "Essays and Studies," 1875; "Erechtheus," 1876; "A Note on Charlotte Brontë," 1877; "Poems and Ballads: second series," 1878; "A Study of Shakespeare," 1879; "Studies in Song," 1881; "Tristram of Lyonesse," 1882; "A Century of Roundels," 1883; and another volume of "Prose Miscellanies," and "The Life of Victor Hugo," 1886; "The Armada," 1888; and a poem (1890), in which he advocated the assassination of the Czar of Russia for the cruelties permitted under his government. This called for a remonstrance in the House of Commons.

SYBEL, Professor Heinrich von, one of the most eminent of living German historians, born at Düsseldorf, Dec. 2, 1817, studied history for four years in Berlin, under the famous Von Ranke, was Privatdocent at the University of Bonn, and became Extraordinary Professor there in 1844. The following year he was appointed ordinary Professor at Marburg, and in 1847 elected a member of the States of Hesse, and deputy in the Diet of Erfurt. Summoned to Bavaria in 1856, by Maximilian II., he became a member of the Munich Academy of Sciences, and was sent on several scientific missions. In 1861, however, he returned to Bonn as Professor, and was elected by the electors of Crefeld a member of the Chamber of Deputies in Berlin, being more recently returned to the Constituent Diet of the North German Confederation. He was appointed Director of the Prussian State Archives in Berlin in 1875. His principal works are "History of the French Revolution," which has been translated into English by Mr. Walter C. Perry, from the third German edition, and a "History of the Establishment of the German Empire by William I." He is also the author of "History of the First Crusade," 1841; "Origin of Royalty in Germany," 1845; "The Rising of Europe against Napoleon I.," 1860; "Minor Historical Writings," 4 vols., 1863-69; "Prince Eugène of Savoy;" a preface to Löbel's "Gregory of Tours," and to "Memoirs of Uechtritz;" and various other historical works.

SYLVA, Carmen. *See* ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

SYLVESTER, Professor James Joseph, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., was born Sept. 3, 1814, in London. He was educated at two private schools in London, at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he passed the Senate House examination as second Wrangler, but was precluded by religious disabilities from graduating. He became Professor of Natural Philosophy at University College, London, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, U.S.; Professor of Mathematics, after an interval of ten years, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; Professor, after an interval of five years, at the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S. He was for ten years reduced to make a living as an Actuary of Assurance Companies. He founded the Law Reversionary Interest Society, and has been called to the Bar. In Dec., 1883, he was elected Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford. He has published some hundreds of Memoirs in the Royal Society's *Transactions*, in *Crelle's Journal*, in the *Acta Mathematica*, in the *London and Dublin*, and in the *Quarterly Journal of Mathe-*

matics, in the *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*, in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Institute of France, in other English, French, Belgian, and Italian Journals, and in the American *Journal of Mathematics*, of which he was the founder and first editor. He received the Royal Medal of the Royal Society in or about 1860, the Copley Medal in 1880, and in 1887 the De Morgan Medal of the London Mathematical Society. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, Hon. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge (1880), Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, LL.D. of Dublin and Edinburgh, and D.Sc. of Cambridge, a Foreign Member of the Royal, or Royal and Imperial Academies of Sciences of Naples, Rome, and Göttingen, and Vienna; a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and of the Imperial and Royal Academies of Berlin and St. Petersburg, Member Ordinary or Correspondent of many other learned bodies in Europe and the United States, and Officer of the Legion of Honour. He has given a theory of Versification in a volume published under the title of "Laws of Verse;" is the inventor of the Plagiograph, the Geometrical Fan, and other Kinematical Instruments. He introduced into England, and greatly generalised, Peaucellier's method of Linkages, on which he gave a lecture at the Royal Institution. On Dec. 12, 1885, in an inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Oxford, he made known his newly-discovered Theory of Reciprocants, which has given rise to a large literature on the subject. His latest memoir is on a Universal funicular solution of Buffon's "Problem of the Needle," published in the *Acta Mathematica*, June, 1890.

SYMONDS, John Addington, born at Bristol, Oct. 5, 1840, was educated at Harrow School, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected, in 1862, to a Fellowship at Magdalen College, in that University, and vacated it by his marriage. He has written "Introduction to the Study of Dante;" "Studies of the Greek Poets," 2 vols.; "Sketches in Italy and Greece;" "Renaissance in Italy," 7 vols., completed in 1886; "Sketches and Studies in Italy;" "Shelley" and "Sir Philip Sidney" in the "English Men of Letters Series;" the article on "Italian History" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" a translation of the "Sonnets of Michael Angelo and Campanella;" "Many Moods," a volume of verse;" "New and Old," a volume of verse; "Animi Figura," a volume of sonnets; "Italian By-ways;" and, in 1889, "In Days and Nights." Mr. Symonds has for many years been compelled by reason of ill-health, to live at Davos-platz, in the Grisons.

SYMONDS, Sir Thomas Matthew Charles, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir William Symonds, C.B., F.R.S., was born in 1811; educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth; entered the Royal Navy in 1825, became Commander 1837, Captain 1841, Rear-Admiral 1860, Vice-Admiral 1866, Admiral 1871, and Admiral of the Fleet 1879; was placed on the Retired List 1881; served in the Black Sea during the Crimean War; was Captain of H.M.S. *Arethusa* at the bombardment of Sebastopol 1854, Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard 1862-6, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron 1868-70, and of Naval District, Devonport, 1873; has the Crimean Medal, and 3rd class Medjidieh; was awarded pension for good and meritorious service 1858 and 1870. He was created C.B. 1855, K.C.B. 1867, G.C.B. 1880. Admiral Symonds married 1st, 1845, Anna Maria, —who died in 1847,—daughter of Captain Edmund Heywood, R.N., C.B.; 2ndly, in 1856, Prestwood Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Wolrige, R.N.

SYMONS, George James, F.R.S., was born in London in 1838, and was educated privately. Before he was twenty-one he had been elected Member of the Meteorological Society, had given several lectures upon the subject, had commenced a series of observations with standard instruments, the records of which were supplied to Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S., for insertion in the "Quarterly Reports" of the Registrar-General, and had started, in 1857, an organization for the observation of thunderstorms and the record of injuries by lightning. In 1859 he was elected a Member of the General Committee of the British Association. In 1860 he became a Member of the Scottish Meteorological Society, issued his first separate publication "Notes on the Solar Eclipse of July 18, 1860," and accepted the invitation of Admiral FitzRoy, F.R.S., to become one of his assistants at the Meteorological Office, where he continued until nearly the time of his Chief's death, being occupied principally with preparing for publication the records of the Anemometers at Bermuda and Halifax. During these years he devoted all his non-official time to collecting details of the fall of rain, and commenced the organization known as the British Rainfall system, which now includes nearly 3,000 observers. The results have been published in 29 successive volumes of "British Rainfall," and in 25 volumes of the *Meteorological Magazine*, which have been compiled and edited under his direction. With the above exception, Mr. Symons has written few books, but his papers and reports communicated to scientific societies in this and other countries, and his letters to the *Times* on Meteorological subjects are to be numbered by hundreds. In 1872 he was elected Membre de la Soc. Mét. de France, and has served three times on the Council. In 1873 Mr. Symons was elected Hon. Secretary of the (now) Royal Meteorological Society, which office he has held ever since, excepting during 1880 and 1881, when he was President. In 1875 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute; and during that and the subsequent year drew up a complete summary of the statistics and bibliography of the meteorology of our Colonial Empire. The results of that inquiry were embodied in a paper which he read before the Royal Colonial Institute in 1877. In the autumn of 1875 serious floods occurred, and he submitted to the Institution of Civil Engineers a paper "On the Floods in England and Wales, and on Water Economy," for which he was awarded a Telford Premium. In 1878 Mr. Symons was Président Étranger of the Congrès International de Météorologie held in Paris, and in 1889 Vice-Président of a similar meeting. In 1879 he was elected Fellow, and in 1880 became Registrar, of the Sanitary Institute, which office, with its greatly developed duties, he still holds. He was a Juror of the Health Exhibition (Section for Water Supply) 1884, in which year he was elected Membre Corresp. Étranger de la Soc. Roy. de Médecine Publique de Belgique, and in 1886 he was elected Korrespondirendes Mitgleid der Deutschen Met. Gesellschaft. In the autumn of 1886 the first Session of the Congrès International d'Hydrologie was held at Biarritz; and Mr. Symons was appointed Vice-Président Étranger, and subsequently Juror of the Exhibition. He afterwards visited the thermal stations of the Pyrenees, and this drew his attention to the question of the constancy or otherwise of the temperature of those waters. After full inquiry, and with the co-operation of the Royal Society, he designed special thermometers, and revisited all the principal stations in the autumn of 1887, determining the temperatures with all possible precision. Mr. Symons was elected F.R.S. in 1878, and when, in 1884, a Committee was appointed to report upon the Eruption of Krakatoa he was chosen as its Chairman, and subsequently as Editor of the Report.

T.

TAAFFE, Count Edward Francis Joseph, an Austrian statesman, was born at Prague, Feb. 24, 1833. He is Viscount Taaffe of Corren, and Baron of Ballymote, Sligo, in the Irish peerage, and was brought up along with the present Emperor Francis Joseph. He entered the Imperial service in 1857 as Secretary of the Hungarian Government, and was appointed Governor of Salzburg in 1863. In 1867 he became Austrian Minister of the Interior, and Vice-President of the Cisleithan Ministry. At the end of 1869 he served as Minister President; and in 1871 accepted the office of Governor of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. He has shown great ability in mediating between conflicting creeds and nationalities; and has publicly expressed his disapproval of the anti-Semitic agitation.

TAINE, Hippolyte Adolphe, a Member of the French Academy, born April 21, 1828, at Vouziers (Ardennes), pursued his studies with brilliant success in the Collége Bourbon, gaining the prize of honour for rhetoric at the general competition of 1847, and being in the following year first on the list of those admitted to the Normal School (Section of Literature). After having obtained, in 1853, the diploma of Doctor in Letters by two theses—"De Personis Platonicis," and "Essai sur les Fables de La Fontaine"—he renounced the career of university teaching and brought out several works. Two of these, written in a very brilliant style, contained opinions diametrically opposed to the traditional doctrines of the University, and produced a great sensation. One was an "Essai sur Tite-Live," 1854, "crowned" by the French Academy, and designed by the author as an application and a demonstration of the system of Spinoza; the other, entitled "Philosophes Français du XIX^e^ siècle," 1856, 2nd edit., 1860, sharply criticised the spiritualist philosophers and religious writers. These and many of his subsequent works were received with high favour by the materialist school. In March, 1863, M. Taine was appointed Examiner in Literature at the Military School of Saint-Cyr, and, in Oct., 1864, Professor of the History of Art and Æsthetics at the École des Beaux Arts. M. Taine was a candidate for the seat in the French Academy that had been vacated by the death of M. Thiers, but he was unsuccessful, being defeated by M. Henri Martin the historian. Martin got eighteen votes and Taine fifteen (June 13, 1878). Very soon afterwards, however, M. Taine gained the coveted seat among the forty, being elected on Nov. 14, 1878, in the place of M. de Lémenie. His reception into the French Academy took place on Jan. 15, 1880. In addition to the works already mentioned M. Taine has written:—"Voyage aux Eaux des Pyrénées," 1855; "Essais de Critique et d'Histoire," 1857; "La Fontaine et ses Fables," 1860; "Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise," 4 vols., 1864, translated into English by H. Van Laun, a work which being sent in to the competition of the French Academy was rejected by that learned body on account of the materialist and atheistical opinions it contained; "L'Idéalisme Anglais," a study on Carlyle, 1864; "Le Positivisme Anglais," a study on John Stuart Mill, 1864, translated into English by T. D. Haye, 1870; "Nouveaux Essais de Critique et d'Histoire," 1865; "Philosophie de l'Art," 1865; "Philosophie de l'Art en Italie," 1866; "Voyage en Italie," 2 vols., 1866; Notes sur Paris: ou Vie et Opinions de M. Frédéric Thomas Graindorge," 1867; "L'Idéal dans l'Art," lectures delivered at the École des Beaux Arts, 1867; "Philosophie de l'Art dans les Pays-Bas," 1868; "Philosophie de l'Art en Grèce," 1870; "L'Intelligence," 1874; "Les Origines de la France Contemporaine," vol. i. "L'Ancien Régime," 1875, vol. ii. "La Révolution," 1878, vol. iii. "La Conquête Jacobine," 1881, vol. iv. "Le Gouvernement Révolutionnaire," 1885. The conservative tendency of this work more than rehabilitated M. Taine in the eyes of his academical colleagues. M. Taine has contributed to the *Journal des Débats*, the *Revue de l'Instruction Publique*, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, numerous and important articles, most of which have been reprinted in the volumes enumerated above. In 1873 M. Taine, by the invitation of the Curators of the Taylor Institution, gave a course of lectures in French at Oxford. His impressions of his stay in England, were recorded in his well-known "Notes sur l'Angleterre." In June, 1868, he married the daughter of M. Denuelle, a rich merchant.

TAIT, Patrick Macnaghten, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., son of the late William Tait. Esq., was born in Edinburgh, and educated in his native city, having for some time been under the late Principal Tulloch. He first entered the Scottish Union Insurance Office, Edinburgh, of which Sir Walter Scott was a Director, and in 1851 proceeded to India; was in India during 1857, 1858, and 1859, the years of the Mutiny, when he raised the Rifle Company of the Calcutta Volunteer Guards, in which corps he held a command. Subsequently he travelled in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Canada, and the United States of America. He has contributed largely to the *Edinburgh Review*, and *Calcutta Quarterly Review*, also to the *Examiner*, *Life*, and other London weekly papers. He is the author of numerous papers read before different societies, including the British Association, the Institute of Actuaries, and the Royal Statistical Society, amongst which may be mentioned, "Observations on Existing Tables of Mortality of Europeans in India," 1855; "Mortality of East Indians," published in the *Calcutta Review* for Dec., 1858; "Mortality of Christian Females in India," published in the *Calcutta Review* for March, 1859; "The Mortality of Eurasians," 1864; "The Population and Mortality of Calcutta," 1867; "The Population and Mortality of Bombay," 1869; "Anglo-Indian Vital Statistics," 1874; "The Theory and Practice of Accident Insurance on Sea and Land;" "Original D and N Tables for Joint Lives in India;" "Vital and other Statistics Applicable to Musicians," 1880; "Vital and other Statistics of Eastbourne," 1885; "On the Value of European and Native Life in India," 1888.

TAIT, Professor Peter Guthrie, M.A., whose father was private secretary to the Duke of Buccleuch, was born at Dalkeith, April 28, 1831, and educated at the Academy and University of Edinburgh, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman. In 1852 he was elected Fellow of Peterhouse, and in 1854 was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Queen's College, Belfast, where he remained until 1860, when he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh. Professor Tait has published a number of scientific and other works, amongst which are "Dynamics of a Particle," 1856; "Quaternions," 1867; "Thermo-dynamics," 1868; "Recent Advances in Physical Science," 1876; "Heat" and "Light," 1884; "Properties of Matter," 1885, besides a large number of papers contributed to different periodicals, among which may be mentioned those on "Knots," on the "Kinetic Theory of Gases," and on "Thermo-electricity." In conjunction with Sir William Thomson, he published in 1867 a "Treatise on Natural Philosophy." He was also, with the late Professor Balfour Stewart, the joint author of the quasi-scientific essay called "The Unseen Universe." To the "Challenger" Reports, Professor Tait has recently contributed an experimental discussion of the "Pressure Errors of the Challenger Thermometers," and of the "Physical Properties of Water." Another experimental work, which he carried out in conjunction with the late Dr. Andrews, deals with the "Volumetric Relations of Ozone."

TALBOT, The Rev. Edward Stuart, M.A., born in London, 1844, is the son of the Hon. J. C. Talbot, Q.C., one of the leaders of the Parliamentary Bar, and of Caroline, daughter of the first Lord Wharncliffe. He was educated at Charterhouse, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class Lit. Hum., 1865; and first-class Law and Modern History, 1866. He was ordained in 1867 and 1870. He was elected senior student of Christ Church in 1866, and obtained the Ellerton Prize Essay in 1869, on the "Influence of Christianity on Slavery." In 1870 he was appointed first Warden of Keble College, Oxford, and was Select Preacher in 1873 and in 1883. He was Examiner in the Final Classical Honour Schools in 1874-76, and was appointed examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1883. Mr. Talbot married in 1870, Lavinia, third daughter of the fourth Baron Lyttelton.

TALMAGE, Thomas de Witt, D.D., was born at Bound Brook, New Jersey, Jan. 7, 1832. He studied at the University of the City of New York, and graduated at the New Brunswick (N.J.) Theological Seminary in 1856. On ordination he was chosen pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Belleville, N.J.; from 1859 to 1862 he had charge of a church in Syracuse, N.Y.; and from 1862 to 1869 of one in Philadelphia. During the Civil War he was chaplain of a Pennsylvania regiment, and he is now chaplain of the 13th New York Regiment. Since 1869 he has been pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church at Brooklyn, N.Y. Twice during this period his church edifice has been destroyed by fire, once in 1872 and again in 1890. A new church is to be built, at a cost of £42,000. In 1884 he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Tennessee. Dr. Talmage is a popular lecturer and preacher, and his sermons are weekly reported in a large number of newspapers. He visited England in Nov. 1889, and afterwards made a Continental tour, and visited Palestine. From 1873 to 1876 he edited the (N.Y.) *Christian at Work*; in 1877-78 the (Chicago) *Advance*; and later *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine*. He is now the editor of the *Christian Herald*. He has published "The Almond-Tree in Blossom;" and "Crumbs Swept Up," 1870; "Abominations of Modern Society," 1872; "One Thousand Gems," 1873; "Old Wells Dug Out;" and "Around the Tea-Table," 1874; "Sports that Kill;" and "Every-Day Religion," 1875; "Night Sides of City Life," 1878; "Masque Torn Off," 1879; "The Brooklyn Tabernacle," 1884; "The Battle for Bread;" and "The Marriage Ring," 1886, besides several volumes of collected sermons and a number of lectures, addresses, and magazine articles.

TASCHEREAU, The Most Rev. Elzear Alexandre, D.C.L., Cardinal and Archbishop of Quebec, was born at Sainte Marie de la Beauce, Quebec, Feb, 17, 1820. He was educated at the Seminary of Quebec and in Rome, receiving the tonsure at the age of eighteen. In 1842 he was ordained a priest at Quebec, and from that year until 1854 occupied the chair of Moral Philosophy at the Quebec Seminary. He resumed his studies in Rome in 1854, and in 1856 the degree of Doctor of Canon Law was conferred upon him by the Roman Seminary. Returning to Quebec he was Director of the Petit Séminaire until 1859, when he became Director of the Grande Séminaire and a Member of the Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada. He was made Superior of the Grande Séminaire and Rector of Laval University in 1860, and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Quebec in 1862. In 1866 he again became Director, and in 1869 was re-elected Superior of the Grande Séminaire. He was consecrated Archbishop of Quebec in 1871; and in 1886 was made a Cardinal, being the first Canadian to receive the beretta, and was congratulated alike by the Protestant and by the Catholic press; his advancement being regarded as the merited reward of a long life devoted to educational progress.

TAUCHNITZ (Baron), Bernhard Christian, publisher at Leipzig, celebrated for his editions of Greek and Latin Classics, Hebrew and Greek Bibles, but best known to English travellers and writers for his continental editions of British authors, is a member of an old family of booksellers and printers, Karl Tauchnitz, half a century ago, having made himself famous for his cheap editions of the Classics. He was born at Schleinitz, near Naumburg, in 1816. He founded an independent establishment in 1837, and, in 1841, began his series of English authors. At that time there was no International copyright, yet he resolved to obtain the sanction of the authors to the republication of their works, and to pay them for permission to include them in his series. This collection consists of nearly 2,700 volumes, and is continually increasing. In order to mark his appreciation of the endeavours of Tauchnitz to familiarize in Germany the *chefs d'œuvre* of a literature of which he himself was so great an admirer, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of the late Prince Consort, raised him to the rank of Baron. In 1872, on the retirement of Mr. Crowe, he was appointed British Consul-General for the Kingdom of Saxony, and in 1876 for the other Saxon Principalities. In 1877 he was called by the King to the House of Peers of Saxony. His eldest son, Baron C. C. Bernhard, a Doctor of Laws, and British Vice-Consul, has been a partner in the house since 1866.

TAYLOR, The Rev. Charles, D.D., LL.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, was born in Middlesex, May 27, 1840, and was educated at King's College School, London, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1862, and in the same year became an editor of the *Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin Messenger of Mathematics.* In 1863 he published his first work on "Geometrical Conics." He was elected Fellow of St. John's College in 1864, and Master of the same, 1881, and shortly afterwards received the degree of D.D., *jure dignitatis.* He is the author of numerous articles on Hebrew, geometrical, and other subjects; of the Kaye Essay for 1867, on the citations from the Old Testament in the New, published under the name "The Gospel in the Law," 1869; and of the following works: "The Dirge of Coheleth," 1874, a monograph giving a new and literal interpretation of the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes; "Sayings of the Jewish Fathers," in Hebrew and English, edited for the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, 1877; an "Introduction to the Ancient and Modern Geometry of Conics, with Historical Notes and Prolegomena," 1881. In the Prolegomena he proves that the modern period properly begins with Kepler, who distinctly formulated the principles of infinity and continuity, which differentiate the modern from the ancient geometry. He has given a course of lectures at the Royal Institution on the "History of Geometry," 1886; also on the lately discovered *Διδαχὴ τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων*, 1885; these were published in April, 1886, under the title "The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, with illustrations from the Talmud, two Lectures on an Ancient Church Manual discovered at Constantinople." Dr. Taylor received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard (Cambridge, Mass.), 1886; and was made Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, 1887 and 1888.

TAYLOR, The Rev. Isaac, M.A., Litt. D., LL.D., Canon of York, born May 2, 1829, at Stanford Rivers, is the eldest son of the late Isaac Taylor, author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm." Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he obtained the Silver Oration Cup, and graduated as a Wrangler in 1853. In 1854 he edited a translation of Becker's "Charicles." He was ordained in 1857 to a country curacy, and published in 1860 "The Liturgy and the Dissenters." Removing to London, where he successively held two West-End curacies, he published in 1864 a work on the Etymology of Local Names, entitled "Words and Places, or Etymological Illustrations of History, Ethnology, and Geography." In 1865, he undertook the charge of one of the poorest parishes in Bethnal Green. His plans and labours for the benefit of his destitute parishioners were described in a little book entitled "The Burden of the Poor." In 1867 he published "The Family Pen; Memorials, Biographical and Literary, of the Taylor Family of Ongar." In 1869 he accepted the incumbency of a church at Twickenham. In 1873 he read a paper before the Philological Society on "The Etruscan Numerals," and in 1874 brought out a volume entitled "Etruscan Researches." Presented in 1875, by Earl Brownlow, to the Rectory of Settrington, in Yorkshire, he undertook systematic researches into the origin and history of the Alphabet. The first-fruit of these studies appeared in 1879, in a book called "Greeks and Goths, a Study on the Runes." Shortly afterwards he published, at Berlin, a paper "Ueber den Ursprung des glagolitischen Alphabets," in which he discussed the origin of the earliest Slavonic alphabet. In 1879 he received from the University of Edinburgh the degree of LL.D., *honoris causâ,* in recognition of his discoveries and philological attainments. In 1883 Dr. Taylor published, in two large volumes, his most important work, entitled "The Alphabet, an Account of the Origin and Development of Letters." In consideration of its merits the Board of Classical Studies at Cambridge unanimously recommended its author for the degree of Doctor in Letters. In the same year, 1885, he was collated to a Canonry and Prebendal Stall in York Minster, and two years later was appointed Rural Dean. In 1887 he read a paper at the Manchester meeting of the British Association on "The Origin and Primitive Sect of the Aryans," which was afterwards enlarged into a volume, published in the Contemporary Science Series in 1889. The winter of 1887-88 he spent in Egypt, whence he wrote to the *St. James's Gazette* a series of letters recording conversations with Egyptians on politics and religion. These letters, with additional chapters on the tenets of Islam, were republished in the autumn of 1888, in a volume entitled "Leaves from an Egyptian Note Book," with the object of dispelling prejudices as to the beliefs and practices of our Mahommedan fellow subjects in India and elsewhere. Canon Taylor, who was one of the founders of the Alpine Club, is a frequent contributor to learned periodicals, especially on subjects connected with Aryan and Ural-Altaic Philology, Onomatology, Ethnology, Palæography, Epigraphy, and Comparative Mythology. In 1865 he married a daughter of the Hon. H. Cockayne-Cust.

TAYLOR, General Sir Richard Chambre Hayes, K.C.B., born in Dublin, March 19, 1819, second son of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Taylor, younger son of the First Earl of Bective, by Marianne, daughter of Colonel the Hon. Richard St. Leger, was educated at Hazlewood School and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the army as Ensign of the 79th Highlanders in 1835. He served in various colonies and in the Crimean War, including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, siege and fall of Sebastopol (in command of his regiment), also in the Indian Mutiny, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, operations in Oude and Rohilcund, Trans-Gogra campaign, actions of Rooyah-Allygunge, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Punniar, Mahomdee, Rampoorkussia, passage of the Gogra (commanded column), and was frequently mentioned in despatches. He was Assistant-Adjutant-General, Shorncliffe and Dover Division, from July, 1860, to July, 1865; Inspecting Field Officer and Assistant-Adjutant-General, home district, from May, 1867, to April, 1871; Inspector-General of Recruiting from August, 1873, to Dec., 1876; Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Forces from Dec., 1876, to Oct., 1878; Adjutant-General of the Army from August, 1882, to Nov., 1882; Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from Jan., 1883, to August, 1886. He was promoted Colonel, May, 1858; Major-General, March, 1868; Lieutenant-General, Oct., 1877; General, April, 1883; and nominated C.B. 1857, and K.C.B. 1882; Retired list, Aug., 1886.

TAYLOR, William Mackergo, D.D., LL.D., was born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, Oct. 23, 1829. He graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1849, and at the divinity School of the United Presbyterian Church at Edinburgh in 1852. For two years he was pastor of a small church at Kilmaurs, Ayrshire, and in 1855 went to Liverpool to take charge of a newly organized Presbyterian church, which under his care became a large and influential church society. Visiting the United States in 1871, his preaching while there was received with so much favour that he was called to succeed the late Dr. Joseph P. Thompson in the pulpit of the Broadway Tabernacle (New York City), one of the most prominent Congregational Churches in America, and of this church he has been, since 1872, the pastor. In 1876 and 1886 he was lecturer at the Yale Seminary, and in 1880 at Princeton Seminary. From 1876 to 1880 he was editor of *The Christian at Work*. He has published "Life Truths" (sermons), 1862; "The Miracles," 1865; "The Lost Found and the Wanderer Welcomed," 1870; "Memoirs of the Rev. Matthew Dickie," 1872; "Prayer and Business," 1873; "David, King of Israel," 1875; "Elijah the Prophet;" and "The Ministry of the Word" (Yale lectures), 1876; "Songs in the Night," 1877; "Peter the Apostle;" and "Daniel the Beloved," 1877; "Moses the Lawgiver," 1879; "The Gospel Miracles in Relation to Christ and Christianity" (Princeton lectures); and "The Limitations of Life" (sermons), 1880; "Paul the Missionary," 1882; "Contrary Winds" (sermons), 1883; "Jesus at the Well," 1884; "John Knox, a Biography," 1885; "Joseph the Prime Minister;" and "The Parables of Our Saviour," 1886; and "The Scottish Pulpit," 1887. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by both Yale and Amherst Colleges in 1872, and that of LL.D. by Princeton College in 1883.

TCHERNAIEFF, Michael Gregorovitch, a Russian general, born Oct. 24, 1828, entered the Russian military service in 1847, distinguished himself greatly in the Crimean war, and attained the rank of a General of Infantry. On the conclusion of the Crimean war he was first appointed chief of the staff of a division in Poland, and in 1858 he was sent to Orenburg in the capacity of Aide du Chef de la ligne du Syr Daria. In 1859 he commanded an expedition on Lake Aral, to support the Khirgiss tribes, at war with the Khivans. After a period of service as Quarter-Master-General of the left flank of the line held by the army of the Caucasus, Tchernaieff for some time acted as chief of the staff of the corps at Orenburg. Next he was placed in command of an expeditionary force consisting of 1000 men, with instructions to march from Orenburg, through the passes of the mountains bounding Siberia on the south, and across the steppes of Turkestan, and to effect a junction with another detachment under Colonel Verevkin which had set out from Semipalatinsk, in Siberia. The junction occurred in the vicinity of the town of Tchemkend, then occupied by the Khokanians. This town Tchernaieff took by assault, and immediately afterwards unsuccessfully attacked (October, 1864) the important city of Tashkend, about 80 miles south of Tchemkend, and also in possession of the Khokanians. Having wintered at Tchemkend he renewed successfully the attempt on Tashkend (June 27, 1865). It is said that he had received specific instructions to content himself with the position of Tchemkend, and to refrain from any further efforts to extend the Russian domination further southward. Tchernaieff disobeyed his orders, took Tashkend, and was afterwards welcomed most enthusiastically at St. Petersburg, and received a sabre of honour from the Emperor in recognition of his military enterprize; but from that date he was not actively employed in the Russian service. After a time he retired from the army, and passed a legal examination qualifying him to adopt the profession of a notary, when the Emperor begged him to re-enter the army. He did so in compliance with the Imperial request, and was reinstated in his rank. After vainly waiting a whole year for active employment, he again retired from the army, and purchased the *Ruski Mir*, a journal which boldly advocated Slav interests, and of which, after he had quitted the military service altogether, in July, 1874, he became the recognised editor. When in 1875 the insurrection in Herzegovina broke out, he opened a subscription in its behalf, and afterwards, in the summer of 1876, he went to Belgrade and took the command-in-chief of the Servian army. The campaign was most disastrous to the Servians, although their army was largely reinforced by Russian volunteers. Tchernaieff's proclamation of Prince Milan as King of Servia was much censured at the time as a rash and foolish act. General Tchernaieff left St. Petersburg Sept. 12, 1882, for Tashkend, to take up the reins of Government there.

TEALE, Thomas Pridgin, M.A., M.B., Oxon., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., was born at Leeds, June 28, 1831, and is the son of Thomas Pridgin Teale, F.R.S., some time surgeon to the General Infirmary at Leeds, and one of the first members of the General Medical Council nominated by the Queen. He was educated at the Leeds Grammar School, Winchester, Brasenose College, Oxford, and King's College, London. He was lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery in the Leeds School of Medicine, 1856 to 1876; Surgeon to the General Infirmary at Leeds, 1864 to 1884; and subsequently Consulting Surgeon. He was President of the Health Section of the Social Science Congress at Huddersfield, 1883; President of the Public Health Section of the British Medical Association at Liverpool, 1883; President of the Association of Sanitary Inspectors of Yorkshire, 1888-89; and President of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, 1889. He is the author of "Dangers to health, a pictorial guide to Domestic Sanitary Defects," first published in 1879, now in the 4th edition. This work has been translated into French and Spanish, and into German by H.R.H. the Princess Christian, and is now in its 2nd edition. "Hurry, Worry, and Money, the Law of Modern Education," being the Presidential address in the Health Section of the Social Science Congress at Huddersfield, 1883; "Economy of Coal in House Fires," 1886; "The Principles of Domestic Fireplace Construction," a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, 1886; and many contributions to Medical Literature.

TECK (Prince and Duke of), His Serene Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, G.C.B., only son of Duke Alexander of Würtemberg and the Countess Claudine Rhédey and Countess of Hohenstein, was born on Aug. 27, 1837. His Highness served in the Austrian army, was Captain in the Austro-Italian Campaign, 1859, and was mentioned in despatches, but resigned after the campaign in 1866. He served on the staff of Lord Wolseley in Egypt in 1882, and received the Egyptian medal and the Khedive's star, was mentioned in the despatches, and was made colonel, unattached. His Highness is colonel *à la suite* of the Würtemberg dragoon regiment, "Queen

Olga;" honorary colonel, 1867, of the First City of London Artillery Volunteers; honorary colonel, 1874, of the 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, "Post Office;" and President of the Royal Botanic Society of London. His Highness married, on June 12, 1866, H.R.H. The Princess Mary Adelaide, daughter of H.R.H. Prince Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, the seventh son of His Majesty King George III. He has issue, their Serene Highnesses, all born at Kensington Palace, the Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, born May 26, 1867; the Prince Adolphus Charles Alexander Albert Edward George Philip Louis Ladislaus, born Aug. 13, 1868 (lieutenant in the 17th Lancers), the Prince Francis Joseph Leopold Frederick, born Jan. 9, 1870 (lieutenant 1st Royal Dragoons), and the Prince Alexander Augustus Frederick William Alfred George, born April 14, 1874 (at Eton College).

TEGETMEIER, William B., F.Z.S., of German extraction, born at Colnbrook, Bucks, in 1816, was educated for the medical profession at University College, London. Mr. Tegetmeier is well known as a writer on natural history. He is the author of "The Poultry Book," "Pigeons," "The Natural History of the Pheasants," "Monographs of the Cranes," "Pallas's Sand Grouse," &c., and as having republished many rare ornithological treatises, as "Boddaert's Planches Enluminées" and "Moore's Columbarium." He has devoted much attention to the variation of species, and assisted Mr. Charles Darwin in the preparation of his volumes on "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," and other works. Mr. Tegetmeier has contributed articles to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and "The Ibis;" and is the author of two text books on "Domestic Economy," written at the request of the School Board of London and for the Government Training Colleges. He has been for many years on the staff of the *Field* newspaper.

TEMPLE, The Right Rev. Frederick, D.D., Bishop of London, son of an officer in the army, born Nov. 30, 1821, was educated at the Grammar School at Tiverton, and proceeding to Oxford, became Scholar of Balliol College, and took his degree of B.A. in 1842 as a double first-class. He was elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college, and, having been ordained in 1846, was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, near Twickenham, in 1848. This post he resigned in 1855; and having held an Inspectorship of Schools during the interval, was appointed, on the resignation of Dr. Goulburn, in 1858, Head Master of Rugby School. Dr. Temple, who was a Chaplain to the Queen, gained some notoriety in 1860 as the author of the first of the seven "Essays and Reviews," which caused so much controversy soon after their appearance. At the general election of 1868, Dr. Temple took an active part in Warwickshire in support of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church; and the Premier nominated him to the bishopric of Exeter, in succession to the late Dr. Philpotts—an appointment which caused considerable commotion in clerical circles. The confirmation of Dr. Temple's election took place Dec. 8, 1869, at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, when Bishop Trower, as the representative of a portion of the clergy who were opposed to Dr. Temple, because he was the author of one of the "Essays and Reviews," instructed counsel to oppose the election. Counsel were accordingly heard on both sides, and Dr. Temple's election was confirmed by the Vicar-General. Dr. Temple received episcopal consecration at Westminster, Dec. 21, 1869, together with the bishops-elect of Bath and Wells, and of the Falkland Islands. Dr. Temple published "Sermons preached in Rugby Chapel, in 1858-60," in 1861. In April, 1883, he was elected Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for the ensuing year. On the death of Dr. Jackson in Jan., 1885, Dr. Temple was appointed Bishop of London, and was succeeded at Exeter by Dr. Bickersteth.

TEMPLE, Sir Richard, Bart., G.C.S.I., M.P., D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Cantab.), of the Nash, Kempsey, near Worcester, was born in 1826, and entered the third class of the Bengal civil service in 1846. Was Secretary to Sir John Lawrence in the Punjab, and First Assistant to the Financiers, James Wilson and Samuel Laing; and eventually was appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and the Political Resident at Hyderabad. He was Foreign Secretary to the Governor-General, and Finance Minister of India, from 1868 to 1874. In Jan., 1874, he was appointed to superintend the relief operations in the famine-stricken districts of Bengal. He became Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1875; was created a Baronet in Aug., 1876; and was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, in Jan., 1877, which office he held till March, 1880. He was appointed K.C.S.I. in 1864. He returned home in

1880, in order to accept the candidature offered to him by the Conservative party for East Worcestershire, but was defeated. He has sat for the Southern or Evesham division of Worcestershire since 1885; has been Vice-Chairman of the London School Board; and has been President of the Social Science Congress. He is still the Financial Member of the London School Board. He was nominated an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, Jan. 1, 1878. He is the author of "India in 1880;" "Men and Events of my Time in India," 1882; "Oriental Experience," 1883; "Cosmopolitan Essays," 1886; "Palestine Illustrated," 1888; and the memoir of "John Lawrence," in the series of "English Men of Action."

TENNIEL, John, artist, born in London, in 1820, was educated at Kensington. At a very early age he showed a taste for art, and whilst a boy his first picture was exhibited, and sold at the Gallery of British Artists in Suffolk Street. He studied art in his own way, and may be said to have been entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the Cartoon competitions in Westminster Hall in 1845, painted a fresco in the Palace at Westminster, and has produced only a few pictures since, chiefly for private collections. In 1851 he became a member of *Punch's* "Staff," and from that time has contributed to the illustration of that periodical. For many years he has, without the break of a single week, produced the political cartoon, and may thus claim a place not only as an artist but as an historian of the time. He has illustrated, wholly or in part, many Christmas books and other works; amongst which may be mentioned "Æsop's Fables," "Lalla Rookh," "The Ingoldsby Legends," and *Once a Week*. He is also the illustrator of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," and its sequel, "Through the Looking Glass;" but has long since entirely discontinued making drawings for "book illustration," and has been for many years a Member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

TENNYSON, Alfred (Lord Tennyson), D.C.L., F.R.S., Poet Laureate, third son of the late Rev. G. C. Tennyson, the elder brother of the late Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, was born in 1809, at his father's parsonage, at Somerby, Lincolnshire; his mother, who died in 1865, being a daughter of the Rev. Stephen Fytche. He was educated by his father, and in due course proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1829 he gained the Chancellor's Medal by a poem in blank verse, entitled "Timbuctoo." With the exception of a volume of poems published in conjunction with his brother Charles, when they were boys, and a prize poem, composed whilst an undergraduate at Cambridge, Mr. Tennyson did not publish anything till 1830, when "Poems chiefly Lyrical" appeared, and from 1842 the steady and rapid growth of his fame may be traced. The two volumes then issued were in part merely a republication, but the most important poems were those added to his former productions. It was at once apparent that the author of the "Morte d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall," the "May Queen," and the "Two Voices," was entitled to take the first rank among English poets, a reputation which was more than sustained by the two great works which followed. So well known and popular, indeed, had Mr. Tennyson become after the publication of "In Memoriam," in 1850, that it seemed only a matter of course, upon the death of Wordsworth, in 1850, that the privilege of wearing "the laurel greener from the brows of him who uttered nothing base" should be offered to him. This was also the year of his marriage to Emily, daughter of Henry Sellwood, Esq., of Berkshire, and niece of Sir John Franklin, by whom he has had two sons, Hallam, and Lionel. The "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" was published in 1852, on the morning of the funeral; and since that occurrence few events of more than ordinary interest in the eyes of Englishmen have taken place without eliciting from the Laureate some poem worthy of the occasion. He has written "Poems chiefly Lyrical," published in 1830; "Poems," in 1832; "Poems," 2 vols., in 1842; "The Princess, a Medley," in 1847; "In Memoriam," issued anonymously, in 1850, being a series of elegies—a tribute of affection to the memory of Arthur Hallam, a son of the eminent historian, and the chosen friend of the poet in his earlier days at Cambridge; "Maud, and other Poems," in 1855; "The Idylls of the King," in 1858; "Enoch Arden, and other Poems," in 1864; "The Holy Grail, and other Poems," published Dec. 15, 1869; "The Widow, or the Songs of the Wrens," in 1870; and "Gareth and Lynette," in 1872. In 1879 Mr. Tennyson republished "The Lover's Tale," a poem which was originally printed in 1833, but soon withdrawn from circulation. In the re-issue it is accompanied by a reprint of the sequel, a work of the author's mature life, "The Golden Supper." After this followed "Ballads, and other Poems." Among his dramatic compositions are, "Queen Mary," 1875; "Harold," 1876; "The Cup," a play which was represented at the Lyceum Theatre, Jan. 3, 1881, Mr. Irving taking the principal character (as also was "Queen Mary"); "The Falcon," produced by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal; and "The Promise of May," a drama in three acts, brought out at the Globe Theatre, Nov. 11, 1882. "A Concordance to the entire Works of Alfred Tennyson," published in 1869, is a remarkable proof of the Laureate's great popularity. At the Commemoration of 1855, the University of Oxford, giving expression to the universal feeling of England, conferred on the poet the honorary degree of D.C.L., and the Fellows of his own college, Trinity, Cambridge, endorsing the judgment of the sister university, subscribed to purchase his bust (by Woolner), which they have placed in their library, and in 1869 they unanimously elected him an honorary fellow of the college. In Dec., 1883, Mr. Tennyson accepted a peerage as Baron Tennyson of Aldworth, Sussex, and of Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Since then he has published "Becket," "Tiresias and other Poems," and, at the end of 1886, "Locksley Hall—Sixty Years After," and, in his 81st year, he has lately produced another volume, "Demeter, and other Poems," which has been very popular with both the English and the American public.

TERBY, François Joseph Charles, was born on Aug. 9, 1846, at Louvain, Belgium, in which city he was educated; and in 1869 he obtained the degree of Docteur en Sciences. As early as 1862 he had begun making astronomical, and occasional meteorological observations; and these he has never abandoned, though for some years he was lecturer on physics at the University of Louvain. He has now in his private observatory an eight-inch equatorial by Grubb, which he devotes chiefly to planetary and lunar work. His papers have mostly been inserted in the publications of the Royal Academy of Belgium. Dr. Terby is a member of the Commission d'Inspection de l'Observatoire Royal de Belgique; Correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of Belgium; and Foreign Member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

TERRY, Edward O'Connor, was born in London, March 10, 1844, and made his first histrionic attempt as an amateur with the "Thespian Dramatic Club," and showing promise as an actor, entered the profession in 1863. He played at Woolwich, Rochester, Sheffield, and Belfast. On leaving Belfast he became a member of Mr. Charles Calvert's company at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester. In 1867 he made his *début* in London, at the Surrey Theatre. In 1868 he appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, under the management of the late Mr. E. T. Smith. After remaining the season, he accepted an engagement from Mr. Swanborough for the Strand Theatre, where he played Paul Pry for ninety-five consecutive nights, the longest run of the play on record. He next became a member of the Gaiety company, in 1876, where he has played in "Little Don Cæsar de Bazan," "Bohemian Gyurl," "Little Doctor Faust," "Robbing Roy," "Forty Thieves," and "Bluebeard." Latterly he has given up burlesque, appearing in comedy parts, as Walkinshaw in "The Rocket;" Montague Joliffe in "In Chancery." In May, 1885, he fulfilled his last engagement at the Gaiety, and has since been in the provinces, where he has produced a new farcical comedy entitled "The Churchwarden," adapted from the German by himself, and presented for the first time (in London) at the Olympic Theatre, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1886. Mr. Terry is now proprietor of a new theatre called by his name, which was erected in the Strand during 1887; in which house he produced and played in "Sweet Lavender," which was performed 670 consecutive times. Mr. Terry was invited to speak at the Church Congress at Cardiff, and read to an audience of over 2,000, a paper on "Theatres as an Amusement for the People," and was compelled to repeat it (the same night) at an overflow meeting.

TERRY, Miss Ellen Alice, actress, was born at Coventry, Feb. 27, 1848, and made her first appearance on the stage at the Princess's Theatre under the management of Mrs. Charles Kean, and remained with the Keans until they gave up management in London. Miss Terry next appeared at the Royalty Theatre, and afterwards at the Haymarket, learning her first steps in legitimate comedy in this, the London Comedy Theatre. Then followed a short engagement at the Queen's Theatre, with Mr. and Mrs. Wigan at the head of affairs, playing in the "Taming of the Shrew," and acting for the first time with Mr. Henry Irving. Leaving the stage for seven years, she returned to the Queen's Theatre, making her re-appearance as Philippa Chester in Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir." In 1875, Miss Terry was engaged by Mr.

Bancroft to play at the Prince of Wales' Theatre. In 1876, Lord Lytton's play "The House of Darnley" was produced by Mr. John Hare, at the Court Theatre, and in this play Miss Terry took the principal character. She remained at the Court Theatre until Mr. Hare gave up its direction. On Mr. Irving taking the management of the Lyceum Theatre, he was enabled to secure the services of Miss Ellen Terry, who made her first appearance at that theatre on Dec. 30, 1878, playing Ophelia to the Hamlet of Mr. Irving. "Hamlet" was followed by "The Lady of Lyons," in which she played Pauline. She afterwards took in succession the parts of Portia, in the "Merchant of Venice;" Desdemona to the Othello and Iago of Mr. Irving and Mr. Edwin Booth; and Juliet, to the Romeo of Mr. Irving. Miss Terry went with Mr. Irving and the other members of the Lyceum company on a tour to the United States in 1883, and again in 1884, playing Ophelia, Beatrice, Portia, and other leading *rôles* in her well-known *répertoire*. She was received in America and Canada with great enthusiasm. During 1889, Miss Terry visited Germany; and, after her return, had the honour of appearing before the Queen at Sandringham.

TEWFIK PACHA (Mohammed Tewfik), Khedive of Egypt, was born Nov. 19, 1852, being the eldest son of the late Khedive Ismail. He succeeded to the Vice-royalty of Egypt by a degree of the Ottoman Empire, June 25, 1879, upon the forced abdication of his father, and received the investiture on Aug. 14. He is the sixth ruler of Egypt in the dynasty of Mohammed Ali Pacha, who was appointed Vali or Governor in 1806, and who in 1841 got the Sultan, with the Five Great Powers of Europe, to settle the hereditary principality in his own family. Ali had rebelled against the Sultan, encouraged by the French Government of that day, and had made himself absolute master of the country. He was succeeded in 1848 by his son, Ibrahim Pacha, who had lived but two months after his elevation. The next ruler, Abbas Pacha, a son of Mohammed Ali's second son, reigned six years. In 1854 he was strangled by order of the Sultan, as a punishment for attempted treason. Said Pacha, a third son of Mohammed Ali Pacha, succeeded on the death of Abbas; but Said also died in 1863, whereupon his nephew, Ismail Pacha, second son of Ibrahim, born in Jan. 1829, became ruler in his turn. The title of Khedive was conferred upon him instead of that of Vali by an Imperial firman in 1866. At the same time the law of succession was altered from that which had been established in 1841. Instead of succession devolving as heretofore, according to the usual principles of Mohammedan Law, upon the senior male descendant of the founder of the dynasty, it was to go to Ismail's eldest son, and thenceforth in the same order of primogeniture, excluding the other branches of Mohammed Ali's family. This favour was granted to the late Khedive in 1866 by Sultan Abdul Aziz, in consideration of a large money payment, but in violation of the ancient and sacred law, and of the convention with the foreign Powers. The consequence of that arrangement of 1866 was the accession of Tewfik in 1879, instead of Halim, the fourth son of Mohammed Ali. Prince Tewfik was President of the Council at the time of the *coup d'état* of his father, but resigned the post immediately afterwards. The principal events of his reign up to 1883 have been narrated in our notice of Arabi (*q.v.*). Since that time the Khedive has acted in close harmony with the British authorities. He is a loyal and an honest man; is neither cruel, vicious, extravagant, nor an intriguer; and is thus, as far as character goes, a very paragon among Khedives. Tewfik married, on Jan. 18, 1873, the Princess Emineh, daughter of the late El Hami Pacha, and has two sons and two daughters. He behaved with noble devotedness during the outbreak of cholera in 1883; in company with his wife he visited the sick and dying, in spite of the remonstrances of his ministers.

THACKERAY, Miss Anne Isabella. *See* RITCHIE, MRS. RICHMOND.

THEEBAW, ex-King of Ava (Burmah), whose Burmese titles are Theebaw Min, His Most Glorious and Excellent Majesty, &c., is the eleventh king of the Alompra Dynasty, founded in 1853 by the first Burmese King of that name. He was born in 1858, and succeeded his father, Mindong Min, in Oct. 1878. He was placed on the throne by the intrigues of the favourite Queen of the late King, who assumed the position of Dowager-Queen, and caused Theebaw to be proclaimed, at the same time forming an alliance between Theebaw and her second daughter, Soo Pyah Lat, whom he married shortly after his accession. His reign was unfortunately remarkable for palace orgies and for the murder of his relatives, followers, and servitors. Anarchy and misrule reigned throughout his kingdom. Theebaw sought to injure British trade and influence by placing the control of the whole commence of his country and the taxation of the frontier in the hands of French agents, and took away the teak forests from British *concessionnaires* to give to French monopolists. For some time he endeavoured to establish relations with foreign agents, and to contract agreements or alliances with the object of creating a situation full of embarrassment for the English Government. In Nov. 1885, an ultimatum was despatched to King Theebaw, but the proposals for an amicable settlement were refused. General Prendergast then sailed up the Irrawaddy to his capital, and proclaimed his deposition and the annexation of Upper Burmah to England. Theebaw surrendered on Nov. 29, and shortly afterwards was sent first to Rangoon, thence to British India, where he still remains.

"THEODORUS." *See* MULLINGER, JAMES BASS.

THIBAUDIN, Jean, a French General, was born at Moulins-Engilbert (Nièvre), Nov. 13, 1822, and received his military education at Saint-Cyr. He first saw active service in Africa, and afterwards went through the Italian campaign. On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war he was sent as Lieut.-Colonel to serve under Gen. Frossard, took part in the battles of Forbach and Rezonville, and was taken prisoner after Bazaine's capitulation of Metz. He succeeded, however, in escaping, and made his way back to the French army, where, under an assumed name, he commanded a regiment. After the conclusion of peace he was promoted colonel, and in 1882 became general. In 1883 he succeeded Gen. Billot as Minister of War, and at once appeared as a prominent Radical, hostile to the Orleans Princes. By his order the Duc d'Aumale and the Duc de Chartres were placed on the retired list. On the visit of the late Alfonso XII., king of Spain, to Paris, in Sept. 1883, Gen. Thibaudin was thought to be compromised in the hostile demonstrations that took place, and he was dismissed from the Ministry (Oct. 5, 1883). In 1885 he resumed his duties as a member of the Committee of Infantry.

THISELTON-DYER, William Turner, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S., son of the late W. G. Thiselton-Dyer, M.D., was born in the parish of St. James, Westminster, July 28, 1843, and educated at King's College School, where he was First Class Mathematical Scholar, at King's College, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he became Junior Student in 1863. He obtained a Second Class in Mathematics, a First Class in Natural Science in the Final Schools, 1867, the B.Sc., London, 1870, and the M.A., Oxford, in 1873. He has held successively the following appointments: Professor of Natural History at the Agricultural College, Cirencester, 1868; Professor of Botany at the Royal College of Science for Ireland, 1870; Professor of Botany, Royal Horticultural Society, 1872; Assistant-Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, 1875; and Director, 1885. At the International Phylloxera Congress, Bordeaux, 1881, he was the representative of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria. He was a Royal Commissioner for the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition of 1888. In 1873 and several succeeding years Mr. Thiselton-Dyer delivered in the Schools of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, courses of instruction in Botany to teachers in training. In these a new treatment of the subject was developed; the leading types of vegetable organisms were described and practically demonstrated, and for the first time the same methods of class exposition were applied to the vegetable kingdom as were more or less in general use for the animal kingdom. Mr. Thiselton-Dyer was Examiner in Botany, in the University of London, 1878-83; and Member of the Senate, 1887-90. At Kew he has been specially occupied with the development of botanical work, and the organisation of botanical departments in the Colonies and India. He has published "Flora of Middlesex," 1869 (with Dr. Trimen); an English edition of "How Crops Grow," 1869 (with Professor Church); and an English edition of "Sachs's Text Book of Botany," 1875 (with Mr. A. W. Bennett). Mr. Thiselton-Dyer married, in 1877, a daughter of Sir J. D. Hooker, K.C.S.I., late Director of Kew Gardens.

THOMAS, Annie, *See* CUDLIP, MRS. ANNIE HALL.

THOMAS, Arthur Goring, the youngest son of the late F. Thomas, Esq., of Ralton Park, near Eastbourne, Sussex, formerly in the 8th Hussars, latterly Master of the Southdown Foxhounds, was born Nov. 21, 1851, and was educated at Haileybury College. He was intended for the Civil Service, but his health failing, he had to go to Madeira in 1870, for three winters. On returning to England in 1873, he determined to take up music seriously, an idea which had up to that time been discouraged. He went to Paris, and, by the advice of Ambroise Thomas, studied for two years with Emile Durand, of the Conservatoire. He returned to London in 1875, and studied three years with Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Prout at the Royal Academy of Music, twice gaining the Annual Medal for composition. He wrote an opera on the subject of Moore's "Light of the Harem," which was performed by students, and led to a commission being given by Mr. Carl Rosa to write for him "Esmeralda," which was produced at Drury Lane, March, 1883, with great success; and at Cologne, in German, the same year; and at Hamburg in 1885. Previous to this the most important works given in public were:—"The Sun Worshippers," a cantata written for the Norwich Festival, 1881; two ballet suites, and various concert scenes, &c. The second opera written for Carl Rosa in 1885 was a libretto, by Julian Sturgis, on a Russian subject entitled, "Nadeshda." This also was produced at Drury Lane, with Madame Valleria in title role. This opera was produced also in Breslau in 1890, and is accepted for performance at Cologne, Hamburg, and Berlin. A comic opera in three acts written for Carl Rosa Company is finished, but has not yet been produced. In the same year "Esmeralda" was played at Covent Garden in French, various important alterations having been made for that purpose. The French translation has been written by M. Paul Milliet, author of the libretto of "L'Herodiade." Besides the above publications Mr. Thomas has published three volumes of French and English songs and duets, as well as many detached pieces.

THOMAS, Charles Louis Ambroise, a French musical composer, born at Metz, Aug. 5, 1811, is the son of a distinguished professor of music. He entered the Conservatoire in 1828, and there gained many prizes, including the grand prize of Rome at the competition of 1832. After his return from Italy, he produced the following works amongst others:—"La Double Échelle," 1837; "Le Perruquier de la Régence," 1838; "Le Panier Fleuri;" "La Gipsy," ballet, composed conjointly with Benoist, 1839; "Carline," 1840; "Le Guerillero," 1842; "Le Caïd," his first great success, 1848; "La Songe d'une Nuit d'Été," 1850; "Raymond," 1851; "La Cour de Célimène," 1855; "Psyché," 1856; "Le Carnaval de Venise," 1857; "Le Roman d'Elvire," 1860; "Mignon," 1866; "Hamlet," an opera represented for the first time on the stage March 8, 1868, and the hundredth repetition of which was prevented by the burning of the old Opera House in the Rue Lepeletier, Oct. 23, 1873; "Mignon," altered into an opera for the Baden Theatre, 1869; "Gilles et Gilletin," and "Françoise de Rimini," another opera, 1877. M. Ambroise Thomas has also composed a Requiem Mass, fantasies, nocturnes, rondos, &c. He was elected a member of the Académie des Beaux Arts in succession to Spontini, in 1851; was appointed "Officier d'Instruction Publique" in Dec., 1869; and replaced Auber as Director of the Conservatoire de Musique in 1871. He has been a Commander of the Legion of Honour since 1868, and "Grand Officier" since Jan. 1, 1881.

THOMAS, Theodore, musician, was born at Esens, Hanover, Germany, Oct. 11, 1835. He first played in public at the age of six. In 1845 his family removed to the United States, and for two years he played violin solos at concerts in New York. He then travelled for a time in the South, and returning to New York in 1851, he played at concerts and at the opera; at first as one of the principal violinists, and afterwards as orchestral leader, until 1861. In connection with others he began a series of Chamber Concerts in 1855, which were continued until 1869. His first symphony concerts were given in 1864-65, and extended (excepting from 1869 to 1872) until he left New York, in 1878, to take the direction of the College of Music at Cincinnati. He remained in Cincinnati until 1880, when he resigned this position and returned to New York. With brief intervals he has been conductor of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society since 1862, and of the New York Philharmonic Society since 1878. From 1866 to 1878 he gave a series of summer concerts nightly in various cities; and in 1869 he made his first concert tour in the Eastern and Western States, which he has repeated from time to time since. He has conducted eight music festivals in Cincinnati (1873, 1875, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, and 1889), two in Chicago (1882 and 1884), and one in New York (1882). In the winter of 1885-86 he organised a series of popular concerts in New York, and during the same season was conductor of the American Opera Co. Mr. Thomas has unquestionably done more than anyone else to raise the musical standard in America during the past thirty years.

THOMAS, William Luson, director of the *Graphic*, was born on Dec. 4, 1830, and was educated privately. He is the younger brother of the late George H. Thomas, the well-known artist. At the age of sixteen he went to Paris; then to New York; afterwards to Rome, where he studied drawing with his brother. In 1848 he returned to London, and was articled pupil to James W. Linton, the wood engraver; and two years afterwards commenced business on his own account, with great success. He employed his spare time in painting, and was elected an Associate of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and a few years afterwards full member; since which time he has been a constant exhibitor. The Institute deciding to alter their laws and admit all artists' works at their exhibition, it was proposed to build a new gallery for the advancement of Water-Colour Art in Piccadilly, and invite the senior society and the Royal Water-Colour to amalgamate. Mr. W. L. Thomas was very active in this attempt, viz., to have only one large Water-Colour Exhibition, but, unfortunately for the advancement of Water-Colour art, was not successful; he, however, succeeded in obtaining the principal portion of the large capital required, and was elected Chairman of the Piccadilly Art Galleries Co. The building embraces the picture galleries of the Institute and Prince's Concert Hall. In 1869 he established the *Graphic*, and was decorated by the French Government "Officier de l'Instruction Publique." In 1890 he attempted the even more formidable task of establishing a daily illustrated paper—the *Daily Graphic*. The difficulties are enormous, but they are being steadily surmounted. The new journal at once became a favourite, and is improving daily in every department.

THOMPSON, Edmund Symes, M.D., is the third son of the late Theophilus Thompson, M.D., F.R.S., Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton; author of "Annals of Influenza;" Clinical Lectures on "Pulmonary Consumption," &c. Mr. E. S. Thompson was born in London on Nov. 16, 1837, and was educated (for nine years) at St. Paul's School and at King's College Hospital. At the M.B. examination of the University of London he obtained the Scholarship and Gold Medal in Medicine, and high honours (third) in the three allowed subjects. He took the M.D. Lond. in 1860, and was appointed, in the same year, Assistant-Physician to King's College Hospital. In 1864 he was elected Assistant-Physician to the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton; Physician in 1871; and Consulting Physician in 1889. In 1867 he became Professor of Physic in Gresham College (founded A.D. 1574); Fellow and (for four years) Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Fellow and (for three years) Secretary, Vice-President, and President of the Medical Society of London; and F.R.C.P. in 1868. He is editor of the 2nd edition (with additional chapters) of "Lectures on Pulmonary Consumption," and author of "Essays on the Influence of Cod-liver Oil;" on "Sciatica;" on "Mediastinal Growths;" on "Indigestion in early Phthisis;" on "The Elevated Health Resorts of the Southern Hemisphere;" "Gresham Lectures;" on "Coughs and Colds;" on "South Africa as a Health Resort;" on "Winter Alpine Health Resorts;" on "Sea Voyages;" &c.

THOMPSON, Edward Maunde, F.S.A., Hon. LL.D. of St. Andrews, Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford and of Durham, born May 4, 1840, in Jamaica, was educated at Rugby. He was appointed an Assistant in the British Museum in May, 1861, became Assistant-Keeper of the MSS. in 1871, and was appointed Keeper of the MSS. in succession to Mr. Bond, in 1878, and Principal Librarian and Secretary in 1888. Mr. Thompson, who is a barrister of the Middle Temple, has edited "Chronicon Angliæ, 1328-1388" (in the Rolls Series), 1874; "Letters of Humphrey Prideaux" (for the Camden Society), 1875; "Chronicon Adæ de Usk, 1377-1404" (for the Royal Society of Literature), 1876; "Correspondence of the Family of Hatton" (for the Camden Society), 1878; "Diary of Richard Cocks, in Japan, 1615-1622" (for the Hakluyt Society), 1883; jointly with Professor Jebb, the facsimile of the "Laurentian Sophocles" (for the Hellenic Society), 1885; "Chronicon Galfridi le Baker de Swynebroke, 1303-1356," 1889; and "Adæ Murimuth Continuatio Chronicorum, 1303-1347," with "Robertus de Avesbury de gestis mirabilibus Regis Edwardi Tertii" (in the Rolls Series), 1889. He is joint editor of the publications of the Palæographical Society.

THOMPSON, Sir Henry, F.R.C.S., born at Framlingham, Suffolk, Aug. 6, 1820, and educated at University College, London, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of University College Hospital, London, in 1853, Surgeon in 1863, Professor of Clinical Surgery in 1866, and Consulting Surgeon in 1874. In 1884 he held the post of Professor of Surgery and Pathology to the Royal College of Surgeons, London. He gained the Jacksonian Prize of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1852, with an essay on "The Pathology and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra;" and the same prize in 1860, with an essay on "The Healthy and Morbid Anatomy of the Prostate Gland," both which, together with his "Clinical Lectures" and his work on "Practical Lithotomy and Lithotrity," have run through numerous editions here, and have been translated into all the chief European languages. After performing a difficult but successful operation upon the late King of the Belgians, in 1863 he was appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to His Majesty, and to the present King in 1866. He is an honorary member of the Society of Surgery in Paris, of the French Society of Hygiene, and of that of Italy; also an honorary member of l'Accademia de' Quiriti at Rome, and of the Royal Society of Fine Arts of Antwerp, besides numerous other foreign societies; he became an Officer of the Order of Leopold in 1864, and a Commander of the same Order in 1876. He was knighted in 1867. Two articles written by him in the *Contemporary Review*, in 1873, drew public attention to the subject of cremation. Sir Henry has since written other articles on the same subject; and, in the *Contemporary Review* in 1874, a paper on "The Prayer for the Sick: hints towards a serious attempt to estimate its value." At various times he has written on matters relating to Food and Diet, in the *Nineteenth Century*; also a work entitled "Food and Feeding," the fifth edit. of which has just been issued. Sir Henry Thompson studied painting under Mr. Elmore, and Mr. Alma Tadema, and he has frequently exhibited pictures at the Royal Academy, in the Salon of Paris, and elsewhere. He is also understood to be the author of two novels which appeared about four or five years ago under the pseudonym of "Pen Oliver." More recently he has written a small work entitled "Diet in relation to age and activity," and last year, "Modern Cremation, its History and Practice." He has been President of the "Cremation Society of England" since 1874, when it was founded, and has taken an active part in advocating the practice here and abroad.

THOMPSON, The Rev. John, A.M., was born in the city of Carlisle more than sixty years ago. He is to a large extent a self-made man. Losing his father at the age of four, his early training was conducted by a kind and prudent mother; for a few years his own hands ministered to his necessities. During leisure hours, he studied Latin and Greek under the freely given skilful tuition of a ministerial friend. He entered Glasgow College in 1843, and left it in 1848, after taking the degree of M.A. In Greek classics he obtained two prizes, and in Moral Philosophy one, awarded by the votes of his fellow-students. During his Theological Course at the United Presbyterian Divinity Hall, in Edinburgh, he obtained four scholarships, varying in value from £15 to £31 10*s*. He was ordained to the Holy Ministry in West Calder United Presbyterian Church in 1852. There he laboured more than six years; was then translated to St. Paul's, Birkenhead; and thence, after fourteen years, was removed in 1872 to Westmorland Road Presbyterian Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Thompson gave his chief strength to ministerial work, and was favoured with much success. At his ordination in West Calder the membership of his Church was 250; at his removal it was 375. At his induction in St. Paul's Church, Birkenhead, the members were 33; at his leaving they were 153. In 1872 the members of Westmorland Road Church were about 130; in the end of 1889 they were over 600. Occasionally Mr. Thompson has done a little literary work. Several articles from his pen have appeared from time to time in some of our religious periodicals. He published "Life-Work of Peter the Apostle," in 1870; and "Life and Writings of John the Apostle," in 1882. He was unanimously chosen moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England by the Synod of 1890. There he delivered an inaugural address on "The Spiritual Success of Christianity," a proof of its divine origin and a stimulus to ministerial activity. His presidency over the deliberations of the Synod gave general satisfaction. Mr. Thompson is a Liberal in politics; and is never reluctant to take his place on a Liberal platform. Thirteen years ago, he was elected as a Liberal candidate to a seat in the Newcastle-on-Tyne School Board. For six years he has been Chairman of the Works Committee; and throughout his career he has done everything in his power to secure for England the benefits of a liberal education.

THOMPSON, Joseph, F.R.G.S., African explorer, was born at Penpont in 1858, and at the age of twenty, visited Central Africa in company with the late Keith Johnston, and assumed the command of the expedition on the death of his chief. In 1884 he began his famous journey to Masai Land, and was successful in reaching the north-eastern corner of Lake Victoria Nyanza. He published a description of his journey under the title of "Through Masai Land." In 1888 he started on an expedition to Morocco, during which he crossed the Atlas chain of mountains in six different places. In 1889 he published "Travels in the Atlas and South Morocco." He has received the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and is also Gold Medallist in geology and zoology at the University of Edinburgh.

THOMPSON, Sir Ralph Wood, K.C.B., PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARY FOR WAR.

THOMPSON, Professor Silvanus Phillips, F.R.A.S., was born in York, June 19, 1851, and educated chiefly at Bootham School, York, the Flounders Institute, Pontefract, and the Royal School of Mines. He took the degree of B.A. (Lond.), 1869; B.Sc. (Lond.), first (bracketted in Honours), 1876; and D.Sc. (Lond.), 1878. He was appointed Science Master, Bootham School, York, 1874; Lecturer in Experimental Physics, University College, Bristol, 1876; Professor of Experimental Physics, in the same college, 1879; and Principal of, and Professor of Physics in, the City and Guilds' Technical College, Finsbury, 1885. He is the author of "Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism," 1881, 43rd thousand in 1889; "Dynamo-electric Machinery," 1885, 4th edition 1890; and other works on electricity. Professor Thompson has made numerous scientific researches in electricity, magnetism, acoustics and optics. He is Vice-President of the Physical Society of London, Membre de Conseil de la Société de Physique (Paris), Hon. Member of the Physical Society of Frankfort-am-Main, Member of Council of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and Hon. Sec. of the Gilbert Club.

THOMSON, Joseph John, M.A., F.R.S., was born on Dec. 18, 1856, at Manchester, and is the son of Mr. J. J. Thomson of Manchester. He was educated at the Owens College, Manchester, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was 2nd Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos, 1880. He was elected Professor of Experimental Physics, in the University of Cambridge, in 1884. He is the author of a treatise "On the Motion of Vortex Rings," 1883; "The application of Dynamics to Physics and Chemistry," 1888; and of various papers in the Transactions of Scientific Societies. He is Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

THOMSON, Professor Sir William, President of the Royal Society, F.R.S., S.L. & E., LL.D., D.C.L., was born in Belfast in June, 1824. His father, the late James Thomson, LL.D., was lecturer on mathematics at the Royal Academical Institute in Belfast, but on his appointment to the professorship of that science in the University of Glasgow, he removed thither with his family. At the early age of eleven William entered the College, and shortly after completing his course at Glasgow he removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1845 as second Wrangler, being immediately afterwards elected to a Fellowship. In 1846 he was made Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and still occupies that post. In the same year he accepted the editorship of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*. To this magazine, which he continued to edit for about seven years, he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity, and among the principal of these was his paper on the "Distribution of Electricity on Spherical Conductors," published in 1848. In 1855 Professor Thomson delivered the Bakerian Lecture. It was entitled, "Electrodynamic Properties of Metals," and contained a series of experimental investigations of the highest value. Among the most important of his contributions to the advancement of electrical science are the construction of several beautiful instruments, and their application to the study of atmospheric electricity. His quadrant and portable electrometers, owing to their diversities of application and extreme delicacy and accuracy, have been of the greatest service; a modification of the former has been very successfully used at the Kew Observatory, to indicate and self-register changes in the electric state of the atmosphere. But it is in connection with submarine telegraphy that Sir W. Thomson's labours in electrical science are best known, he being the inventor of the Mirror Galvanometer and the Siphon-Recorder, which, owing to their extreme delicacy, can be worked by very low battery power, a circumstance that tends greatly to the preservation of the cables. To the science of magnetism also Sir W. Thomson has made important additions. In the investigation of the nature of heat, his extraordinary power of mathematical insight is seen to great advantage; and many communications from his pen on the subject of Vortex Motion have appeared in the Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Amongst his many valuable scientific papers we may mention those on "Thermal Effects of Fluids in Motion;" the "Mathematical Theory of Elasticity;" the "Rigidity of the Earth;" the "Determination of a Ship's place at Sea from Observation of Altitudes;" and on "Approach caused by Vibration." On the successful completion of the Atlantic Cable in 1866 he received the honour of knighthood, and was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him successively by the Universities of Dublin, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, and that of D.C.L. by Oxford. He is a Fellow of both the London and Edinburgh Royal Societies, from the former of which he received the Royal Medal, and from the latter the Keith Prize. He delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge in 1866; was President of the British Association at its meeting in Edinburgh in 1871; and was elected President of the Geological Society of Glasgow for the year 1872. On Oct. 29, 1872, he was elected a Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, under the provisions of the College statutes, empowering the Master and Fellows to elect men eminent for science or learning. He has also received various decorations from abroad. He is Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of Leopold, and has received the German Ordre pour le Merite. In Dec., 1877, he was elected by the Paris Academy of Sciences to fill the place of the late Von Baer as Foreign Associate. He was President of the Section of Mathematical and Physical Science at the meeting of the British Association, held at York in Sept., 1881, when he delivered a remarkable address on the sources of energy in nature available to man for the production of mechanical effect. Sir W. Thomson was appointed one of the British Commissioners for the Electrical Exhibition held in Vienna in Aug., 1883. Three volumes of "Mathematical and Physical Papers" by him, "collected from different scientific periodicals," were published at Cambridge in 1882, 1884, and 1890. He has been President of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association five times, viz., Belfast, 1852; Dundee, 1867; Glasgow, 1876; York, 1881; Montreal, 1884. He is the inventor of a very extensively used improved form of the Mariner's Compass, in which complete and perfect correction against disturbance by the ship's magnetism, temporary and permanent, is provided; and of a Sounding Machine, by means of which soundings are taken in depths up to 100 fathoms, without even slackening the speed of the ship. Sir William Thomson has also of late years devoted much attention to the subject of Electric lighting, and is the inventor of a great variety of instruments designed for measuring the electric currents and potentials used in that industry. Sir William Thomson succeeded Sir George Gabriel Stokes, Bart., as President of the Royal Society, in 1890.

THORBURN, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., was born March 28, 1836, at Juniper Bank, in the County of Peebles, Scotland, and is the son of the late Robert Thorburn, Esq., of Juniper Bank, and Alison, daughter of the late Robert Grieve, Esq., of Kailatar, Perthshire, Scotland. He was educated in Edinburgh; went to Newfoundland in 1852; settled at St. John's, the capital of the island, where he has followed mercantile pursuits, and is now engaged in business. He was appointed Member of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, Feb. 14, 1870, but resigned his seat in that body in 1885, when he entered the House of Assembly, and became Premier, which office he held till the close of 1889. Sir Robert Thorburn represented the Colony of Newfoundland at the Colonial Conference in London in 1886, when he received the Honour of Knighthood, and, being senior member of the Conference, had the honour of reading and presenting the address of the Conference to Her Majesty the Queen.

THORNE, Richard Thorne, M.B., F.R.S., was born Oct. 13, 1842, at Leamington, Warwickshire, and is the eldest living son of the late Mr. T. H. Thorne, J.P., banker, Leamington. He is Bachelor of Medicine (double first-class), University of London; Fellow of the Royal Society; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London; was appointed a Medical Inspector to H.M. Privy Council Office in 1871; and Senior Assistant Medical Officer to the Local Government Board in 1883. He is Lecturer on Public Health to St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School; Examiner in Public Health to the Universities of Oxford and London, and to the Conjoint Board of Physicians and Surgeons in London. He was appointed delegate to represent the British Government at the International Sanitary (Cholera) Conference in Rome, 1885; President of the Epidemiological Society of London, 1887-89; and Milroy Lecturer to the Royal College of Physicians of

London, 1891. He is the author of a paper "On the Origin of Infection," published in the Transactions of the Epidemiological Society, 1878; "The Progress of Preventive Medicine during the Victorian Era, 1837-87;" "Diphtheria; its Natural History, and Prevention," 1891; "Report on the Use and Influence of Hospitals for Infectious Diseases," published in the Tenth Annual Report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board; and of a large number of official reports on the causation of epidemic diseases, and on the health of towns, published in the Reports of the Privy Council Office and of the Local Government Board.

THORNTON, The Right Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., is the son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G C.B., who was for some time Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Portugal, and upon whom the title of Count de Cassilhas, in that kingdom, had been conferred by King John VI. of Portugal. Sir Edward Thornton, who succeeded to the title of Count de Cassilhas (in the kingdom of Portugal) on the death of his father about 1850, entered the diplomatic service in 1842, when he was attached to the mission at Turin. He was appointed paid attaché in Mexico in 1845, and Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico in 1851. From April, 1852, till Oct., 1853, he acted as Secretary to the late Sir Charles Hotham's special mission to the River Plate. He was appointed Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of New Granada in May, 1854, but was transferred to the Republic of Uruguay in Sept. of the same year. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation of 1859; in July, 1865, he was sent on a special mission to the Emperor of Brazil, and in the following month he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil. He retained this post until Sept., 1867, when he was transferred in the same capacity to the court of the King of Portugal. He, however, did not proceed thither, but was appointed in the following Dec. to the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, in the place of the late Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce, G.C.B. In recognition of his diplomatic services he was made a Companion of the Bath (civil division) in Feb., 1863; and a Knight Commander of the same order, Aug. 9, 1870. He was sworn of the Privy Council, Aug. 19, 1871. Sir Edward Thornton was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg in May, 1881, and to the Sultan of Turkey, Dec. 1, 1884. This post he only actually held during some months in 1886; and in Oct. of that year left Constantinople "on leave of absence," to be succeeded by Sir William White. He was created a G.C.B. in Aug., 1883.

THORNYCROFT, W. Hamo, R.A., sculptor, son of Thomas and Mary Thornycroft (*q.v.*), was born in London, March 9, 1850. He was brought up in a remote part of Cheshire, and educated at Macclesfield Grammar School, and at University College School, London. At the age of seventeen he began to work in his father's studio, and in 1869 was admitted a student at the schools of the Royal Academy. In 1871 he first exhibited at the Royal Academy, and in the same year proceeded to Italy, where the nature of his art received considerable modification from study of the works of the Renaissance. In 1875 Mr. Thornycroft gained the biennial Gold Medal of the Royal Academy for a group of "A Warrior bearing a Wounded Youth from the Field of Battle." In 1880 he made his first great success, with a statue of "Artemis," which he executed in marble for the Duke of Westminster, and which is now at Eaton Hall. In Jan. 1881, Mr. Thornycroft was elected A.R.A., and for the exhibition of the same year produced his statue of "Teucer," which was purchased from the Chantrey Fund, and is now, in bronze, in the South Kensington Museum. Since then his most important works have been, the statue of "The Mower," 1884; "The Memorial to the Poet Gray," at Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1885; and the statue of "The Sower," 1886. Also in 1885 he executed a bust of Samuel Taylor Coleridge for Westminster Abbey; also a memorial to Sir John Gosse for the crypt of St. Paul's, and was commissioned by the Government to execute the National Memorial to General Gordon, which now adorns Trafalgar Square. A replica of this statue, but with different sculptural treatment of pedestal, he executed for Melbourne also. In 1888 he exhibited his statue of "Medea" and was elected a Royal Academician. He is now engaged upon a public statue of John Bright, for Rochdale. In 1890 Mr. Thornycroft exhibited at the Academy his diploma work, a marble relief, entitled "The Mirror," and some small bronzes. In 1884 Mr. Thornycroft was married to Agatha, daughter of Homersham Cox, Esq., of Tonbridge.

THORNYCROFT, John Isaac, builder of

torpedo boats, eldest son of Thomas and Mary Thornycroft, was born on Feb. 1, 1843, in the Via Felice, Rome, in which ancient city his parents were then studying classic art. His mechanical training was commenced at an early age by his father, who made a locomotive, on which his children rode round his studio. The cylinders of this locomotive were afterwards adapted by his eldest son to form the engines of a very successful model steamer, which contained several of the most important elements to which the success of the modern torpedo boat is due, —the closed stokehole and fan, by means of which air could be forced through the fire, and the relatively large size and low position of the propeller. Rather later, when eighteen years of age, he constructed a small steam launch, the *Nautilus*, which was the first steam launch on the Thames that attained sufficient speed to keep up with racing crews. In 1863 he designed the *Ariel*, which was built at Chiswick, where he started, almost as an amateur, boat-builder. The *Ariel* was an example of a very fast steamboat, which was surpassed in speed by only the *Miranda*. The exact performance of the *Ariel* was measured by Sir Frederick Bramwell in 1872, and made a considerable sensation when published at a meeting of the Naval Architects. This boat may be considered as the progenitor of the torpedo boats of the present day. The closed stokeholes, however, were perfected by Mr. Thornycroft only in 1876, in the *Gitana*, a yacht on the Lake of Geneva, which has never yet been beaten by a boat of similar size. After building the *Ariel* Mr. Thornycroft went for nine months as a draughtsman to Palmer's Shipbuilding Co., on the Tyne; he then went to Glasgow to go through the engineering course at that University, and obtained the certificate of proficiency in less than the usual time. On leaving the University he spent nine months at Mr. John Elder's, of Govan, in studying the method of shipbuilding on the Clyde. He then returned to Chiswick, and became a builder of torpedo boats. In this profession he rapidly took the first place; and he has constructed a very large number of such boats for the British and foreign governments. Among some of the more recent inventions of Mr. Thornycroft we may mention a speed-indicator which he has perfected during the last few years, and a water-tube boiler, which combines great economy of fuel with lightness of structure, and has been fitted in many torpedo boats with marked success. The turbine propeller, also designed by Mr. Thornycroft for shallow draught vessels, is gaining ground and gives results which cannot be obtained by the use of the paddle-wheel.

THORNYCROFT, Mrs. Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Francis, sculptor, was born in 1814, at Thornham, in Norfolk. From an early age she was admitted to her father's studio, and soon became an exhibitor of heads and busts at the Royal Academy. The work which first attracted the attention of the public was a life-size statue called the "Flower-Girl." Miss Francis became the wife of Mr. Thornycroft, who had been a pupil of her father, in 1840, accompanied him on a tour through Italy in 1842, and at Rome derived great advantage from the advice of Thorwaldsen and Gibson. The latter was struck with her models of "Sappho" and a "Sleeping Child," and recommended her to the Queen as the best artist to model the portraits of the royal children. On her return to England in 1843, Mrs. Thornycroft received Her Majesty's command to execute a statue of the Princess Alice, and performed her task so satisfactorily, that commissions were given to her for statues of the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. The Queen continued to patronise her, and she executed other works for the royal family. Her admirable work, a "Girl Skipping," was greatly admired in the Paris Exhibition of 1855. Of Mrs. Thornycroft's sons, one is the proprietor of the great torpedo-boat building yard on the Thames, and one is the sculptor and A.R.A. Her daughter, Miss Helen Thornycroft, is an accomplished flower-painter.

THOROLD, The Right Rev. Anthony Wilson, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, younger son of the late Rev. Edward Thorold, rector of Hougham-cum-Marston, Lincolnshire, by Mary, only daughter of Thomas Wilson, Esq., M.D., of Grantham, was born at Hougham, June 13, 1825, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford (B.A. 1847; M.A. 1850; D.D., by diploma, 1877). He was rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, from 1857 to 1868; a member of the Schools Inquiry Commission in 1864; minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, in 1868; and was elected on the first School Board for London in 1870. He became vicar of St. Pancras, Middlesex, and rural dean, in 1869; canon residentiary of York in 1874; examining chaplain to the Archbishop of York the same year; also provincial chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. On the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, he was nominated by the Crown to the bishopric of Rochester, in succession to Dr. Claughton, who had been translated to the newly-constituted See of St. Albans. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, July 25, 1877, and was made Bishop of Winchester in Jan., 1891, in succession to the Right Rev. E. Harold Browne who resigned. He is the author of several devotional works, of which one, "The Presence of Christ," has gone through twenty editions.

THORPE, Professor Thomas Edward, F.R.S., was born at Harpurhey, near Manchester, Dec. 8, 1845, being the son of a Manchester merchant. He was educated at private schools, at Owens College, Manchester, and at the Universities of Heidelberg and Bonn. He was appointed Demonstrator of Chemistry at Owens College in 1869; Professor of Chemistry in Anderson's College, Glasgow, in 1870; Professor of Chemistry in the Yorkshire College at Leeds in 1874; and Professor of Chemistry at the Normal School of Science, and Royal School of Mines, South Kensington, in 1885. He is an F.R.S., and a Member of Council, 1890, a Vice-President and Treasurer of the Chemical Society of London, a Member of the Council of the Society of Chemical Industry, and of the Institute of Chemistry, a Fellow of the German Chemical Society, and of the Physical Society of London, Ph.D. of Heidelberg, and B.Sc. of the Victoria University, Manchester, formerly Examiner in Chemistry at, and now Fellow of, the University of London, and Examiner to the Victoria University, and the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. He was the first Longstaff Medallist of the Chemical Society of London, a Royal Medallist of the Royal Society (1889), and is a corresponding member of the Philosophical Societies of Glasgow and Leeds. Professor Thorpe is the author of upwards of 70 memoirs on Chemistry and Physical Chemistry, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," the Proceedings of the Royal Society, and the Journal of the Chemical Society, and the British Association Reports. He is also the author of a "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," 3 vols.; "Inorganic Chemistry," 2 vols.; "Qualitative Analysis;" "Quantitative Analysis;" "Chemical Problems;" and editor of "Coal: its History and Uses." He has likewise written various articles in Watts' "Dictionary of Chemistry," and is a frequent contributor to *Nature* and other scientific periodicals. Professor Thorpe was a member of the Solar Eclipse Expeditions of 1870, 1878, and 1886. He has acted as one of the Secretaries of the Chemical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was a Vice-President of the Section at the Jubilee Meeting at York in 1880, a Member of the Council, and President of the Chemical Section at the Leeds Meeting in 1890.

THRING, Lord Henry, K.C.B., born at Alford, Somerset, on Nov. 3, 1818, is the second son of the Rev. J. G. D. Thring, and Sarah, daughter of the Rev. J. Jenkyns, of Evercreed, Somerset. He was educated at Shrewsbury, and Magdalen College, Cambridge; was third in the First Class of Classical Tripos, and fourteenth Junior Optime, 1841; B.A., 1841; M.A., 1844; called to the Bar in 1845, Inner Temple; was appointed Counsel to the Home Office in 1860, and Parliamentary Counsel in 1868. He was made K.C.B. in 1873, and a Peer in 1886, on his retirement from office. He has published works on the Succession Duty Act; "The Law of Joint Stock Companies;" "Practical Legislation," and various articles in reviews. He married, in 1856, Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Cardwell, Esq., of Liverpool, and has one child, Katharine Annie.

THURLOW (Lord), The Right Hon. Thomas John Hovell-Thurlow Cumming-Bruce, P.C., F.R.S., fifth Baron Thurlow, of Thurlow, County Suffolk, was born in London on Dec. 5, 1838. He is the son of the third Baron, by Sarah, only daughter of Peter Hodgson, Esq., and succeeded his elder brother as the fifth Baron on April 22, 1874. Lord Thurlow is a descendant of a Norfolk family, which dates back several centuries. Amongst his ancestors was William Thurlow, of Burnham-Ulp, in Norfolk, who died in the year 1590. The Barony of Thurlow was created in 1792, and the first Baron was Edward Thurlow, who was born in 1732, and died in 1806. It was in recognition of his high legal merits that the first Lord Thurlow was created a peer, and occupied the Woolsack, as Lord Chancellor, for close on 20 years. The present Lord Thurlow entered the diplomatic service in the year 1858, and in the year following became attached to the Embassy at Paris. During 1860-1 Lord Thurlow was attached to the Earl of Elgin's special mission to China. He was present at the capture of the Taku forts and of Pekin, and was one of the recipients of the China Medal. In 1862 he was appointed private secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and in 1864 was attached to H.M. Embassy at Vienna. During the years 1865-6 he was private secretary to Sir Frederic Bruce, H.M. Minister at Washington. Subsequently he was appointed second secretary in the diplomatic service, proceeding to the Hague in December, 1866. He resigned that appointment in July, 1870, and retired from the diplomatic service. He is a Justice of Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Elgin, Nairn, Stirling and Suffolk, and was a Lord-in-waiting upon the Queen from Sept., 1880, to June, 1885, and from Feb. to May, 1886. From the April to the August of the last mentioned year he occupied the position of Paymaster-General; and was also, in that year, appointed to represent Her Majesty as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which holds its annual meetings in Edinburgh. He was then also appointed a Privy Counsellor. In 1864 he married Lady Elma, the only surviving child of the eighth Earl of Elgin by his first wife, Elizabeth Mary, who was the only daughter of Charles Lennox Cumming-Bruce, Esq., M.P., of Roseisle, Dunphail and Kinnaird, N.B. Lord Thurlow assumed in the right of his wife, and by Royal license in July, 1874, the additional names of Cumming-Bruce. Lord Thurlow has six children, and his heir, the Honourable James Bruce, was born in 1867.

THURSTON, Sir John Bates, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific, was born in 1836, followed the nautical profession till 1866, when he became Consul at Fiji and Tonga, and was very popular there; and became the chosen and special adviser of the King and Chiefs of Fiji to confer with Her Majesty's Commissions as to the cession of Fiji. In 1874 he was Colonial Secretary and Auditor General of Fiji, and in 1879 was Secretary to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific; and, in 1887, became Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner.

THURSTON, Professor Robert H., LL.D., formerly of the United States Naval Engineer Corps, later Professor of Engineering, was born in Providence, R.I., Oct. 25, 1839. He is the son of Robert L. Thurston, who built his first engine in 1821, and founded the Providence Steam Engine Company, in 1837. R. H. Thurston was educated at Brown University, and received, during youth, a useful practical education in his father's workshops. When he left college, in 1859, he was familiar with the work of the draughtsman, designer, pattern maker, moulder, the forge, and machine shop. He also did a considerable amount of work in the design and construction of the Sickles and the Greene engines, which were built by the firm. Then the war broke out, calling the best men of the country into the army and navy. Mr. Thurston applied for appointment in the engineer corps of the navy, passed examination in the summer of 1861, and was ordered to duty on board the *Unadilla*, was senior assistant, and had charge of the engines during action. January, 1866, found Mr. Thurston at the office of the Commandant of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, reporting to Admiral Porter for duty in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, as an acting assistant Professor. He was six years continuously on duty at the Naval Academy. In July, 1871, Mr. Thurston accepted an appointment at the school of mechanical engineering at Hoboken, and for fourteen years filled the chair of engineering in the Stevens Institute of Technology, resigning his commission in the navy in 1872. He organized, about 1873, or earlier, what was probably the first mechanical laboratory for research in engineering that was ever founded; and, for the dozen years succeeding, kept it employed constantly in the investigation of problems of practical importance. He was, meantime (1875-8) a member of the U.S. Board appointed to test iron, steel, and other metals, directed the greater part of the work completed by that board, and, as its secretary, edited its reports. His investigation of the laws of friction and of properties of the alloys of copper, tin and zinc, which resulted in the determination, by a new and ingenious method, of the relative values of all combinations of those elements, were perhaps the most strikingly original, and famous of these researches. In July, 1885, Professor Thurston took charge of Sibley College, reorganized it, created a department of mechanical engineering, readjusted the older departments, and saw immediate results in the rapid growth of Sibley College. Dr. Thurston was the first President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, has been for many years a member of the American, French, Scotch, German and Austrian Societies of Civil Engineers, of the British Institution of Naval Architects, the American Institution of Mining Engineers, of which he is also Past Vice-President, the American and British Associations for Advancement of Science, three times Vice-President of the former, and once of the latter (Montreal, 1884), and of other scientific and technical associations at home and abroad. He is a member of the "Loyal Legion," and is Officier de L'Instruction Publique de France, and was given the degree of LL.D. by his Alma Mater, Brown University, on the thirteenth anniversary of his graduation. He has been an extensive writer, on professional subjects mainly, his papers numbering something like 250, and he writes some articles of a speculative character. He is the author of many books, including a "History of the Steam Engine," a three-volume treatise on "The Materials of Engineering," a treatise of "Friction and Lost Work," etc.

TICHBORNE, Charles Robert, LL.D., Ph.D., Fellow of the Institutes of Chemistry and the Chemical Society, Member of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, was educated at Birmingham, and is the son of William S. Tichborne, a descendant in the direct line from Sir Robert Tichborne, whose name appears on the death warrant of Charles the 1st. Charles Tichborne studied chemistry under Professor Hofmann, and shortly afterwards went to superintend the Laboratories of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, with which body he has been associated for many years. He was appointed, in 1872, Lecturer on Chemistry to the Carmichael College of Medicine, and in 1874-75 he was Extern Examiner in Chemistry to the University of Dublin. He is at the present time an Examiner under the Conjoint Board of the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Hall. On the retirement of Sir Dominic Corrigan, Mr. Tichborne was elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and is at present a gas examiner for the Board of Trade, and one of the County Analysts. Mr. Tichborne began very early in life to write scientific papers, some of the most important of which are the following:—"Official Reports upon the Chemical Section of the International Exhibition, Dublin, 1864;" "Detection of Cantharides in Medico-legal Investigations," described in Taylor's Principles of Medical Jurisprudence. He contributed to the columns of the *Cornhill Magazine* a description of the naturally formed mummies found in St. Michan's Church, Dublin. This was transferred to the pages of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 6, 1866. In 1868 appeared an analysis of the well-known Schwalheim Waters, in which the author discovered lithium; these waters had previously been examined by Liebig, and, in 1869, Tichborne described, in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, a new body, which he called colophonic hydrate. As far back as 1871 the Royal Irish Academy voted £50 to aid him in his researches upon Molecular Dissociation. In 1870-71 he published many papers on dust as a ferment, and particularly street dust. At that time this investigation was in its infancy. His papers on subjects connected with Pharmacy are too numerous to mention, but many of the processes in the British Pharmacopœia are based upon his investigations. He also published, in connection with Dr. Prosser James, a work entitled "The Mineral Waters of Europe." Professor Tichborne invented an instrument for scientifically determining the relative hardness of stones, which was most favourably received by the Institute of Civil Engineers, and about 1888 he patented, in association with a syndicate, the collection, liquefaction, and utilization, of the carbonic acid gas given off during fermentation. This Tichborne process is being successfully carried into operation in the largest brewery in the world, Messrs. Guinness's, of Dublin. He married, in 1861, Sarah, the daughter of Surgeon Wilkinson, of Black Rock, co. Dublin, and has one son and three daughters.

TIRARD, M., twice Prime Minister of France, was born at Geneva, of French parents, in 1827. He is a working watchmaker by trade, and kept a small shop on the Boulevard Sebastopol, in Paris, till brought to the front by force of circumstances. He was elected a deputy in 1871; was one of the representatives of Paris from 1876 to 1884, when he passed to the Senate. In 1879 he was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and subsequently he was Minister of Finance.

TISZA, von Borosjenö Koloman, late Prime Minister of Hungary, was born at Geszt, Dec. 16, 1830, and educated for the Civil Service, but his career was blocked at the outset by the Revolution of 1848. For some years he devoted himself to travel, and in 1859 first became known as an opponent of the Government policy of religious intolerance. In 1860 his party gained some independence; he then obtained a seat in the Hungarian Parliament, and succeeded Count Teleki as a leader of the Moderate Radicals. In 1875, carrying over this branch to the united Liberals under Deák, he became Minister of the Interior, and subsequently Prime Minister of the Hungarian Cabinet. In the critical period of 1876-8, he opposed Russia and Panslavism, being less vacillating than Count Andrassy, who kept hesitating between the views of Russia and Germany on the Eastern Question. He resigned with his co-ministers when Austrian finances were insufficient to meet the expenses of the Bosnian occupation, but eventually returned to his former position. In March, 1890, he resigned the Premiership, and was succeeded by Count Szapary.

TODD, Charles, C.M.G., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., Postmaster-General, Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Government Astronomer, Adelaide, South Australia, was born at Islington, July 7, 1826, and entered the Government Service at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in 1841. In 1848 he was appointed Assistant Astronomer at Cambridge under the late Rev. Professor Challis. In 1854 he was appointed Assistant Astronomer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and in the following year he was offered, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord John Russell, and accepted, the appointment of Government Astronomer and Superintendent of Telegraphs in South Australia, and left for that colony in July, 1855, where he introduced the Electric Telegraph System. In January, 1870, the Colonial Government, having decided upon amalgamating the Postal and Telegraph Services, appointed Mr. Todd Postmaster-General in addition to his duties as Superintendent of Telegraphs and Government Astronomer. Under his direction the telegraph was rapidly extended throughout the colony, his greatest work being the construction of a line from Adelaide through Central Australia, then a *terra incognita*, to Port Darwin, on the north coast, 2,000 miles long, to meet the cable of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. This work was carried out, in the face of great natural difficulties, in the space of about twenty months, being completed towards the end of 1872, in which year Mr. Todd rode across the Continent and thoroughly organised the service; and, on his return to Adelaide, received from Her Majesty the honour of the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Shortly after this, the South Australian section, 1,000 miles long, of the telegraph line from Adelaide to Perth was constructed under Mr. Todd's immediate direction. As Government Astronomer, Mr. Todd has carried out an extensive series of Astronomical and Meteorological Observations, the latter affording much valuable information on the climate of Australia, including the dry interior, and the north coast. He determined the position of the eastern boundary line of the colony, or 141st meridian; and, in conjunction with Messrs. Ellery & Russell, the Government Astronomers of Victoria and of New South Wales, he made a careful telegraphic determination of the difference of longitude between Singapore, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. In 1886 the Cambridge University conferred upon him the degree of M.A., *honoris causâ*; and in 1889 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He is a Member of the Council of the Adelaide University; one of the Governors of the South Australian Public Library; has been President of the Royal Society of South Australia; and is a Member of the Council of the Adelaide School of Mines, &c.

TOLSTOI, Count Lyof Nikolaivitch, usually called Count Leo Tolstoi, the most eminent living Russian novelist and social reformer, is a descendant of Count Peter Tolstoi, the friend and comrade of Peter the Great, and was born on Aug. 28, 1828, at Yasnaia Poliana, in the Government of Toula, but was left an orphan at an early age. He received the usual education of a Russian noble, first privately and afterwards at the University of Kazan. He spent the subsequent years in study till 1851; when, at the age of 23, he entered the army and accompanied his brother to the Caucasus. On the outbreak of the Crimean war (1853) he was called to Sebastopol and saw active service there, taking the command of a mountain battery and assisting in the defence of the citadel. Resigning his commission at the close of the war (1856), he devoted himself to literature. His "War and Peace" (1860), a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in 1812, is regarded by Russians as his masterpiece; but "Anna Karenina," which appeared in 1876, is better appreciated abroad. Matthew Arnold spoke most enthusiastically in its praise a few months before his death, and George Meredith says that Anna, the beautiful but unfaithful wife, who ends her guilty passion by suicide, is the most perfectly depicted female character in all fiction. Since the publication of this last work, Tolstoi has given himself up to the earnest working out of the problems of life, the attainment of a higher religious and moral philosophy. He makes "Return not Evil" the keystone of the Christian faith, and insists that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount is the only rule of Christian life. His religious views are set forth in "Christ's Christianity" and "My Religion." His "Kreutzer Sonata," with its strange theory of morals, was published in 1890. Count Tolstoi is married, and has nine children living.

"**TOM BROWN.**" *See* HUGHES, THOMAS, Q.C.

TOMLINSON, Professor Charles, F.R.S., F.C.S., was born in London, Nov. 27, 1808. His father becoming embarrassed, enlisted in the Army; and after serving in Holland, died on his passage to India, leaving his widow in poverty, and two children, Charles being the younger. She could provide them with only the mere rudiments of education, and at the age of twelve the boys were sent out into the world to earn their own living. The elder, meeting with friends, was able to obtain a University education; the younger, during many years, had to serve in very subordinate offices; but being fond of reading, he devoted his scanty leisure to study, and derived assistance from the London Mechanics' Institution, under the genial management of Dr. Birkbeck. In 1830 an opportunity offered for further improvement. He became assistant in a classical school, and a few years later, his brother being appointed to a curacy near Salisbury, it was suggested that a good day-school for boys was much wanted in that city. Accordingly the two brothers started such a school, the one undertaking the classical, and the other modern languages, and the science department. The introduction of experimental science into schools was at that time a novelty, and the lectures on Chemistry and Physics, delivered on two evenings in every week, not only interested the boys, but attracted many of the members of the boys' families. Charles even made some attempts at original research, and published papers in *Thomson's Records of Science*, and also in the *Magazine of Popular Science*. Some of these papers formed the basis of a work published in 1838, entitled the "Student's Manual of Natural Philosophy." This work was well adapted to the time, and had a rapid sale. Parker, the publisher of the *Saturday Magazine*, invited Charles to contribute to that work, which he did to a large extent during many years. Parker found Charles so useful to him, that he invited him to settle in London, so as to increase his literary and scientific connection with his publishing house. This offer was accepted, but before leaving Salisbury, Charles married a highly cultivated lady, who during many years rendered him most valuable assistance in his literary work. Mr. Tomlinson's connection with Parker's house brought him into contact with various scientific men, and led to his appointment as Science Lecturer in King's College School. Mr. Tomlinson was one of the first members of the Cavendish Society, and undertook much literary work for it. He also wrote a number of scientific treatises for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, also several of the treatises in Weale's Series, and many articles on Technology in several Cyclopædias. Mr. Tomlinson's original researches in science are contained in numerous memoirs and papers in the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society (of which he became a Fellow in June, 1867); the *Philosophical Magazine*; Jamieson's *New Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*; *The Journal of the Chemical Society* (of which he is also a Fellow); the Reports of the British Association (of which he is a Life Member); *The Journal of the Society of Arts*; *The Pharmaceutical Journal*; *The Chemical News*; *Nature*; The Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, and some others. He was also one of the original founders of the Physical Society. Mr. Tomlinson holds the opinion that the culture of a scientific man is very imperfect unless combined with a taste for literature. All through life it has been his business to become acquainted with the best books of the best authors in various languages. In 1874 he published a volume on "The Sonnet;" and in 1877 a translation of Dante's "Inferno," accompanied by an essay on Dante and his translators. This led to his appointment as Barlow lecturer on the Divine Comedy at University College, which he held during three years according to the founder's bequest, giving twelve lectures in each year. In 1881 he published a volume containing original Sonnets, and also Translations from the Italian and Spanish. In 1887 he brought out a second edition of his translation of Goethe's "Herman and Dorothea" (the first edition being published in 1849), including a long critical and historical introductory essay. In 1887 was published a volume of "Essays Old and New." Mr. Tomlinson is a Member of the Dante Society, and also of the Goethe Society; and has contributed various literary papers to the Transactions of the latter. He is also the author of a volume well known to chess players as "Amusements in Chess," and has contributed various papers to chess periodicals.

TOMLINSON, Herbert, B.A., F.R.S., was born at York, on Nov. 18, 1845, and was educated at St. Peter's School, York, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1868 he graduated B.A., both in the Mathematical and Natural Science Honours Schools; in 1870 he was Whitworth Exhibitioner, and in the same year was appointed Demonstrator of Natural Philosophy at King's College, London, which post he still retains. In 1889 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in consideration of his original researches in physics. As a writer on natural science, Mr. Tomlinson is well known through his numerous contributions to the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society, the *Philosophical Magazine,* &c.; the most important of which relate to the influence of stress and strain on the Physical Properties of Matter. The following papers may be enumerated:—"Effect of Magnetization on the Electrical Conductivity of Iron" ("Proceedings" of the Royal Society, 1875); "Increase in Resistance to the Passage of an Electrical Current produced in Certain Wires by Stretching" (ibid., 1877); "Alteration of Thermal Conductivity of Iron and Steel caused by Magnetism" (ibid., 1878); "Moduli of Elasticity" (Philosophical Transactions, 1883); "Electrical Conductivity" (ibid.); "Relations between Moduli of Elasticity, Thermal Capacity, and other Physical Constants" (Proceedings of the Royal Society, 1885); "Alteration of the Electrical Conductivity of Cobalt, &c., by Longitudinal Traction" (ibid., 1885); "Internal Friction of Metals" (Philosophical Transactions, 1886); "Coefficient of Viscosity of Air" (ibid.); "On Certain Sources of Error in connection with Experiments on Torsional Vibrations" (*Philosophical Magazine,* 1885); "Temporary and Permanent Effects on some of the Physical Properties of Iron produced by raising the Temperature to One Hundred Degrees C." (ibid., 1886); "Effect of Change of Temperature on the Internal Friction and Torsional Elasticity of Metals" (abstract in Proceedings of the Royal Society 1886); and "Effects of Magnetization on the Elasticity and the Internal Friction of Metals" (Philosophical Transactions, vol. clxxix., p. 1).

TOOLE, John Laurence, comedian, son of Mr. Toole, the civic toast-master, born in London, March 12, 1833, was educated at the City of London School, and became a clerk to a wine-merchant, but soon quitted this occupation. Having been smitten with the "bias dramatic," he was induced to join the City Histrionic Club, where his qualifications for the dramatic profession were soon recognised, and he found a favourable opportunity for appearing before a public audience at a benefit to Mr. F. Webster, at the Haymarket Theatre, July 22, 1852. Having successfully passed this ordeal, he resolved to become an actor, and begun his professional career under Mr. Charles Dillon, at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, where he achieved great success. After further testing his powers at Belfast, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he accepted, in 1854, an engagement at the St. James's Theatre, London, under the management of Mrs. Seymour, and sustained a variety of characters in low comedy with considerable success. This was followed by an engagement with his old manager, Mr. C. Dillon, who had the Lyceum for a short term, and on the opening of the New Adelphi Theatre by Mr. Webster, Mr. Toole became the leading comedian. He has for more than thirty years been a popular favourite, whether it be in the broad region of farce, or in those more important parts in which tears and laughter equally predominate; such as "Caleb Plummer," in the version of Mr. Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth," or the honest fireman, Joe Bright in the drama "Through Fire and Water." For several years Mr. Toole has been in the habit of making a professional tour in the provinces, where he is as great a favourite as in the metropolis. In July, 1874, he went on a "starring" tour to the United States, and made his American *début* at Wallack's Theatre, New York (Aug. 17). He re-appeared at the Gaiety Theatre, London, Nov. 8, 1875. On Nov. 17, 1880, he undertook the management of the Folly Theatre, which he has reconstructed in accordance with all the requirements of the authorities, and renamed, calling it after his own name—Toole's Theatre. In 1888 he published his "Reminiscences." In March, 1890, he started for a tour in Australia.

TORRENS, William Torrens McCullagh, eldest son of Mr. James McCullagh, of Delville, co. Dublin, born in Oct., 1813, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A., 1834; LL.B. 1840), became a member of Lincoln's Inn, and practised at the Common Law Bar. He was appointed a Commissioner of the Poor Law Inquiry in Ireland in 1835, private secretary to Lord Taunton (then Mr. Labouchere) in 1846, represented Dundalk from 1847 till July, 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for Yarmouth, for which he was returned at the general election in March, 1857; he was returned for Finsbury in July, 1865, and sat for the borough in four consecutive parliaments. In 1863 he assumed, for family reasons, his maternal name. He was a prominent member of the independent Liberal party, who secured by their support Mr. Disraeli's proposal of household suffrage for towns, and in committee on the Bill he proposed and carried the lodger franchise. In the following year he brought in the Artisans' Dwellings Bill, which passed both Houses. In 1869 he obtained the adoption of the system for London of boarding out children by Poor Law Guardians; and in 1870 an Act to amend the laws regarding extradition was passed in accordance with the recommendations of a committee, for which Mr. Torrens had moved two years before. The School Board for London was suggested and proposed to Parliament by him as an amendment to Mr. Forster's Elementary Education Bill; and he was himself elected a member of the School Board for Finsbury. When purchase in the army was abolished, he carried an address to the Crown against sending soldiers under age to serve in hot climates. Mr. Torrens has written "Lectures on the Study of History;" "The Life of R. L. Shiel;" "Life and Times of Sir James Graham;" "Industrial History of Free Nations;" "Empire in Asia, How we came by it;" "Memoirs of Viscount Melbourne;" "Reform of Procedure in Parliament;" and "Life of Lord Wellesley." In 1885, he brought in and carried an Act limiting the charge for Water Rates in London to the amount, from time to time, of the public assessment. To him also is due the enactment removing the principal prisons from the metropolis, in order to provide sites for workmen's dwellings and public gardens.

TOURGEE, Albion Winegar, American writer, was born at Williamsfield, Ohio, May 2, 1838. He studied at Rochester University, 1859-61, and then entered the Union Army and served throughout the Civil War. At its close he settled as a lawyer, farmer, and editor at Greensboro', N.C. He was a member of the N.C. Constitutional Conventions of 1868 and 1875, and was on the Commission to codify and revise the State laws. From 1868 to 1874 he was a Judge of the Superior Court of the State, and in 1876 he became U.S. pension agent for the State. In 1866-67 he published, at Greensboro', the *Union Register*, and from 1882-85, at Philadelphia, *The Continent*, a literary weekly. He is well known as a lecturer and as the author of "North Carolina Form-Book," 1869; "Toinette," 1874; "North Carolina Code," 1878; "Digest of Cited Cases," 1879; "Statutory Decisions of the North Carolina Reports," 1879; "Figs and Thistles," 1879; "A Fool's Errand," of which 135,000 copies were sold, 1879; "Bricks without Straw," 1880; "John Eax and Mamelon," 1882; "Hot Ploughshares," 1883; "An Appeal to Cæsar," 1884; "Black Ice," 1887; "Button's Inn," 1887; "Letters to a King," 1888; "With Gauge and Swallow," 1889; and "Pactolus Prime," 1890.

TRACY, The Hon. Benjamin Franklin, American statesman, was born at Oswego, N.Y., April 26, 1830. He received an academic education, studied law and began its practice as soon as he was of age. In 1853 and 1856 he was elected District Attorney of Tioga (his native) county, and in 1862 was a member of the New York legislature. He was appointed in 1862, by Governor Morgan, on a committee to organize recruiting for the United States army, and later commanded a regiment in the field, taking part in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; and subsequently being in charge of the rendezvous and prison-camp at Elmira, N.Y. When mustered out at the close of the war he was brevetted a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He settled at Brooklyn, N.Y. (which has since been his home), and resumed his law practice. From 1866 to 1873 he was U.S. District Attorney for the district in which he lived; and from Dec., 1881, to Jan., 1883, he sat in the Court of Appeals (the highest judicial body in New York), to fill a vacancy. In 1882 he was nominated by his (the Republican) party as a Judge of the Supreme Court, but was not elected. Since March, 1889, he has been a member of President Harrison's Cabinet, holding the portfolio of Secretary of the Navy.

TRAILL, Henry Duff, D.C.L., youngest son of the late James Traill, a stipendiary magistrate of the metropolitan district, was born at Blackheath, Aug. 14, 1842, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he proceeded as Probationary Fellow to St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1864. He was called to the Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple in 1868, and joined the Home (now South-Eastern) Circuit. He adopted the journalistic and literary profession in 1871, and has been an extensive contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette* (under the original management), the *St. James's Gazette*, the *Daily*

Telegraph, the *Saturday Review*, &c. He published in 1881, "Central Government" (the *English Citizen* series); in 1882, "Sterne" (the *English Men of Letters* series), and "Recaptured Rhymes," a re-issue of (principally) light political verse contributions to various newspapers and periodicals; in 1884, "The New Lucian," a series of Dialogues of the Dead; and "Coleridge" (*English Men of Letters*); in 1886, "Shaftesbury (the first Earl)," a monograph contributed to the series called *English Worthies*; in 1888, "William III." (*Twelve English Statesmen*); in 1889, "Strafford" (*English Men of Action*); and in 1890, "Saturday Songs," a reprint of political verse contributions to the *Saturday Review*. He is the editor of the *Observer*.

TRAQUAIR, Dr. Ramsay Heatley, F.R.S., Keeper of the Natural History Collections in the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh, is the son of the late Rev. James Traquair, Parish Minister of Rhynd, Perthshire, and Elizabeth Mary Bayley, his wife, and was born at the Manse of Rhynd, July 30, 1840. Dr. Traquair received his school education in Edinburgh, and in 1857 entered the University of Edinburgh as a student of medicine. After a course of five years' study he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Aug., 1862, and, on that occasion, a Gold Medal was awarded to him for his thesis on a biological subject, viz., the "Asymmetry of the Pleuronectidæ." From 1863 to 1866 Dr. Traquair acted as Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, under the late eminent Professor Goodsir, and, from 1866 to 1867, as Professor of Natural History in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. In the autumn of 1867 he was appointed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to the Professorship of Zoology in the Royal College of Science, Dublin, from which post he was transferred, in 1873, to the Keepership of the Natural History Collections in the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh. He has also held the Swiney Lectureship in Geology at the British Museum, for a period of five years (1883-88). Dr. Traquair's attention was early drawn to the study of the structure of fishes, and among the extinct forms of the palæozoic rocks he soon found a rich and extensive field for original investigation. He has published about forty papers on Fossil Ichthyology, of which the most important are "On the Structure and Affinities of *Tristichopterus alatus*," Trans. Roy. Soc., Edin., 1875; "On the Agassizian Genera Palæoniscus, Amblypterus, Pygopterus, and Gyrolepis," Qu. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1877; "The Structure and Affinities of the Platysomidæ," Trans. Roy. Soc., Edin., 1879; "Report on Fossil Fishes Collected by the Geological Survey of Scotland in Eskdale and Liddisdale," Trans. Roy. Soc., Edin., 1881. He is also engaged in monographing the Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous Rocks of Great Britain for the Palæontographical Society, one part of the carboniferous monograph having appeared in the Society's volume for 1877. Of Dr. Traquair's contributions to the structure of recent fishes the two most important are his graduation thesis, "On the Asymmetry of the Pleuronectidæ," published in Trans. Linn. Soc. for 1865, and his "Cranial Osteology of Polypterus," Journ. Anat. and Phys., 1870. Dr. Traquair received the Neill Medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1876; and, in 1881, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London.

TREVELYAN, The Right Hon. Sir George Otto, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., born July 20, 1838, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, is the only son of the late Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B., and Hannah More Macaulay, sister of Lord Macaulay. He was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was second in the first class in classics. He was elected member for Tynemouth in the Liberal interest in 1865, and for the Border Burghs in 1868. Mr. Trevelyan was appointed Civil Lord of Admiralty, in Mr. Gladstone's Government, in Dec., 1868, but resigned office in July, 1870, on a point of conscience connected with the Government Education Bill. He advocated a sweeping reform of the army, including the abolition of the purchase of commissions, both in and out of Parliament, and was for many years the foremost supporter of the extension of the County Franchise. Mr. Trevelyan succeeded Mr. Shaw-Lefevre as Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty in Nov., 1880, and held that office until his appointment, after the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, as Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (May 9, 1882). This arduous post he held through two most trying years, and in Oct., 1884, he joined the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's third Government in 1885, he was appointed to the new post of Secretary for Scotland, but resigned on March 27, 1886, in consequence of disagreement with the Prime Minister's proposed scheme for Ireland. He failed to secure re-election after the dissolution of 1886, but in 1887 he was returned as member for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow. He is the author of "Letters of a Competition Wallah," republished from *Macmillan's Magazine* in 1864; "Cawnpore," in 1865; "The Ladies in Parliament, and other pieces," collected and published in 1869; "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," 2 vols., 1876, 2nd edit., 1877; and "The Early History of Charles James Fox," 1880.

TRIMEN, Henry, M.B., F.R.S., F.L.S., was born in London, Oct. 26, 1843, and was educated at King's College. He graduated M.B. at the University of London, 1865; was Curator of the Anatomical Museum of King's College, 1866-7; and Lecturer on Botany at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, 1867-72. He entered the Botanical Department of the British Museum, as Senior Assistant, May, 1869, and held that appointment till Dec., 1879. He was appointed Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Ceylon, Jan., 1880, which post he still holds. He was editor of the *Journal of Botany*, 1872-79; and author of "Flora of Middlesex" (with Mr. Thiselton-Dyer), 1869; of the botanical portion of "Medicinal Plants," 4 vols., 1875-80; of a "Systematic Catalogue of the Plants of Ceylon," 1885; and of numerous papers on various branches of botanical science in the publications of the learned societies and scientific periodicals. Dr. Trimen has paid special attention to the economic aspects of Botany, particularly to the sources of drugs and other products, especially of tropical countries. In 1883, he was employed by the Madras Government to report on the botanical and cultural problems presented by the cinchona plantations in the Nilgiri Hills; and he has been the means of introducing into cultivation in Ceylon many useful and valuable products of other countries.

TRIMEN, Roland, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.Ent.S., zoologist, was born in London, Oct. 29, 1840, and was educated at a private school near Brighton, and at King's College School in London. He voyaged to the Cape (on medical advice), 1858-59; and was appointed to the Cape Civil Service, July 1860. He served in the Audit, the Colonial Secretary's, the Governor's, and the Crown Lands Offices, until 1876, when he was appointed Curator of the South-African Museum, Cape Town. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, June 1883; and is the author of "Rhopaloura Africæ Australis; a Descriptive Catalogue of South-African Butterflies" (London and Cape Town, 2 vols. 1862-66), and "South-African Butterflies; a Monograph of the Extra-Tropical Species" (London, 3 vols. 1887-89); also of various memoirs on Entomology, Ornithology, and Botany in the Transactions or Proceedings of the Entomological, Linnean, and Zoological Societies of London, the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, and other publications. He was President of the South-African Philosophical Society, 1883-85; and has been Commissioner of the Botanic Gardens, Cape Town, since 1876. He was Chairman of the Phylloxera Commission, Cape Town, 1886; and represented the Cape at the Bordeaux Phylloxera Congress of 1881, and at the Congress of Zoologists held in Paris in August, 1889.

TRIPE, John William, M.D., born in London in 1821, is the son of a surgeon, and was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at the London Hospital; and became L.S.A. 1843; M.D. St. Andrews 1846; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1848; M.R.C.P. Edin. 1879. He was appointed Medical Officer of Health for Hackney in 1856; and Public Analyst in 1872. He is the author of "The Mortality from the Eruptive Fevers;" "On the Winter Climate of some English Seaside Health Resorts;" "On Scarlatinal Dropsy," *Brit. For. Rev.*, 1854; "The Relative Mortality of Males and Females," *Ibid.*, 1857. He has contributed "Scarlatina and its Etiology," to the *Med. Times*, 1848; "Scarlatinal Waves," to the *Sanitary Record*, 1875; and is the author of numerous Reports, Essays, and Papers in the Medical, Sanitary, and Meteorological Journals, 1848 to 1890; and of papers at the Conferences of the Health Exhibition. He has been President, Vice-President, and Secretary to the Royal Meteorological Society, and is Assoc. For. Mem. French Soc. of Hygiene; Corr. Mem. Roy. Soc. Pub. Med. Belgium.

TRISTRAM, The Rev. Henry Baker, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S., C.M.Z.S., son of the late Rev. Henry Baker Tristram, vicar of Eglingham, Northumberland, was born May 11, 1822, and educated at the Grammar School of Durham, and at Lincoln College, Oxford (B.A. 1844; M.A. 1846). In 1845 he was ordained to the curacy of Morchard-Bishop, Devonshire, which he was obliged to resign in less than two years in consequence of ill-health. At that juncture Admiral Sir Charles Elliot was about to proceed to

Bermuda as governor, and Mr. Tristram accompanied him as Chaplain and Secretary. He resided at Bermuda three years, and then accepted, in 1849, the small rectory of Castle Eden, co. Durham. In 1855 the state of his health again induced him to seek a milder climate. He spent that winter in the city and neighbourhood of Algiers, making excursions into the northern Sahara. A second winter was occupied in researches beyond the range of the Atlas Mountains, guarded by an escort granted by Field-Marshal Randon, Governor-General of Algeria, and a third, spent on board a yacht in the Mediterranean afforded him the first opportunity of visiting Palestine. In 1860 he was collated by Bishop Longley to the Mastership of Greatham Hospital and Vicarage of Greatham, which he held till 1874, when he was appointed to a residential Canonry in Durham Cathedral by Bishop Baring. In 1863 he again visited the Holy Land, making scientific observations and identifying Scripture localities. In 1873 he made a similar tour in Moab, and in 1881 made an extensive tour through Palestine and the Lebanon, into Mesopotamia and Armenia. In 1879 he declined the offer made to him by the Earl of Beaconsfield of the Anglican Bishopric in Jerusalem. He is a Member of the Convocation of the province of York, and Provincial Grand Master of "Mark Masons" for the two northern counties. Dr. Tristram is the author of "The Great Sahara," 1860; "The Land of Israel, a Journal of Travels with reference to its Physical History," 1865, 3rd edit., revised, 1876; "The Natural History of the Bible," 1880; "The Ornithology of Palestine," 1867; "A Winter Ride in Palestine," published in "Vacation Tourists," 1864; "Scenes in the East," 1870; "The Daughters of Syria," 3rd edit., 1874; "The Seven Golden Candlesticks," new edit. 1881; "Bible Places, or the Topography of the Holy Land," 1871, 8th thousand, 1878; "The Land of Moab," 2nd edit., 1874; "Pathways of Palestine," 1st series, 1881, 2nd series, 1883; "Incidents in Bible History chiselled on Ancient Monuments," 1875; "Genesis and the Brick Kiln," 1878; "Fauna and Flora of Palestine," 1884, for the Palestine Exploration Fund; Contributions to *The Contemporary Review*, "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," and many scientific periodicals.

TROCHU, Louis Jules, a French general, was born in Bretagne, March 12, 1815, and received his education in the Military Academy of St. Cyr. In 1837 he entered an artillery regiment as Lieutenant. His talents soon attracted attention, and in particular that of Marshal Bugeaud, who, in recognition of his bravery displayed in the battles of Sidi-Yussuf and Isly, made him his Adjutant, and intrusted him with most important commissions. His services, circumspection, and bravery in the Crimean war, gained for him the rank of a General of Division. In that capacity he received a command in the Italian campaign of 1859. On the conclusion of peace he was relegated to the Ministry of War, and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Niel had intended him for his successor as Minister of War, but the latter's celebrated *brochure* on French military affairs had drawn down upon him the displeasure of the Imperial Court. Before the war of 1870-71, General Trochu held command of the Army Division in Toulouse, which Niel and Lebœuf had held before him. In the crisis which followed the battle of Sedan, he was made governor of Paris and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces destined for the defence of the capital, which he held until the city surrendered to the German hosts. In Oct., 1871, he was elected President of the Council-General for Morbihan; but he afterwards resigned that post, and he has lived in retirement since Jan., 1873. His pamphlet on "L'Armée Française en 1867" reached its 20th edition in 1870. In 1873 he published a work entitled "Pour la Vérité et pour la Justice," in justification of the Government of the National Defence.

TROLLOPE, The Right Rev. Edward, D.D., F.S.A., Bishop of Nottingham, son of the late Sir John Trollope, Bart., and brother of John, 1st Baron Kesteven of Casewick, born April 15, 1817, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1839; M.A., 1855; D.D., *honoris causâ*, 1877). He was presented to the Rectory of Leasingham, Lincolnshire, in 1843, was collated to a Prebendaryship in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln in 1861, was elected Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of Lincoln in 1866, and appointed Archdeacon of Stow and Prebendary of Liddington in 1867. Having been appointed by Royal Letters Patent to be Bishop Suffragan of the See of Nottingham in the room of Dr. Henry Mackenzie, resigned, he was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 21, 1877. The following is a list of his works: "Illustrations of Ancient Art," 1854; "Life of Pope Adrian IV.," 1856; "The Captivity of John, King of France, at Somerton Castle," "Handbook of Lincoln," "Temple Bruer and the Templars," "Introduction of Christianity into Lincolnshire," 1857; "Labyrinths, Ancient and Mediæval," "Sepulchral Memorials," 1858; "Fens and Submarine Forests," "The Danes in Lincolnshire," "Memorabilia of Grimsby," "The Use and Abuse of Red Bricks," "The Roman House of Apethorpe," 1859; "The History of Worksop," "Monastic Gatehouses," 1860; "Life of Hereward, the Saxon Patriot," 1861; "History of Ann Askewe," "Battle of Bosworth Field," 1862; "Shadows of the Past," 1863; "The Raising of the Royal Standard at Nottingham," 1864; "Spilsby and other Churches," 1865; "Gainsborough and other Churches," "Norman Sculptures of Lincoln Cathedral," 1866; "Grantham and other Churches," 1867; "The Roman Ermine Street," 1868; "The Norman and Early English Styles of Gothic Architecture," 1869; "Boston and other Churches," 1870; "Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardham," 1872; "Holbeach and other Churches," 1872; "Louth Park Abbey, Louth and other Churches," 1873; accounts of Churches in the neighbourhood of Grantham, Newark, Southwell, Grimsby, and Stamford; and "Little St. Hugh of Lincoln," 1880, besides numerous charges and sermons. The bishop married a daughter of Sir J. H. Palmer, of Carlton Park, Northamptonshire. She died Oct. 21, 1890.

TROLLOPE, Thomas Adolphus, brother of Anthony Trollope, and son of the late Mr. T. A. Trollope, barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Trollope, the well-known authoress, was born April 29, 1810, and educated at Winchester and at Alban Hall, Oxford. About 1840 he published two volumes on Brittany, followed by two on Western France in 1841, when he took up his residence at Florence, and he has produced a series of works connected with the history of Italy. His "Impressions of a Wanderer in Italy," appeared in 1850; "Girlhood of Catherine de Medici, a History," "A Decade of Italian Women," and "Tuscany in 1849," in 1859; "Filippo Strozzi: a History of the Last Days of Old Italian Liberty," and a volume on the celebrated Venetian Interdict, entitled "Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar," in 1860; "La Beata, a Novel," in 1861; "Lenten Journey in Umbria and the Marches," and "Marietta, a novel," in 1862; "Giulio Malatesta, a novel," in 1863; "Beppo the Conscript, a novel," and "Lindisfarn Chase, a novel," in 1864; "History of the Commonwealth of Florence from the Earliest Independence of the Commune to the Fall of the Republic in 1531," 4 vols., 1865; "Gemma, a novel," 1866; "Artingall Castle, a novel," 1867; "The Dream Numbers," and "Leonora Casoloni," 1868; "The Garstangs of Garstang Grange," 1869; "Durnton Abbey," 1871; "The Story of the Life of Pius IX.," 2 vols., 1877; "History of the Conclaves;" "A Syren," 3 vols.; and "What I Remember," 3 vols. Mr. Trollope married first Miss Garrow, authoress of several works on Italy (she died 1865), and secondly a daughter of Thomas L. Ternan.

TRURO, Bishop of. *See* WILKINSON, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE HOWARD.

TUKE, D. Hack, M.D., F.R.C.P., LL.D. London, son of Samuel Tuke, Esq., the well-known author of the work on the York Retreat for the Insane, was born at York in 1827. He was for many years officially connected with the Retreat, and Lecturer on Mental Diseases at the York School of Medicine. Dr. Tuke is the editor of the *Journal of Mental Science*, conjointly with Dr. Savage, the late superintendent of that hospital. In 1881, he was elected President of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain. In addition to a treatise on "Sleep-walking and Hypnotism," Dr. Tuke has published the results of a visit recently paid to asylums in Canada and the United States. The exposure of the bad condition of certain asylums in Canada has already borne fruit in the Colony. His principal works are, "Prize Essay on Insanity," 1853; "A Manual of Psychological Medicine," 1st edit., 1858 (conjointly with Dr. Bucknill); this has been largely used as a text-book in England and America; "Illustrations of the Influence of the Mind upon the Body," 1st edit., 1872; this has passed through several editions and been translated into French and German. In 1865 he wrote "Artificial Insanity," and suggested hypnotism in the treatment of the delusions of the insane; "Insanity in Ancient and Modern Life," with Chapters on its Prevention, 1st edit., appeared in 1878; "History of the Insane in the British Isles," 1882; the history of the Royal Hospital of Bethlehem, of which Dr. Tuke is a governor, receives special notice in that work; "Sleep-walking and Hypnotism," 1884; "The Insane in the United States and Canada," 1885; besides numerous articles in the medical journals. He has been editor since 1878 of the *Journal of Mental Science*. A "Dictionary of Psychological Medicine" is announced, edited by Dr. Tuke.

TUPPER, The Hon. Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.M.G. (1886), K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1867), M.D., L.R.C.S. Edinburgh, was born July 2, 1821. He is LL.D. of Cambridge, M.A. and D.C.L. of Acadia College, Nova Scotia. He is Governor of Dalhousie College, Halifax (appointed by Act of Parliament in 1862); was President of the Canadian Medical Association from its formation, 1867, until 1870, when he declined re-election. He was a member of the Executive Council and Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia from 1857 to 1860, and from 1863 to June 30, 1867; and Prime Minister of that Province from 1864 until he retired from office with his Government, on the Union Act coming into force on July 1, 1867; he was a delegate on public business from the Nova Scotia Government, 1858 and 1865, and from the Dominion Government, March, 1868; leader of the delegation from Nova Scotia to the Union Conference at Charlotte-town, 1864; to that in Quebec in the same year; and to the final Colonial Conference in London to complete terms of Union in 1866-67; he holds patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an Executive Councillor of Nova Scotia; was sworn as a Privy Councillor of Canada, June, 1870, and was President of that body from that date until July 1, 1872, when he was appointed Minister of Inland Revenue, which office he held until Feb. 22, 1873, when appointed Minister of Customs. He resigned office with Sir John Macdonald, in Nov., 1873, and on the return of Sir John to power, was appointed Minister of Public Works in Oct., 1878, and Minister of Railways and Canals in 1879. He represented the County of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, in Parliament for thirty-two years—in the Nova Scotia Assembly from 1855 until the Confederation in 1867, and thence in the Commons of Canada, to 1884, when he resigned his seat in Parliament, and was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London. He was appointed by the Dominion Government Executive Commissioner for Canada of the Antwerp Exhibition, 1885, and of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, of which he was also appointed Royal Commissioner by the Queen. He received, in 1886, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (Cambridge), and the same day had conferred on him the honorary freedom of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers of London. Just previous to the Federal elections of Feb., 1887, he re-entered the Cabinet as Finance Minister, which position he retained until May 24, 1888, when he was re-appointed High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in London. Sir Charles was appointed one of Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries to the Fisheries Conference in Washington in 1887, the result of which Conference was the signature of a treaty on Feb. 15, 1888—subject to ratification—for the settlement of the matters in dispute between Canada and the United States in connection with the Atlantic Fisheries. Sir Charles carried a Bill through the Canadian Parliament for the ratification of the Treaty, where it was passed in both Houses without division. He was created a baronet under patent dated Sept. 13, 1888.

TURKEY, Sultan of. *See* ABD-UL-HAMID II.

TURNER, Godfrey Wordsworth, was born in London, in 1825, and having some aptitude for art, became a pupil of Mr. Leigh, but by the advice of his father's friend, Leigh Hunt, he relinquished a vocation to which he had no decided call, and entered on newspaper work. His first engagement was, in conjunction with Mr. Thornton Hunt, on the *Spectator.* At the same time he wrote for the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Leader;* afterwards, from being fine art critic of the *John Bull,* he accepted a more onerous position in the conduct of that paper; whence he transferred his services to the *Daily News,* during the editorship of Mr. Thomas Walker. In Dec., 1860, he joined the staff of the *Daily Telegraph,* and has continued to serve that journal down to the present time, in various literary capacities, but chiefly as a special correspondent in many parts of the world. On the outbreak in Jamaica, he was despatched with the Royal Commission to that island. He has been an industrious contributor to the magazines and periodicals, and is the author of "Jest and Earnest," "Homely Scenes from Great Painters," "Art Studies," and other books.

TURNER, Professor Sir William, M.B., LL.D., D.C.L. Oxford and Durham, F.R.S. London and Edinburgh, was born in Lancaster, in 1832. He received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he obtained a Scholarship, and in 1853 he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. As a student he gained an Exhibition and Gold Medal at the University of London, and took his degree in Medicine in 1857. In 1854 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1867, on the death of Professor John Goodsir, he became

Professor of Anatomy. In addition, he holds the office of Honorary Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Scottish Academy, and is Examiner in Anatomy in the Universities of Oxford and Edinburgh. He has, at various times, held the following appointments:—Examiner in Anatomy in the University of London; Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. For many years he has represented the University of Edinburgh on the General Council of Medical Education; and in December, 1889, he was elected by the Senate of the University as one of their representatives on the University Court. He was made, in 1881, a Member of the Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Acts affecting the Medical Profession. He has written numerous articles on anatomy, both human and comparative, in the transactions of various learned societies, and in different journals, more especially in the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, of which he is one of the founders and editors. He is also the author of the Reports on the Skeletons of the Races of Men, and on the specimens of Marine Mammals collected during the voyage of exploration of H.M.S. Challenger. Some years ago he was awarded by the Royal Society of Edinburgh the Niell Medal for his contributions to Scottish Natural History. He is a member of many scientific societies, and has received the honorary membership of the Royal Irish Academy, the Anthropological Society of Paris, the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, and the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh. The Universities of Oxford, Glasgow, and Durham have also conferred on him Honorary Degrees, and he has been elected a member of the Athenæum under the rule which admits those who have attained eminence in Science, Literature, the Arts or Public Service. In 1889 he acted as President of the Anthropological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1886 he received the honour of Knighthood. He joined the Volunteer force at its institution in 1859, and held for thirty years a commission in the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, Royal Scots, when he retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

TÜRR, Gen. Stephen, born at Baja, in Hungary, in 1825, became a lieutenant in the Austrian army in 1848. His regiment was stationed in Italy, and his rooted dislike of the House of Hapsburg inspired him with a strong sympathy for the Italian cause. The Revolutionary Government of Hungary having called upon all Hungarians serving under the Austrian flag in Italy to desert to the Piedmontese, he went over to the latter from Buffalora, in Jan., 1849, and was appointed Colonel of the Hungarian Legion in the Sardinian service. After the disaster of Novara, the greater part of the Hungarian Legion followed their Colonel in Baden, where a revolutionary movement had taken place, and throughout the struggle Colonel Türr commanded not only the remnant of his legion, but also three Baden battalions. After the insurrection had been put down, the Hungarians took refuge in Switzerland, and the Federal Government aided many of them to start for the United States; but Colonel Türr being too ill to go, lived for four years on a small pension granted to him by the Sardinian Government. On the outbreak of the Russian war, he vainly endeavoured to serve under Omar Pacha, but succeeded in taking part as a volunteer in several of the battles in the Crimea, especially in that of the Tchernaya, and received a commission from Colonel McMurdo, the officer in command of the British transport service. While engaged in the performance of his duty, and in connection with this employment in the autumn of 1855, he was arrested at Bucharest by the Austrians as a deserter, and sent under escort to Cronstadt to be tried there. His illegal arrest caused great excitement throughout Europe, and was protested against by the British and French Governments. After a long incarceration he was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death; which sentence was, however (owing to the urgent remonstrance of the British Government), commuted to perpetual banishment. In the Italian war in 1859, he was appointed a member of Garibaldi's staff, with the rank of colonel, and was always at the general's side during this campaign, until he was seriously wounded in the left arm at Brescia. In the spring of 1860, when Garibaldi planned his Sicilian expedition, Colonel Türr again served under him in the capacity of aide-de-camp, and, before Palermo, was promoted to the rank of general of division. The brilliant part he played in the War of Liberation was acknowledged by the Government of Victor Emmanuel, who promoted him to the rank of general of division in the army of Italy in 1861, and confided to him the military command of the town and province of

Naples. He is the author of "Arrestation, Procès, et Condamnation du Général Türr," 1863; and also of "The House of Austria and Hungary," 1865. He married the Princess Adeline Wyse Bonaparte, a cousin of Napoleon III., Sept. 10, 1861, and took up his residence at Pallanza. Since his marriage he has made two journeys to Roumania, with a view of creating difficulties for Austria in the East of Europe. These political journeys were, however, thought to be compromising to the Italian Government, and, accordingly, Colonel Türr resigned his commission in 1864.

TWAIN, Mark. *See* CLEMENS, S. L.

TWISS, Sir Travers, Q.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. Robert Twiss, LL.D., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Trevallyn, Denbighshire, born in Westminster, March 19, 1809, was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1830, and became Fellow and Tutor of his college. From 1835 till 1839 he was one of the Public Examiners at Oxford in Classics and Mathematics; in 1838 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; from 1842 till 1847 was Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford; from 1852 till 1855 Professor of International Law in King's College, London, which office he resigned upon being appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. In 1840 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and was admitted an advocate in Doctor's Commons. In 1849 he was appointed Commissary-General of the City and Diocese of Canterbury, in 1852 Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1858, on the advancement of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington to the office of Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of London. In 1862 he was appointed Advocate-General of the Admiralty. On the transfer of the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts, Dr. Twiss was created a Queen's Counsel, was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, became Queen's Advocate-General in Aug., and was knighted in Nov., 1867. He has written various works; amongst which may be mentioned "Epitome of Niebuhr's History of Rome," 1837; "The Oregon Question examined with respect to facts and the Law of Nations," 1846; "View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe since the 16th Century," 1847; "The Relation of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to the Crown of Denmark and the Germanic Confederation," 1848; "The Letters Apostolic of Pope Pius IX., considered with reference to the Law of England and the Law of Europe," 1851; "Lectures on the Science of International Law," 1856; "The Law of Nations, considered as Independent Political Communities," 1861, 2nd edit., 1884; "Law of Nations in Times of War," 1863, 2nd edit., 1875; translated into French, and published in Paris in 1886; "The Black Book of the Admiralty," 1874. In 1872 Sir Travers Twiss resigned all his appointments, and has since devoted himself to literary and scientic pursuits, being a frequent contributor to the *Nautical Magazine*, the *Law Magazine and Review*, the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and *La Revue de Droit International*, being also a Vice-President of L'Institut de Droit International, established in 1872, and of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, established in 1873. At the request of King Leopold II. of the Belgians, Sir Travers drew up in 1884 a Constitution for the Free State of the Congo, and at the request of Earl Granville, he assisted at the West African Conference at Berlin in 1885, as legal adviser of the British Embassy during the Conference. He has served on several Royal Commissions, amongst others on that of 1852 to inquire and report on the regulations of the College of Maynooth in Ireland; on that of 1867 to inquire into the Laws of Neutrality; on that of 1868 to inquire into the Laws of Naturalisation and Allegiance; on that of 1869 to inquire into the Law of Marriage in Great Britain and Ireland and in the British Colonies. He was also a member of the Royal Commission on Rubrics, and was one of the Arbitral Commissioners who settled the boundary line between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada.

TYLOR, Edward Burnett, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Camberwell, Oct. 2, 1832, and educated at the School of the Society of Friends, Grove House, Tottenham. His work has been specially devoted to the study of the races of mankind, their history, languages, and civilisation. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1871; received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews in 1873, and of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1875. In March, 1883, he was appointed Keeper of the Oxford University Museum. Later in the same year (Oct.) he was appointed Reader in Anthropology. In 1888 he was elected the first Gifford Lecturer by the

University of Aberdeen, delivering a two-years' course on "Natural Religion." Dr. Tylor is President of the Anthropological Society. He is the author of "Anahuac, or Mexico and the Mexicans," 1861; "Researches into the History of Mankind," 1865; and "Primitive Culture: Researches into the Development of Mythology, Philosophy, Religion, Art, and Custom," 2 vols., 1871. A more recent work is an educational handbook of the Science of Man, "Anthropology, an introduction to the Study of Man and Civilisation," 1881.

TYNDALL, Professor John, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., was born Aug. 21, 1820, in the village of Leighlin-bridge, near Carlow, in Ireland. His parents were in very modest circumstances, but they gave him a sound English education. At the age of nineteen he joined in the capacity of "civil assistant" a division of the Ordnance Survey which was stationed in his native town. In 1844 he was engaged by a firm in Manchester, and for about three years he was employed in engineering operations in connection with railways. In 1847 he accepted an appointment as teacher in Queenwood College, in Hampshire, a new institution, devoted partly to a junior school and partly to the preliminary technical education of agriculturists and engineers. There he became acquainted with Mr. (now Dr.) Frankland, who was resident chemist to the College, and there he began those original investigations which have placed him in the foremost rank among the explorers of science. In 1848 the two friends quitted England together and repaired to the University of Marburg, in Hesse-Cassel, where they studied under Bunsen and other eminent Professors. Afterwards Mr. Tyndall prosecuted his researches in the laboratory of Magnus, in Berlin. He conducted investigations on the phenomena of diamagnetism, and on the polarity of the diamagnetic force, including researches on the magneto-optic properties of crystals, and the relation of magnetism and diamagnetism to molecular arrangement. He has published a volume on these subjects. He returned to England in 1851. In 1853, having been previously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and succeeded the celebrated Faraday as Superintendent. The publication of an essay on the cleavage of slate rocks was the proximate cause of his joining his friend Professor Huxley in a visit to the glaciers of Switzerland in 1856; and they afterwards published a joint paper on the structure and motion of glaciers. He returned to Switzerland, in 1857, 1858, and 1859, twice in the latter year. He reached Chamouni on Christmas night, 1859, through deep snow, and two days afterwards succeeded in attaining the Montanvert, where he remained nearly three days, for the most part amid blinding snow, and determined the winter motion of the Mer de Glace. In 1859 he commenced his researches on Radiant Heat, which disclosed relations previously unthought of between this agent and the gaseous form of matter. Numerous memoirs published in the "Philosophical Transactions," are devoted to this subject. Prof. Tyndall is a Rumford Medallist of the Royal Society, and a member of various foreign scientific societies; he was made LL.D. of Cambridge in 1855, and LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1866, when Mr. Carlyle was installed Rector of the University, and afterwards D.C.L. of Oxford. On the occasion of his receiving the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, June 18, 1873, Dr. Heurtley, Margaret Professor of Divinity, protested against the proceeding, on the ground that Professor Tyndall "had signalised himself by writing against and denying the credibility of miracles and the efficacy of prayer, thus contravening the whole tenor of that book, which, with its open page inscribed 'Dominus illuminatio mea,' the University still bears as her device, and therefore still professes to acknowledge as her guide." In 1872 Professor Tyndall went on a lecturing tour in the United States, in the course of which he delivered thirty-five lectures, thus realizing a sum of 23,000 dollars. Deducting expenses, the residue was carefully invested, and rose in a few years to 33,000 dollars, which was devoted to the founding of scientific scholarships in Harvard and Columbia Colleges, and in the University of Pennsylvania, "in aid of students who devote themselves to original research." Professor Tyndall presided at the annual meeting of the British Association held at Belfast, in Aug., 1874. He accepted the presidency of the Birmingham and Midland Institute for the year 1877. For some years Professor Tyndall was Scientific Adviser to the Board of Trade and to the Lighthouse Authorities, but he resigned those offices in May, 1883, when he also withdrew from the special committee appointed by the Board of Trade to investigate the subject of the best illuminants for lighthouses. He has written "The Glaciers of the Alps," 1860; "Mountaineering," 1861; "A Vacation Tour," 1862; "Heat considered as a Mode of Motion," 1863; "On Radiation: the 'Rede' Lecture, May 16, 1865," published in 1865; a volume on "Sound," a volume on "Light," two volumes of collected memoirs, 1883; "Faraday as a Discoverer," "Notes on Electricity," 1870; "Notes on Light," 1871; "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," 1871; "The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers," 1872; "Address delivered before the British Association assembled at Belfast, with Additions and a Preface," 1874; "Fragments of Science: a Series of Detached Essays, Addresses, and Reviews," 5th edit., 1876; and "Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection," 1881. He married, Feb. 29, 1876, Louisa, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton.

U.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, President of. *See* HARRISON, THE HON. BENJAMIN.

UNWIN, Professor William Cawthorne, B.Sc., F.R.S., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., was born at Coggeshall, in Essex, in 1838, and is the son of William Jordan Unwin, LL.D., for many years Principal of Homerton College. He was educated at the City of London School and was apprenticed in the works of Sir William Fairbairn at Manchester, 1855 to 1862. Professor Unwin was Instructor at the Royal School of Naval Architecture, South Kensington, 1868-72; Professor of Mechanical and Hydraulic Engineering, Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, 1872-84; and since that time has been Professor of Engineering Central Institution of the City and Guilds Institute, at South Kensington. He is the author of "Wrought Iron Bridges and Roofs," 1869; "The Elements of Machine Design," 1877; "The Testing of Materials of Construction," 1888; and of various papers in the Proceedings of Societies.

UPINGTON, Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G., Q.C., eldest son of the late S. Upington, Esq., of Lisleigh House, co. Cork. Sir Thomas was born Oct. 28, 1844, and was educated at the Cloyne Diocesan School, Mallow, and at Trinity College, Dublin, of which university he is a Master of Arts. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1867, and soon after became Secretary to the then Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Lord O'Hagan, K.P.). On his retirement from that office in 1874 he settled at the Cape of Good Hope, where, in 1878, he was elected a Member of the Legislature for the division of Colesberg, almost simultaneously with his appointment as Attorney-General for the Colony during the administration of the late Sir Bartle Frere. He resigned that office in 1881, was subsequently elected Leader of the Opposition in the Cape Parliament, and on the retirement of the Ministry then in office, in 1884, he became Prime Minister of the Cape Colony; that position he resigned in 1886, but elected to hold the office of Attorney-General, which position he still occupies. He was a Member of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Native Laws and Customs of the Cape Colony; is interested much in the defence of the important post of the Cape; and is Lieut.-Colonel, commanding a volunteer regiment in Cape Town. He is also one of Her Majesty's Counsel for the Colony, and was one of the delegates to the Historic Colonial Conference in 1887.

V.

VAMBÉRY, Professor Arminius, born at Duna-Szerdahely, in Hungary, in 1832, of very poor parents, was at an early age obliged to leave the shelter of the paternal roof and seek his own livelihood. He studied in the Latin school of Pressburg, and devoted his leisure hours to the study of foreign languages. In order to complete his knowledge of oriental languages, he went to the East; and, taking up his residence in Constantinople, visited many parts of the East, and travelled in the disguise of a dervish, by routes unknown to Europeans, through the deserts of the Oxus to Khiva, and thence by Bokhara to Samarcand, in 1861-64. His "Travels and Adventures in Central Asia" appeared in London in 1864. He has been appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Pesth. From that town he has for many years written frequent letters to the *Times* and other English papers, warning England against the designs of Russia. He has more than once visited England on a lecturing tour; the last occasion being in 1885, when he was in London at the same time as M. Lessar, whose diplomacy he endeavoured to counteract. His more recent works are "Cagatai Language," and an account of his "Wanderings and Adventures in Persia," 1867; "Sketches of Central Asia," 1868; "Uigur Linguistical Monument," 1870; "History of Bokhara from the Earliest Period down to the Present," 1873; "Central Asia and the Anglo-Russian Frontier Question," 1874; "Mahommedanism in the Nineteenth Century," 1875; "Sketches of Manners and Costumes in Oriental Countries," 1876; "Etymological Dictionary of the Turco-Tartar Languages," 1878; "Primitive Civilisation of the Turco-Tartar Peoples," 1879; and "Theibaniname," 1885. An interesting account of his "Life and Adventures," written by himself, with a dedication to the boys of England, was published in English in 1889.

VAPEREAU, Louis Gustave, author, born at Orleans, April 4, 1819, studied at the seminary and college of his native city, and, in 1838, carried off, at a competition between all the colleges of France, the prize for Philosophy, established by M. de Salvandy. Admitted into the Normal School, he applied himself to various studies, with a special view to teaching philosophy. On quitting that establishment he remained a year in Paris, and in 1842 became Private Secretary to M. Victor Cousin, whom he assisted in his "Pensées de Pascal." He presided over a class on Philosophy at the College of Tours in 1843, and defended philosophy, violently attacked in a treatise entitled "Du Caractère Libéral, Moral, et Religieux de la Philosophie Moderne," published in 1844. Though his course of lectures was frequently denounced, he retained his professional chair for ten years, and, in addition, presided over the German course at the same college for five years, and began to study law. In consequence of the restrictions with which the teaching of philosophy was fettered, in 1852, M. Vapereau repaired to Paris, completed his law studies, and became "avocat" in 1854. About that time Messrs. Hachette intrusted to him the direction of the "Dictionnaire des Contemporains," which occupied his whole attention for four years, the first edition appearing in 1858. M. Vapereau continued to labour at this great undertaking, and the "Supplément" was published in 1859; a new edition of the work, revised and considerably augmented, in 1861, the "Supplément" to the new edition in 1863, the third edition, in a great measure re-written, in 1865, the fourth edition in 1870, and the fifth edition in 1880, with a "Supplément" in 1886. Since 1859, M. Vapereau has issued yearly "L'Année Littéraire et Dramatique," an annual review of the principal productions of French literature, and the tenth volume contains a general table of the ten previous years. M. Vapereau subsequently brought out another important work, a "Dictionnaire Universel des Littératures." He was nominated Prefect of the Cantal by the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870. He was Prefect of the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, from March 26, 1871, till March 31, 1873. He returned to the University as Inspector-General of Public Instruction (primary education), Jan. 23, 1877, and he was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Feb. 7, 1878.

VAUGHAN, The Very Rev. Charles John, D.D., Dean of Llandaff, and Master of the Temple, is the son of the late Rev. E. T. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester. Born in 1816, he was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant collegiate career by taking his B.A. degree in 1838 as Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist, being bracketed with Lord Lyttelton. He was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College in 1839, and having held the living of St. Martin's, Leicester, for three years, became Head Master of Harrow School in 1844; and held that post till the close of 1859, when he resigned. Early in 1860 he was offered, but refused, the Bishopric of Rochester, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the Vicarage of Doncaster, which he held until 1869, when he was appointed to the Mastership of the Temple. In 1879 he was appointed Dean of Llandaff. This appointment did not vacate the Mastership of the Temple. In May, 1882, Dr. Vaughan was appointed one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet in Ordinary to Her Majesty. He has published "Memorials of Harrow Sundays," "Temple Sermons," "University Sermons" (Oxford and Cambridge), "Lectures on the Revelation of St. John," "Lectures on the Epistle to the Philippians," "Epistle to the Romans" (with notes), "Heroes of Faith" (Hebrews xi.), "The Church of the First Days" (Lectures on the Acts), "Epistle to the Philippians" (for English Readers), "Epistle to the Hebrews" (with Notes), "Christ Satisfying the Instincts of Humanity," "Twelve Discourses on Liturgy and Worship," "Notes for Lectures on Confirmation," and a long series of other works.

VAUGHAN, The Right Rev. Herbert, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Vaughan of Courtfield, Herefordshire, born at Gloucester, April 15, 1832, received his education at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, on the Continent, and in Rome. He founded, and is still President-General of, St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College, Mill Hill, Middlesex, and towards the close of the year 1871 accompanied to Maryland the first detachment of priests who were sent from that institution on a special mission to the coloured population of the United States. On the death of Bishop Turner, he was elected Bishop of Salford, and consecrated in his cathedral by the present Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, Oct. 28, 1872. Since that time he has published a series of pastoral letters. Bishop Vaughan, who has acquired a considerable reputation as a preacher, has published several pamphlets, and is the proprietor of the *Tablet* newspaper and of the *Dublin Review*.

VEITCH, Professor John, M.A., LL.D., born at Peebles, N.B., Oct. 24, 1829, received his early education at the Grammar School, and in 1845 entered the University of Edinburgh, where he gained honours, especially in logic and moral philosophy. In 1850 he published a translation of the "Discourse on Method," of Descartes, with an introductory essay on the nature of the Cartesian philosophy, and in 1853 a translation of the "Meditations," and selections from the "Principles of Philosophy," of Descartes, with notes. In 1855-6 he acted as assistant to the late Sir W. Hamilton, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, and to his successor, Professor Fraser, until 1860, when he was appointed to the Professorship of Logic, Metaphysics, and Rhetoric in the University of St. Andrews. Professor Veitch, who in 1857 was presented with the honorary degree of M.A. by the University of Edinburgh, acted as joint editor with Professor Mansel of Oxford in superintending the publication of the "Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic of Sir W. Hamilton, Bart.," published in 1859-60. He wrote the "Memoir of Dugald Stewart," in connection with the new edition of his collected works, upon which Sir W. Hamilton was employed at the time of his death, after which this publication was superintended by Professor Veitch, at the request of the Stewart trustees. In 1864 Mr. Veitch was appointed to the Professorship of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Glasgow. He has written a "Memoir of Sir W. Hamilton," 1869. In 1872 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He is the author of "The Tweed and other Poems," 1875; "Lucretius and the Atomic Theory," 1875; "The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border," 1877; "Descartes," new edition with new introduction, 1879; "Hamilton" in the Blackwood Series of Philosophical Classics, 1882; "The Philosophy of Sir W. Hamilton," two lectures delivered before the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, 1884; "Institutes of Logic," 1885; "The Theism of Wordsworth," "Transactions of Wordsworth Society," 1886; "The Feeling for Nature in Scottish Poetry," 2 vols., 1887; "Merlin and other Poems," 1889; "Knowing and Being," 1889.

VENN, John, Sc.D., F.R.S., is the eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Venn, Prebendary of St. Paul's, who was for many years Hon. Sec. of the Church Missionary Society. He was born at Hull, Aug. 4, 1834, and was educated at the Grammar School, Highgate, the Islington Proprietary School, and afterwards at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1857, and obtained a Fellowship in the same year. He took Orders in 1858, and for some years held curacies at Cheshunt, Herts, and Mortlake, Surrey; but later (in 1883) he abandoned the clerical calling. Since 1862 he has resided mostly at Cambridge, being Lecturer in Moral Sciences at Caius College, and frequently an Examiner in the same subjects in the university. In 1869 he held the office of Hulsean Lecturer. In 1883 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is the author of "Logic of Chance," 1866, 1876, 1888; "Symbolic Logic," 1880; "Empirical Logic," 1889; and various papers in scientific and other periodicals. He married, June 21, 1867, Susanna Carnegie, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. W. Edmonstone, M.A.

VENTRIS, The Right Hon. Lord, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Flint Field, of Fielden, Bedfordshire, was born in 1813. He was educated at Burton Grammar School, in Somertshire, and was at first articled to Messrs. Terrell, Barton, and Smale, solicitors, of Exeter, but was afterwards with Messrs. Price and Bolton, of Lincoln's Inn. He practised in that branch of the profession in London from 1840 to 1843, as one of the firm of Thompson, Debenham, and Field, of Salters' Hall Court; but from 1843, having entered himself as a member of the Inner Temple, and reading in the chambers of Mr. T. Kingdom, of the Western circuit, he prepared for the Bar. He began in 1847 to practise under the Bar as a special pleader. In 1850 he was called to the Bar, and joined the Western circuit. This he afterwards exchanged for the Midland, where he gained a large practice, as well as in London, both in commercial cases at Guildhall and before the Privy Council. In 1864 Mr. Field was appointed a Queen's Counsel, and was elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple. He became Leader of the Midland circuit, besides practising largely before the Judicial Committee and Railway Commission, and other tribunals. Mr. Field was nominated a Justice of the Queen's Bench Division in the High Court of Judicature in Feb. 1875, and shortly afterwards he received the honour of knighthood. On his retirement from the Bench in Feb., 1890, he was created a peer.

VERBEEK, Reinier Dirk M., mining engineer, was born at Maarsen, Holland, Sept. 5, 1841, studied at the University of Liége, Belgium, and at the Mining Academies of Clausthal, Hanover, and Freiberg, Saxony, whence he received his degree of Mining Engineer in 1864. He is the author of several papers on the mining laws of the Netherlands, and on the mineral wealth of the Indian Archipelago, and was the first to draw public attention to the occurrence of gold in workable quantities in the Isles of Sumatra and Borneo. For many years he has resided in the Dutch East Indies, and in 1875 became Superintendent of the Geological Survey of Sumatra, and as such has published important maps and memoirs. When the Krakatao eruption occurred, he was naturally selected by the Government as head of the commission appointed to examine and report upon the geological and other phenomena of that great convulsion; the report, and splendid atlasses of maps, sections, and drawings which he subsequently issued are permanent proofs of his energy and ability. M. Verbeek is Ingénieur-en-chef des Mines, and Chevalier du Lion Neerlandais.

VERDI, Giuseppe, composer, is the son of an innkeeper, born at Rancola, in the duchy of Parma, Oct. 9, 1814, received his first lessons from an organist in Milan, where he resided from 1833 till 1836; studied diligently under Lavinga, and in 1839 published his earliest work, a musical drama, entitled "Oberto di San Bonifazio." His principal compositions are serious operas, and the "Lombardi," one of his first productions, made a strong impression throughout Italy, and laid the foundation of his fame. His best known operas are "Nabucodonosor," "Ernani" (founded on Victor Hugo's tragedy), the "Due Foscari," "Attila," "Macbeth," the "Masnadieri" (founded on the "Robbers" of Schiller), "Louisa Miller," "Rigoletto," the "Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Un Ballo in Maschera" (performed in London in 1861), and "Don Carlos" (performed at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in 1867). The "Masnadieri," written for Her Majesty's Theatre, and produced in 1847, with Jenny Lind as heroine, proved a failure in London, though it has since been successful in Italy. The "Trovatore" and "La Traviata" have had great success, not only in Italy, but in Germany, France, and England. Signor Verdi's more recent operas are "Giovanno d'Arco," in 1868; "La Forza del Destino," in 1869; and "Aïda," performed at the Scala, Milan, in 1872. His celebrated "Requiem Mass," composed in honour of his great countryman Manzoni, was first performed in the Church of San Marco at Milan, May 23, 1874. He was elected a member of the Italian Parliament in 1861, and in 1871 he went to Florence in order to assume the post offered him by the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, for the improvement and reorganisation of the Italian Musical Institute. M. Verdi, who is a member of the Legion of Honour, was elected corresponding member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, Dec. 10, 1859; was made Grand Cross of the Russian order of St. Stanislaus in 1862; Foreign Associate of the Académie des Beaux Arts, June 15, 1864; and Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy in 1872, in which year the Viceroy of Egypt conferred on him the Order of Osmani. King Victor Emmanuel, by a decree dated Nov. 22, 1874, created Signor Verdi an Italian Senator. In May, 1875, he was nominated a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and the Italian Minister at Paris was charged to present him with the insignia of the order, accompanied by a flattering letter from the Duc Decazes. In the same year he was decorated with the Cross of Commander and Star of the Austrian Order of Franz-Joseph. Signor Verdi completed, in 1878, a new opera in 5 acts, entitled "Montezuma," which was given for the first time at La Scala, Milan. This was followed in 1887 by "Otello." On his return from Paris to his native country, in April, 1880, he received the Order of the Crown of Italy.

VERDON, Sir George Frederic, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., is the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Verdon, B.A., perpetual curate of St. Ann's, Tottington, Bury, Lancashire, was born Jan. 21, 1834, and educated at Rossall College, went to Melbourne in 1851, and engaged in commercial pursuits. He was afterwards called to the Bar at Melbourne in 1863, was elected to the Municipal Council of Williamstown, and appointed Chairman. He was one of the first members of the Volunteer force established in 1854 for the defence of the colony, and at the head of his company was engaged in suppressing an outbreak of convicts in 1857; and received the thanks of the government and of the Commander-in-Chief for this service. In 1859 he was elected member for Williamstown, and in the following year became a Minister of the Crown, having been appointed Treasurer, which office he held with little interruption until 1868. As Honorary Secretary to the Board of Visitors of the Astronomical Observatory, and as a member of the Government, he was enabled to secure the satisfactory establishment of the Observatory on a permanent footing, and to aid in the acquisition of a complete set of instruments, of which the Great Melbourne Telescope forms part. In 1866 the Government and Legislature of Victoria resolved upon sending a Minister of the Crown to England for the purpose of bringing the subject of the defence of the colony before the Home Government, and Mr. Verdon was selected for the mission, in which he was completely successful. He received the decoration of C.B. for this service. Shortly after his return to Victoria, Mr. Verdon was appointed the permanent representative of that colony in England as agent-general, with the consent of all political parties. He was elected F.R.S., in 1870, and an associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He was nominated a K.C.M.G. on the occasion of his retiring from the office of Agent-General for the Colony of Victoria in 1872. He has been for many years President of the Trustees of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria; and was the official representative of the British Royal Commission of the International Centennial Exhibition held at Melbourne 1888-89; and was presented by the Commission with a silver writing service, "in recognition of the great public services which he rendered as their representative."

VERNE, Jules, a popular French writer, born at Nantes, Feb. 8, 1828, was educated in his native town, and afterwards studied law in Paris. Turning his attention to dramatic literature, he wrote a comedy in verse, entitled "Les Pailles Rompues," which was performed at the Gymnase in 1850. This was followed by "Onze Jours de Siège," a three-act comedy, brought out at the Vaudeville, and "l'Oncle d'Amérique," and by several comic operas. But his fame rests chiefly on his scientific romances, the first of which appeared in 1863, under the title of "Cinq Semaines en Ballon." Its success led the author to produce many similar works, now numbering nearly 60, of which the following have been translated into English, and other languages, even into Japanese and Arabic: "Five Weeks in a Balloon: a Voyage of Exploration and Discovery in Central Africa," 1870, 2nd edit., 1874; "A Journey to the Centre of the Earth," 1872; "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Seas," 1873; "Meridiana: the Adventures of three Englishmen and three Russians in South Africa," 1873; "From the Earth to the Moon direct in Ninety-Seven Hours Twenty Minutes; and a Trip Round it," 1873; "The Fur Country: or Seventy Degrees North Latitude," 1874; "Around the World in Eighty Days," 1874; "A Floating City, and the Blockade Runners," "The English at the North Pole," "Dr. Ox's Experiment," 1874; "Adventures of Captain Hatteras," "The Mysterious Island," "The Survivors of the *Chancellor*," 1875; "Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar," 1876; "The Child of the Cavern," "Hector Servadac, or the Career of a Comet," 1877; "Dick Sands, the Boy Captain," 1878; "Le Rayon Vert," 1882; "Kéraban-le-têtu," 1883; "L'étoile du sud," "Le Pays de Diamants," 1884; "L'Archipel en feu," "Le Billet de Loterie," "Robur le Conquérant," "Le Chemin de France," "Deux ans de Vacances," 1888; "Famille sans nom," 1889; "Mathias Sandorf," "Nord contre Sud," "César Cascabel," and "The Purchase of the North Pole," 1890.

VERNEY, The Right Hon. Sir Harry, born in 1801, is the eldest son of General Sir Harry Calvert, the first baronet. He was educated at Harrow, and at the Royal Military College. He succeeded his father in 1826, and assumed the name of Verney in 1827 on inheriting the estates of Mary Verney, Baroness Fermanagh. Early in 1818 he went to Stuttgart, attached to the mission of Sir Brook Taylor, British Minister at the Courts of Würtemberg and Baden. He entered the army in 1819, served in the 7th Fusiliers, and in the Grenadier Guards, and retired, in 1830, with the rank of Major. From 1832 to 1841 he represented Buckingham in Parliament; Bedford, from 1847 to 1852, and Buckingham, again, from 1857 to 1874, and from 1880 to 1885. In 1858 he married, for the second time, the eldest daughter of William Edward Nightingale, Esq., of Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, sister of Miss Florence Nightingale. Lady Verney has distinguished herself as an authoress. Sir Harry Verney's eldest son, Captain E. H. Verney, sat as Liberal member for North Buckinghamshire, he was defeated at the general election of 1886, but when in 1889 Mr. Egerton Hubbard became Lord Addington, Captain Verney regained the seat.

VEZIN, Hermann, actor, was born in 1829 in Philadelphia, U.S., of German parents, his father being a distinguished merchant of that city. He was intended for the legal profession, and took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. at the University of Pennsylvania. Having a passion for the stage, he came to England, and obtained, through the kindness of Mr. Charles Kean, an engagement in the Theatre Royal, York. He made his London *débût* at the Princess's Theatre under Mr. Charles Kean's management. Having visited America professionally in 1857, he returned to England a year later, and after a few provincial engagements, appeared at the Surrey Theatre, London (1859), as Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, Shylock, King John, and Louis XI. During Mr. Phelps's management of Sadler's Wells (1860), Mr. Vezin appeared as Orlando, Marc Antony, Romeo, and Cassio. In 1864 they produced Westland Marston's comedy of "Donna Diana," at the Princess's Theatre, London. In 1870 he alternated Othello and Iago with Mr. Phelps. Later he produced Mr. W. G. Wills's romantic drama "Hinko," at the Queen's Theatre. In 1873 Mr. Vezin played with Phelps, Toole, and Mathews, at the Gaiety Theatre. At Drury Lane, 1876, he played Macbeth for the benefit of the Philadelphia Centennial. On the production at the Crystal Palace, 1876, of Sophocles' "Œdipus Colonos," the title part was assigned to Mr. Vezin. On Sept. 11, 1876, he made his first appearance at the Haymarket, in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's drama of "Dan'l Druce." After acting Dan'l Druce 106 times, he created the character of De Taldé in an English adaptation of "The Danicheffs," produced at the St. James's Theatre, 1877. In 1878 he first played, at the Court Theatre, Dr. Primrose in Mr. W. G. Wills's drama of "Olivia," founded on the "Vicar of Wakefield." Since that time Mr. Vezin has constantly acted both in London and the provinces. In 1863 he married Mrs. Charles Young.

VIARDOT-GARCIA, Madame Michelle Pauline, vocalist, daughter of the great tenor, Emanuel Garcia, and sister of the lamented Madame Malibran, born in Paris, July 18, 1821, at four years of age spoke four languages, and at seven was able to play the pianoforte accompaniments for the pupils to whom her father gave lessons. After sharing the family migrations, first to England, and afterwards to the United States, she returned to Europe in 1828, and her education was continued at Brussels. In consequence of her manual facility on the piano, she became one of Liszt's most accomplished pupils. Her father died in 1832 before her voice was formed, and her sister being constantly absent on professional tours, her studies, which included various branches of the arts, drawing and painting, as well as music and singing, were directed by her own tastes and the counsels of her mother. She made her first appearance in London at the Opera-house in 1839, in the character of Desdemona. Her voice, like that of her sister, combined the twofold register of soprano and contralto, embracing a compass of three octaves. At the close of the season she joined the Italian operatic company, then acting at the Odéon, in Paris, and was equally successful. In 1841 she reappeared in England, singing with Mario in Cimarosa's opera "Gli Orazi e Curiazi." Her next engagement was at Vienna; and Rubini, on forming an operatic corps for St. Petersburg, selected her for his prima donna. She afterwards appeared at Berlin, and when Jenny Lind quitted the German Opera, Madame Viardot-Garcia proved herself an able successor in the *répertoire*, which she greatly extended. Her name is associated with the first performances of "Les Huguenots," in which she took the part of Valentine, and of "Le Prophète," in which she performed the part of Fidès, an exquisite impersonation. Madame Viardot is also celebrated for her singing of Spanish songs. She retired from the stage in 1862, and devotes herself to composition. In April, 1840, she was married to M. Louis Viardot, Director of the Paris Italian Opera (he died in May, 1883).

VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA (Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India), only child of the late Duke of Kent and of the Princess Louisa-Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (relict of the Hereditary Prince of Leiningen, and sister of Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians), was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; her parents, who had been for some time residing abroad, having hastened to England in order that their child might "be born a Briton." The Duke of Kent died Jan 23, 1820, and the general education of the young Princess was directed, under her mother's care, by the Duchess of Northumberland, wife of the third Duke. Until within a few weeks of her elevation to the throne her life was spent in comparative retirement, varied by tours through different parts of the United Kingdom. Queen Victoria succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837, as Victoria I., and her coronation was celebrated in Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Her Majesty was married Feb. 10, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, by whom Her Majesty had issue: 1. H.R.H. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 25, 1858, to H.R.H. the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prusia (he died June 15, 1888); 2. H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841, married, March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; 3. H.R.H. Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 15, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt (H.R.H. died Dec. 14, 1878); 4. H.R.H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844, created Duke of Edinburgh, May 24, 1866, married, Jan. 23, 1874, the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, sister of the present Emperor of Russia; 5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 26, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6. H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, married to the Marquis of Lorne, March 21, 1871; 7. H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, married, March 17, 1879, the Princess Louise Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia; 8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, married, April 2, 1882, the Princess Helen Frederica Augusta, daughter of the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont (H.R.H. died March 28, 1884); and 9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg. The first domestic grief which Her Majesty suffered was the loss of her mother, the Duchess of Kent, after a short illness, March 16, 1861, followed by the sudden death of the Prince Consort, to the great grief of the entire kingdom, Dec. 14 in the same year. Her Majesty's intense sorrow for her irreparable loss, although it has in a great degree disqualified her from appearing in public, and at court ceremonials, and has imposed on her the habits of a life of comparative seclusion, has, however, never been allowed by her to interfere with the performance of her important duties as a sovereign. Neither has it checked the exercise of that anxious interest which Her Majesty has ever since her accession to the crown steadfastly manifested for the social welfare of her people. It is a source of great pride to her subjects, and must doubtless tend in no small degree to assuage Her Majesty's abiding grief, that not only in her own vast dominions, but throughout the civilised world, Her Majesty's name is never mentioned save in terms of sympathy, affection and respect, as a Christian woman and as a queen. It would occupy much more space than our limits admit to give even a brief outline of the political events of Her Majesty's reign, and we can therefore merely glance at its more prominent features. On succeeding to the throne, Her Majesty found the Whig and Conservative parties nearly evenly balanced in the House of Commons. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues continued to hold office until Sept., 1841, when, owing to their increasing unpopularity, arising mainly from a want of financial ability, or at least of financial success, they were obliged to give place to the late Sir Robert Peel. Although he was pledged to maintain the corn-laws, he found himself compelled, in 1845, to acquiesce in their repeal, which was carried into effect at his instance in 1846. The effect of this change in Sir Robert Peel's policy caused a disruption in the Conservative party, and led to the accession to power of Lord John Russell, who was succeeded, in Jan., 1852, by the Earl of Derby. In the following Dec. the Conservative party, beaten on their budget, resigned, and gave place to Lord Aberdeen and the Coalition Cabinet, which in Feb., 1855, was dismissed for having mismanaged the Russian War. It was succeeded by Lord Palmerston's first administration, which was defeated on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, in March, 1858, and Lord Derby held power for the second time, until June, 1859, when Lord Palmerston formed his second Cabinet. On his death, Nov., 1865, the ministry was remodelled, Earl Russell assuming the post of Premier. His ministry having decided upon introducing a Reform Bill, the duty of conducting it through the House of Commons devolved upon Mr. Gladstone. Having been defeated on an important clause in June, 1866, ministers resigned. Lord Derby formed his third administration, and during the session of 1867 carried a Reform Bill, thereby settling a question which had long been a stumbling-block impeding the progress of legislation. The Conservatives being placed in a minority at the general election of 1868, Mr. Disraeli resigned office, and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Mr. Gladstone. The chief events of Mr. Gladstone's administration were the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the passing of the Irish Land Act, and the Elementary Education Act, the abolition of purchase in the army, the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington respecting the Alabama Claims, and the passing of the Ballot Act. At the general election of Feb., 1874, the Conservatives again came into power, and a new administration was formed by Mr. Disraeli, afterwards Lord Beaconsfield. By virtue of the power conferred by an Act of Parliament passed in the previous session, Her Majesty was, on Jan. 1, 1877, proclaimed Empress of India, by the Governor-General, at the durbar at Delhi, before an imperial assemblage of all the governors, lieutenant-governors, heads of Government, princes, chiefs, and nobles of India. On the defeat of the Conservatives at the general election of 1880, Mr. Gladstone formed another Liberal administration, which continued in office until June, 1885, when it was succeeded by a Conservative Government under Lord Salisbury. After the general election of Nov., 1885, the Liberals again came into power, and the spring of 1886 was devoted by Mr. Gladstone to the consideration of the Irish question. His Home Rule Bill, however, met with so much opposition that the government decided to appeal to the country, and the result of the general election of July, 1886, was an immense Conservative majority. Lord Salisbury's second government came into power on Aug. 3, 1886. In April, 1882, an attempt on the Queen's life was made at Windsor by one Roderick Maclean, who after trial was ordered to be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure. "The Early Days of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," compiled under the direction of Her Majesty, by Lieut.-General the Hon. C. Grey, was published in July, 1867, and was followed, in 1869, by "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands;" and in 1874, by the first volume of Mr. (now Sir) Theodore Martin's "Life of H.R.H. the Prince Consort," of which the fifth and concluding volume appeared in 1880. In 1885, Her Majesty published a second volume, entitled "More Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands." In 1887, Her Majesty celebrated the Jubilee of her accession to the throne. A Thanksgiving Service was held in Westminster Abbey, and was attended by Her Majesty and all the Royal Family, the Indian Princes, the King of Denmark, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the King of Saxony, the King of the Hellenes, the Crown Prince of Austria, the Crown Prince of Portugal, the Infante Don Antonio of Spain, Prince Ludwig of Baden, the Crown Prince of Greece, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Queen of Hawaii, with her attendants in cloth of gold, and representatives from every nation upon earth. The service in the Abbey was conducted by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of 10,000 spectators.

VILAS, William F., Postmaster-General of the United States, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, July 9, 1840. The family removed to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1851, and he graduated from the Wisconsin State University in 1858, and from the Albany (N.Y.) law school in 1860. He entered the Federal Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, and soon rose to the rank of Colonel. Since the close of the war, he has been a successful and prominent lawyer in Wisconsin. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1884-85, and chairman of the National Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency in 1884. On March 5, 1885, he was appointed Postmaster-General.

VILLIERS, The Right Hon. Charles Pelham, P.C., brother of the late Earl of Clarendon, born Jan. 19, 1802, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar, at Lincoln's Inn in 1827. He has been an examiner in the Court of Chancery and a Poor-Law Commissioner, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Herts, and has been one of the members in the House of Commons for Wolverhampton since 1835. He joined the Liberal Government, and was appointed Judge-Advocate-General in 1853, was President of the Poor-Law Board, and became a member of Lord Palmerston's second Administration in 1859. Mr. Villiers, as an independent Liberal member, was one of the most able and eloquent leaders of the anti-corn-law agitation, and to the triumph of the cause his earnest speeches and persistent motions in Parliament contributed. Having been at the general election in 1847 returned for South Lancashire and Wolverhampton, he refused to abandon his old constituents. In the session of 1865 he introduced a very important measure in connection with the poor-law administration, the Union Chargeability Bill, which was carried through Parliament, and has become law. He resigned the Presidency of the Poor-Law Board in July, 1866. A marble statue of Mr. Villiers was unveiled by Earl Granville in Wolverhampton on June 6, 1879. The unveiling was preceded by a meeting under the presidency of the mayor in the Agricultural Hall, where speeches in eulogy of the public services of Mr. Villiers, especially in connection with the anti-corn-law movement, were delivered by Earl Granville, Sir Robert Peel, M.P., Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Fowler. At the last two general elections Mr. Villiers has been returned unopposed for Wolverhampton. He is the oldest member in the House of Commons.

VILLIERS, Frederic, born in London in 1852, was educated in the north of France. Afterwards he studied in the Schools of Art at South Kensington, and became a student of the Royal Academy in 1870. In 1876, as special artist and correspondent to the *Graphic*, he went through the Servian Campaign with Mr. Archibald Forbes. He was with the armies of the Timok, Drina, Eber, and with Tchernaieff on the Morava; was decorated with the Order of the Takova, and received a war medal for this campaign; was recalled in November to Constantinople. He then travelled in Roumelia and Bulgaria, examined the Turkish army, re-crossed the Servian lines and returned with the Turkish troops to Constantinople. Having been ordered to go into Russia, he, in January, started for Kisheniff, and saw the mobilization of the Russian troops in Bessarabia. Mr. Villiers returned to England in Feb., 1877. The day on which war was declared between Turkey and Russia, he started for Bucharest, where he joined Mr. Forbes, and was present at all the chief engagements. When the armistice was declared, he was the only English correspondent who accompained the Russian army to enter Constantinople, and was present at San Stefano when peace was signed and announced to the Russian Guard by the Grand Duke Nicholas on Sunday, March 3, 1878. Mr. Villiers received the Cross for the passage of the Danube and the war medal. In June of that year he went to Malta, and was present at the review of the Indian Contingent by the Duke of Cambridge. In November he left England for Afghanistan. He went through the first part of that campaign till the signing of the Treaty of Gandamuk; then left for Australia; was at the opening of the Sydney Exhibition; travelled through New Zealand, and returned to England *viâ* San Francisco and New York, thus making a journey round the world. Mr. Villiers left England for Egypt immediately on receipt of the news of the massacres at Alexandria, of the 11th of June, 1882; was on H.M.S. *Condor* during the bombardment of that city; and landed with the Marines. Afterwards he followed the army to Ismalia; was at the first fight at Tel-el-Mahouta, and was with the Highland Brigade during the night march and subsequent attack on Tel-el-Kebir. Mr. Villiers remained in Cairo till the trial and banishment of Arabi and his confederates. He received for this campaign the order and rosette of the Medijieh, and the Egyptian war medal from the hands of the Khedive. In May, 1883, he was one of the English correspondents, invited to attend the coronation of the Czar at Moscow; received silver medal and badge. In February, 1884, Mr. Villiers left for Suakim, to join General Graham, who had gone to avenge the defeat of General Baker at the first battle of Teb. Mr. Villiers was present at the Arab defeat at the second battle of Teb. On March 13, he was at the battle of Tamai, and subsequently, as special correspondent of the *Daily News*, accompanied Admiral Sir W. Hewett on his mission to the court of King John of Abyssinia. In the autumn of 1884 and the spring of 1885, Mr. Villiers was with the Nile Expedition for the relief of Khartoum, being present at the battles of Abu-Klea and the advance upon Metemmeh. Returning to England, he started almost at once for Ireland, where he witnessed the manœuvres of the Evolutionary Squadron in Bantry Bay, in June, 1885. A period of rest followed, and in November, 1885, Mr. Villiers started for Servia, and was with the Servian forces at all the chief encounters with the Bulgarians. An armistice being declared, he started on his homeward journey. At Venice, he found a telegram from the proprietors of the *Graphic*, telling him to go to Burmah. He accomplished the journey from Venice to Rangoon in one month—arriving just in time to accompany Lord Dufferin on his journey up the Irrawaddy to Mandalay. When Lord Dufferin returned to India, Mr. Villiers left for Constantinople to await the development of events in the Balkan Peninsular. He eventually joined the Greek army and was in Athens during the blockade of the Greek Ports. As a peaceful solution of the Turko-Greek question took place, Mr. Villiers returned to England. Since 1887 he has been lecturing in England, the United States and Canada, on his varied experiences during the last decade. In August, 1889, Mr. Villiers was invited by the Governor-General of Canada to accompany his Excellency on his official tour through the Dominion, and journeyed from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast over the Canadian Pacific Railroad, visiting all the principal towns and Indian reservations of the far west.

VINCENT, Charles Edward Howard, C.B., was born May 31, 1849, at Slinfold, Sussex, being the second son of the late Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, 11th Bart. He was educated at Westminster School, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was appointed Ensign in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers in 1868; retired as Lieutenant in 1873; and was appointed Captain in the Royal Berks Militia in the latter year; but resigned in 1875 to assume the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Central London Rangers, which commission he resigned in 1878, on his appointment as Director of Criminal Investigations. He entered at the Inner Temple in 1873; was called to the Bar in 1876; went the South Eastern Circuit; and practised in the Divorce Division; and entered at the Paris Faculté de Droit in 1877. He took over the control of the *Police Gazette* in 1883; and was Chairman of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage in 1880-83. Mr. Vincent was Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Berlin in 1871; received the thanks of the War Office for his reports upon Russia in 1872; gave numerous lectures upon Foreign Armies at the Royal United Service Institution between 1872 and 1878; was Military Commissioner of the *Daily Telegraph* at the outbreak of the Turco-Russian War in 1877; and assembled a Conference upon the requirements of the Volunteer Force, leading to considerable reforms, in 1878. He was appointed, March 4, 1878, to reorganise the Detective System of the Metropolitan Police with the designation of Director of Criminal Investigations, and with absolute control over the criminal administration. This post he resigned in 1884, and was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. In 1888 he was elected to the Metropolitan Board of Works for St. George's, Hanover Square, and in 1889 was returned unopposed for the same constituency to the first London County Council. He is a magistrate for Middlesex, Westminster, and Berkshire, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for London. In 1885 he was returned as Conservative Member for the Central Division of Sheffield by a majority of 1149, and by 1195 in 1886. In Parliament he is identified with the Fair Trade Movement and Imperial Federation, while Acts for The Probation of First Offenders, Saving Life at Sea, and the Appointment of a Public Trustee, are due to his initiation. In 1886 he was created a Companion of the Bath, and is also a Knight of the Orders of the German Crown and of the Crown of Italy. His published works are "Stoffel's Reports upon the Prussian Army," 1871; "Elementary Military Geography, Reconnoitring and Sketching," 1872; "Russia's Advance Eastward," 1873; "The Law of Criticism and Libel," 1876; "The Improvement of the Volunteer Force," 1878; "Procédure d'Extradition," 1880; "A Police Code and Manual of Criminal Law," 1881; and "A Police Code for the British Empire," 1886. Col. Vincent married, 1882, Ethel Gwendoline, daughter and co-heiress of Geo. Moffatt, Esq., M.P., of Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, and authoress of "40,000 Miles over Land and Water."

VINCENT, Sir Edgar, K.C.M.G., born Aug. 19, 1857, brother of the above, after assisting Mr. Goschen at the embassy at Constantinople, became President of the Public Debt, and, in 1883, was transferred to the important post of Financial Adviser to the Khedive, and now holds the office of Governor of The Imperial Ottoman Bank.

VINES, Sydney Howard, was born in London, Dec. 31, 1849. He was educated privately, and began the study of Medicine at Guy's Hospital in 1869, but soon became attracted by purely scientific subjects. Having gained an Open Scholarship at Christ's College, he went up to Cambridge in Oct., 1872. He graduated B.Sc. at the University of London in 1873, and D.Sc. in 1879. He took his Cambridge degree in 1876, and was shortly afterwards elected Fellow and Lecturer of Christ's College. He was elected to a Readership in Botany in 1884, and took his D.Sc. degree at Cambridge in the same year. In 1888 he was elected to the Sherardian Professorship of Botany at Oxford, and was admitted a Fellow of Magdalen College at the same time. He was elected Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1878, and Fellow of the Royal Society, and an Hon. Member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh in 1885. He has written a book entitled "Lectures on the Physiology of Plants," published by the Cambridge University Press in 1886; and he is an editor and one of the founders of the "Annals of Botany" (published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford).

VIRCHOW, Rudolf, a celebrated German pathologist and anthropologist, was born at Schivelbein in Pomerania, Oct. 13, 1821, and studied Medicine at Berlin. In 1849 he was appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy at Würzburg, and soon became one of the foremost exponents of the so-called Würzburg School. In 1856 he returned to Berlin as Professor; here he did excellent work in the newly-founded pathological institute, which at once became the centre of independent research amongst the younger men of science. He has always taken a great interest in politics, and has contributed important speeches to the parliamentary debates. At the Naturalists' Conference at Innsbruck in 1869, he was one of the founders of the German Anthropological Society. In 1873 he became a member of the Academy of Sciences. He has also taken a great interest in the spreading of scientific knowledge amongst the people, and has been since 1866 part editor of a series of popular lectures, to which he has contributed essays on various historical and scientific subjects. His principal works are: "Cellular Pathology," 4th edit., 1871; "Morbid Tumours," 3 vols., 1863-66; "Collection of Treatises on Scientific Medicine," 1856; "Collection of Treatises on Public Medicine and Epidemiology," 2 vols., 1879; "Goethe as a Naturalist," 1861; Four Lectures on Life and Illness," 1862; "The Education of Women," 1865; "The Function of Science in the New National Life of Germany," 1871; "Free Knowledge in the Modern State," 1877; and "The Necropolis of Koban in the Caucasus," 1883. His "Archives of Pathological Anatomy and Physiology, and of Clinical Medicine," founded in 1847, has, lastly, finished the 120th volume.

VIRTUE, The Right Rev. John, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth, was born in London, April 28, 1826. He was ordained priest in Rome by Cardinal Patrizi in 1851, having previously studied at St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire, and the English College, Rome. Poplar was the scene of his first missionary labours, and in 1853 he went with the Apostolic Nuncio (afterwards Cardinal) Bedini as his secretary to the United States and Canada. On his return, in acknowledgment of his services, he was made Chamberlain of Honour to Pope Pius IX., April 18, 1854. Monsignor Virtue went to Aldershot Camp on temporary duty in 1855; but he was appointed Chaplain to the Forces June 24, 1855, a post which he held for twenty-seven years. He was mentioned in general orders in 1864 for "distinguished and meritorious conduct during the epidemic of yellow fever in Bermuda," and was promoted from the fourth to the third class of Army Chaplains (Feb. 2, 1865) for the services he had rendered. Monsignor Virtue was six years stationed at Malta. He was re-appointed Chamberlain of Honour to Pope Leo XIII. April 5, 1878, was appointed the first Bishop of Portsmouth by Apostolic brief of June 13, 1882, and was consecrated by the Cardinal Archbishop on July 25. He has edited a "Prayer Book for the Army," 1859; and a revised edition of Bishop Challoner's "Meditations," 1880; and has contributed various articles to the *Dublin Review* and the *Month*. He represented the English Hierarchy at the Centennial celebration at Baltimore, United States, in 1889.

VOGEL, Sir Julius, K.C.M.G., was born in London in 1835. After attending London University School, he became at sixteen a pupil of Dr. Percy's metallurgical laboratory at the Royal School of Mines, where he studied more particularly the chemical art of assaying and testing gold and silver. He went out to Melbourne with a high certificate of proficiency, intending to employ his acquirements in the gold fields of Australia, then lately discovered. Fate, however, had decreed a more extensive field of usefulness for him. He was elected a Member of the Provincial Council, and became head of the Provincial Government, a position he resigned in 1869. He also became a Member of the New Zealand House of Representatives, and removed in 1869 to Auckland. Mr. Vogel joined the ministry of Mr. (now Sir) William Fox, of Wellington, in 1869, taking the office of Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, and, finally, Commissioner of Customs. After acting also as Minister in Mr. Waterhouse's Government, and holding the leadership of the Lower House, Mr. Vogel became Prime Minister at Mr. Waterhouse's resignation, which followed after a few months. He held that office until 1876, when he resigned, because his health was not equal to the arduous duties. He became Agent-General for New Zealand at the end of

1876, and held that office until 1881, when he resigned. He held office as Member of the Government, and head of it, for a period of seven years, with an interval of only four months. Through Sir Julius Vogel's exertions, extended over three years, the Colonial Stocks Act (for inscribing Colonial Stocks) was devised, and finally passed both Houses of Parliament of Great Britain. Lord Carnarvon, in moving the second reading in the House of Lords, specially referred to Sir Julius's services in connection with the measure. Sir Julius Vogel's policy in New Zealand was the means of introducing 100,000 immigrants, and constructing 1,200 miles of railway in the colony during the ten years ending 1881. He visited the colony in 1883 and again in 1884, and joined the Government of Sir Robert Stout, known as the Stout-Vogel Government. He continued in office until the end of 1887, and shortly afterwards returned to England. He was made a C.M.G. in 1871, and the K.C.M.G. was conferred on him in 1875. He is the author of several pamphlets: a New Zealand handbook; several papers in the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Fortnightly*, chiefly concerning the Federation of the Empire, a subject on which he has always taken great interest. He latterly wrote a novel, "A.D. 2000." He was married, in 1867, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. H. Clayton, Esq., Colonial Architect.

VOGT, Professor Karl, M.D., philosopher and author, born at Giessen, July 5, 1817, was educated there under Liebig, and removing to Berne in 1835, studied Physiology, and graduated M.D. He devoted his attention to Geology and Zoology under Agassiz, and became Professor of Zoology in the University of his native town. Having distinguished himself in the Frankfort Parliament of 1848, he, from motives of prudence, retired into Switzerland, and delivered in the canton of Neufchatel some lectures "On Man, his Place in Creation, and in the History of the Earth." They have been translated into English, and published under the auspices of the Anthropological Society. Dr. Vogt, who is Professor of Natural History in the University of Geneva, a Correspondent of the Institute of France (Académie des Sciences), foreign associate of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and an honorary Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London and Berlin, has published several works, amongst which may be mentioned "Manual of Geology," "Zoological Letters," "Lettres Physiologiques," translated into French, Italian, and Russian; "Les Mammifères," translated into French, English, Italian, and Russian; "Anatomie Comparée Pratique," in German, French, and Russian, and various lectures on animals and some descriptions of travel.

VOGÜE, Vicomte Eugène Melchior de, was born on Feb. 24, 1848; became Secretary to the Embassy, first at Constantinople, and subsequently at St. Petersburg, where, at the Winter Palace in 1878, he was married to the daughter of General Annenkoff. He retired from the diplomatic service in 1881, and has since devoted his time to literature; writing much in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and the *Journal des Débats*. He has also written "Syrie, Palestine, Mount Athos," 1876; "Histoires Orientales," 1879; "Le Fils de Pierre le Grand," 1884; "Histoires d'Hiver," 1885; "Le Roman Russe," 1886; "Souvenirs et Visions," 1887; "Remarques sur l'Exposition du Centenaire," 1889. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüe was elected a Member of the Académié Française in Nov., 1888.

VOYSEY, The Rev. Charles, B.A., was born in London, March 18, 1828, being the youngest son of the late Mr. Annesley Voysey, architect. He was educated partly by private tuition, partly at Stockwell Grammar School, and afterwards at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1851. From 1852 to 1859 he held the curacy of Hessle, near Hull, after which he was curate (under the crown) of Craigton, Jamaica, for fifteen months. In 1861 he was appointed curate of Great Yarmouth, but in the same year was transferred to St. Mark's, Whitechapel. Being ejected from that curacy in consequence of a sermon against endless punishment, he was recommended by the Bishop of London (Dr. Tait) to the curacy of the well-known Victoria Dock parish, under the Rev. H. Boyd, Vicar. After six months' service there he was invited by the patron and vicar of Healaugh, Yorkshire, to accept the curacy of that parish, and at the expiration of six months the vicar resigned and presented Mr. Voysey to the benefice (1864). Mr. Voysey began his career as a religious reformer by the publication of a sermon entitled "Is every Statement in the Bible about our Heavenly Father strictly true?" This was soon followed, in 1865, by *The Sling and the Stone*, which first appeared in monthly parts, and was continued through several years; up to the present time nine volumes have been issued. The opinions expressed were denounced as heretical by the ultra-orthodox parties in the Anglican Church, and eventually in the spring of 1869 legal proceedings were instituted by the Archbishop of York's secretary against Mr. Voysey. The case was heard in the first instance in the Chancery Court, York Minster, Dec. 1, 1869, when judgment was pronounced against Mr. Voysey, and on appeal, confirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which sentenced the appellant to be deprived of his living, and to pay the costs, Feb. 11, 1871. In October of that year, Mr. Voysey began holding Theistic services, and preaching in London, first at St. George's Hall, then at Langham Hall, and since April, 1885, at the Theistic Church, Swallow Street, Piccadilly. The religious movement with which he is associated was at first called the "Voysey Establishment Fund," but in 1880, at his own request, his supporters and congregation enrolled themselves into the "Theistic Church," which has been properly settled by an elaborate Trust Deed. For the first three years of his preaching in London, Mr. Voysey's sermons were published weekly in the *Eastern Post*, and frequently in other papers in England, in America, and in India. Every sermon which he has preached since Oct., 1871, has been printed and circulated in many parts of the world. The issue is 1,000 a week, and the total number, including reprints, up to the present time is over 900,000. The work of the Theistic Church in eighteen years has cost over £30,000, and large sums of money have been subscribed by the Theists for purely charitable objects. Mr. Voysey is the author of a very original work, entitled, "The Mystery of Pain, Death, and Sin."

W.

WACE, The Rev. Henry, D.D., Principal of King's College, London, was born in London, Dec. 10, 1836, and educated at Marlborough, Rugby, King's College, London, and Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1860, taking a second class both in classics and mathematics. He proceeded D.D. at Oxford in 1883; and in the previous year received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He was ordained in 1861; served as Curate at St. Luke's, Berwick Street, from 1861 to 1863; at St. James's, Piccadilly, from 1863 to 1869; and was Lecturer at Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, from 1870 to 1872. In 1872 he was elected, by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, Chaplain of that Society; and, in 1880, was promoted by them to the office of Preacher of Lincoln's Inn. He preached the Boyle Lectures for 1874 and 1875, on the subject of "Christianity and Morality." In 1879 he preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford on the "Foundations of Faith." He was Select Preacher at Cambridge in 1878, and at Oxford from 1880 to 1882. In 1875 he was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in King's College, London; and, in 1881, he was nominated by the Bishop of London a Prebendary of St. Paul's. He was appointed one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's chaplains in April, 1883; and, in November, the same year, Principal of King's College, London. In 1884, he was appointed one of the Honorary Chaplains to the Queen, and became Chaplain in Ordinary in 1889. In conjunction with Dr. William Smith, he is the editor of the "Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects, and Doctrines, during the First Eight Centuries," 4 vols., 1877-87; and he is the editor of "The Speaker's Commentary on the Apocrypha." He is also the author of Lectures preached in 1881 at St. James's, Piccadilly, on "The Principal Facts in the Life of our Lord, and the Authority of the Evangelical Narratives;" and of a volume of discourses on "Some Central Points of our Lord's Ministry," 1890.

WADDINGTON, William Henry, a French statesman and diplomatist, was born in Paris, Dec. 11, 1826. His father, a rich Englishman, established cotton works in France, and became naturalized, but the son was partly educated in England. After several years passed at the Lycée St. Louis at Paris, he went to Rugby School in Oct., 1841, and remained there till June, 1845, when he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, with an exhibition from the school. He became scholar of his college, and graduated in 1849 as second in the first class of the classical tripos, and was bracketed equal as Chancellor's Medallist. At Rugby he was distinguished for his prowess at football, and his contemporaries at Cambridge remember Waddington the sculler, member of the Second Trinity Boat Club, and No. 6 in the Cambridge boat in the University race in 1849, when Cambridge won. Soon after leaving the University he returned to France, married, and settled in the department of the Aisne. He became a member of the Society of Antiquaries of France, and in the pursuit of his favourite studies relating to ancient coins and inscriptions, he visited Asia Minor, Syria, and Cyprus (in 1850 and 1862), England, and Germany. His valuable contributions towards the history and archæology of France led to his being elected, in 1865, a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. In that year he endeavoured at a by-election to enter the Corps Législatif, as member for the fourth circonscription of the department of the Aisne, but his candidature was unsuccessful. However, on Feb. 8, 1871, he was sent as a representative of that department to the National Assembly. From the first he sat in the Left Centre, and allied himself to the Republicans, giving a hearty support to the policy of M. Thiers. He was a member of numerous commissions, and was the reporter of the law relating to the Conseils Généraux (Aug., 1871). Appointed Minister of Public Instruction, in the place of M. Jules Simon, May 19, 1873, M. Waddington retired, five days later, with M. Thiers, and resumed his seat on the benches of the Left Centre. Except on some questions of detail, or rather of procedure, M. Waddington voted regularly with the Republicans. On Jan. 30, 1876, he was elected a Senator for the department of the Aisne, together with M. Henri Martin and M. Saint-Vallier; his term of office expired in 1885, and was renewed for a second period of nine years. He was recalled to the Ministry of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of March 10, 1876, in succession to M. Wallon, and he retained his portfolio under the administration of M. Jules Simon, with whom he resigned office May 17, 1877. On the formation of the Dufaure cabinet in Dec., 1877, M. Waddington became Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was the first Plenipotentiary of France at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. After the resignation of Marshal MacMahon and the retreat of M. Dufaure, M. Waddington was invited by M. Grévy to remain at the Foreign Office while assuming the Presidency of the Council (Feb. 4, 1879). He had in that capacity to maintain before the Parliament a policy which was considered too Republican by the Senate, and too moderate by the Chamber of Deputies. On Dec. 27, 1879, he resigned, and was succeeded as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and as President of the Council by one of his colleagues, M. de Freycinet. At this juncture he refused the offer of the London embassy, and paid a visit to Italy, where he was received by the Pope and the King (March, 1880). In 1883 he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to represent France at the coronation of the Czar Alexander III., at Moscow. He was appointed Ambassador at the Court of St. James's in succession to M. Tissot, in July, 1883, and still retains the position. He is President of the General Council of the department of the Aisne. He is a Protestant, and related to the Bunsens, whose late mother, the wife of the chevalier, was a Waddington. Mr. Waddington has published:—"Voyage en Asie Mineure au point de vue numismatique," 1852; a continuation of Lebas' "Voyage Archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure," 1862; and "L'Edit de Dioclétien," with new fragments and a commentary, 1864; and "Fastes des Provinces Asiatiques de l'Empire Romain," 1872. He was elected an honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, April 16, 1881.

WADE, Sir Thomas Francis, K.C.B., elder son of Colonel Thomas Wade, C.B., born about 1820, entered the army as Ensign in the 81st Foot in 1838, and served afterwards in China and elsewhere in the 42nd Highlanders and the 98th Foot, from which he retired as Lieutenant in 1847. In 1843 he was appointed Interpreter to the garrison of Hong Kong, and in 1847 Assistant Chinese Secretary; in 1852 he was made Vice-Consul at Shanghai, where he acted as Inspector of Customs for the Chinese Government. In 1855 he was appointed Chinese Secretary at Hong Kong, and in the same year he was sent by the late Sir John Bowring on a special mission to Cochin China. Owing to his familiarity with the native character and language, he was attached to Lord Elgin's Mission to China in 1857-59, and in the last-named year he was appointed Chinese Secretary to our Mission in China. In this capacity he accompanied Lord Elgin's Special Mission to Pekin in Oct., 1860. In 1861 he was nominated a C.B. (Civil Division); in the following year he became Chinese Secretary and Translator to the British Legation in China, and was acting Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, from June, 1864, to Nov., 1865, and again from Nov., 1869, to July, 1871, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief-Superintendent of British Trade in China. He was advanced to the rank of K.C.B. in Nov., 1875, for his exertions in negotiating important treaties with the Chinese Government, and obtaining trading facilities in that empire. Sir Thomas Wade is the author of "Tzü-Erh Chi" (Progressive Course), 1867, which deals with both colloquial and documentary Chinese, and is of great value to students of the Chinese language.

WAKEFIELD, Bishop of. See How, The Right Rev. William Walsham.

WALDERSEE, Count von, Chief of the General Staff of the German Army, was born in 1832; entered the army in 1850, and served with distinction through the war of 1866, and through the Franco-German campaign. In 1882 he became Quartermaster-General, and acted as Deputy Chief of the General Staff on behalf of the aged Count von Molke, on whose resignation, he succeeded to the position of Chief of the General Staff. Count Waldersee married an American lady who had received the title of Princess Maria von Noer, as the morganatic consort of the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein.

WALES (Prince of), H.R.H. Albert Edward, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., P.C., heir-apparent to the British crown, eldest son of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, born at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9, 1841, received his early education under the Rev. Henry M. Birch, rector of Prestwich, Mr. Gibbes, barrister-at-law, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, and Mr. H. W. Fisher, and having studied for a session at Edinburgh, entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he attended the public lectures for a year, and afterwards resided for three or four terms at Cambridge for the same purpose. His Royal Highness spent most of the summer of 1860 in a visit to the United States and Canada, where he was most enthusiastically received, was in 1858 gazetted to a colonelcy in the army, and joined the camp at the Curragh in June, 1861. Accompanied by Dean Stanley, the Prince travelled in the East, and visited Jerusalem in 1862. His Royal Highness is a K.G., a general in the army, and Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and has the titles of Duke of Cornwall (by which he took his seat in the House of Lords in Feb., 1863, in the Peerage of England); Duke of Rothesay, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, in Scotland; and Earl of Dublin and Carrick in Ireland; and enjoys the patronage of twenty-nine livings, chiefly as owner of the Duchy of Cornwall. His Royal Highness married, March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by whom he has issue. (*See* memoir of H.R.H. The Princess of Wales.) The Prince of Wales became President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in April, 1867. Towards the close of the year 1871, his Royal Highness was attacked with typhoid fever, and for some weeks his life was despaired of; but he slowly recovered, and was able to take part in the memorable "Thanksgiving Service" in St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 27, 1872. He was elected Grand Master of the Freemasons in England in succession to the Marquis of Ripon in 1874, and on April 28, 1875, was admitted to the office at a Lodge held in the Albert Hall, South Kensington. On May 5, 1875, he was installed at the Freemasons' Hall as First Principal of the Royal Arch Freemasons. In 1875-76 His Royal Highness visited India. The great interest he took in the Paris Exhibition of 1878 contributed in no slight degree to render it a success. His Royal Highness attended the Court Festivities held at Berlin in March, 1883, to celebrate the "silver wedding" of the Crown Prince with the Princess Royal of England. On this occasion he was nominated by the Emperor as a Field-Marshal in the German army. In 1885, the Prince, in company with the Princess, made a tour through Ireland. In 1889, the Prince, with the Princess and their sons, visited the Paris Exhibition; and in Oct. of the same year he was present at the wedding of the Duke of Sparta at Athens. The annual income of His Royal Highness was raised, in 1889, from £40,000 to £76,000 (in accordance with the recommendation of a select committee appointed to inquire into the subject of Royal Grants, on the occasion of the Queen's application for an allowance for Prince Albert Victor and the Princess Louise of Wales), so that henceforth the provision for the Prince's children will be made out of the Prince's income. His Royal Highness has taken a great personal interest in all the Exhibitions recently held at South Kensington, and was Executive President of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, opened by the Queen in May, 1886. He also originated the Royal College of Music, and is the chief mover in the Jubilee scheme of an "Imperial Institute." In 1888 the Prince and Princess celebrated their silver wedding.

WALES, Her Royal Highness Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julie, the Princess of, is the daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and was born at Copenhagen Dec. 1, 1844, and was married at Windsor, on March 10, 1863, to His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, and has five children: Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, born at Frogmore Lodge, near Windsor, Jan. 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar (Duchess of Fife), born at Marlborough House, Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Marie, born at Marlborough House, July 6, 1868; Maud Charlotte Marie Victoria, born at Marlborough House, Nov. 26, 1869.

WALFORD, Edward, M.A., author and editor, is the second son of the late Rev. Wm. Walford, of Hatfield Peverel, Essex, sometime Rector of St. Runwald's, Colchester; his mother was a granddaughter of the American Royalist, Sir William Pepperell, Bart. He was born at Hatfield, Feb. 3, 1823; was educated at the Charterhouse School, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he won an open scholarship in 1841. He obtained the Chancellor's Prize for Latin verse in 1843; was *proximè accessit* for the Ireland University Scholarship in 1844 (when Professor Conington was the successful candidate); and took his B.A. degree with Classical honours in 1846. He subsequently won the Denyer Theological Prize in 1848 and 1849. He was ordained, but never held a parochial charge, and resigned his orders after the passing of Mr. Bouverie's Bill. He held for a year the Composition Mastership in Tunbridge School, and after his marriage he employed his time in taking private pupils at Clifton. In 1852 he settled in London and commenced his literary career. He is the author of "Old and New London," vols. 3, 4, 5, and 6; "Greater London," 2 vols.; "Londoniana," 2 vols.; "Pleasant Days in Pleasant Places;" "Holydays in Home Counties;" "The Pilgrim at Home;" "Tales of Great Families," 1st series, 2 vols.; "Tales of Great Families," 2nd series, 2 vols.; "Chapters from Family Chests," 2 vols., 12mo; "The County Families of the United Kingdom" (dedicated by permission to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and published annually since 1860); "Handbook of the Greek Drama;" "Juvenal" in "Ancient Classics for English Readers;" "Tourist's Guide to Essex;" "Tourist's Guide to Berkshire;" "Progressive Exercises in Latin Elegiacs," 1st and 2nd series; "Progressive Exercises in Greek Iambics;" "The Grammar of Latin Poetry," and other school-books; "Annual Biography" for 1856 and 1857; "Grecian History" (Ince's outline series); "Life of Prince Consort;" "Life of the Earl of Beaconsfield;" "Life of Lord Palmerston;" "Life of Earl Russell;" "Life of Louis Napoleon;" "Jubilee Memoir of the Queen;" "Life of Pitt," 1890. He has edited: "Lodge's Peerage," annually from 1861 to 1889; Charles Knight's "London," 6 vols., 1870; Brayley's "History of Surrey," 4 vols., 1875. Bohn's Ecclesiastical Library: Eusebius' "Church History," Sozomen's "Church History," Theodoret's and Evagrius' "Church Histories," Butler's "Analogy and Sermons," Pearson "On the Creed," Southey's "Life of Wesley;" "Once a Week," 1859-68, 13 vols., 8vo; "Gentleman's Magazine," 1866-68, 5 vols.; "The Antiquary" (which he founded), 2 vols., 1880; "The Antiquarian Magazine," 1882-5; "The Charter-House Play," 1885; The "Shilling Peerage," "Shilling Baronetage," "Shilling Knightage," and "Shilling House of Commons," annually since 1855; "Herrick's Poems, with Life;" "Lord Erskine's Speeches, with Biography," 2 vols.; "The Windsor Peerage," 1890. Besides these, Mr. Walford has been an extensive contributor of Biographical, Antiquarian, and Topographical articles to the *Times*, and other papers and various magazines. Mr. Walford is a Member of the Royal Historical Society; of the Archæological Institute; of the British Archæological Association; and on the Council of the Society for preserving the Memorials of the Dead. He is also a Member of the "Order of St. John of Jerusalem," and of the "Sette of Odd Volumes," and was one of the founders of "The Salon."

WALFORD, Mrs. Lucy Bethia, novelist, is the daughter of the second son of Sir James Colquhoun and Luss, tenth baronet of the name; and brother of the unfortunate Sir James who was drowned in Loch Lomond, within sight of his own door some fifteen years ago. Her mother was the daughter of E. Fuller-Maitland, Esq., of Stanstead, Essex, and this lady—as is little known—was the writer of the principal portion of those verses, now in every hymn-book, and usually attributed to H. Kirke White,

Oft in danger, oft in woe,
Onward Christians, onward go.

Of these Kirke White wrote only the first six lines, and the poem was finished by Miss Frances Fuller-Maitland, then only in her sixteenth year. From both parents Mrs. Walford thus inherits literary tastes, as her father's comprehensive sporting work, "The Moor and the Loch," lately gone into its seventh edition, is considered as a classic among lovers of the rod and the gun. It was not until four years after her marriage, in 1869, to Mr. Alfred Saunders Walford, that Mrs. Walford published "Mr. Smith," her first serious attempt. It was sent anonymously to Mr. John Blackwood, and by him was accepted and published at once. On learning who was his new correspondent, he further dissuaded Mrs. Walford from adopting a fictitious name as she had intended doing, the argument he used being that he "was sure her father's daughter would never write anything to be ashamed of, and that was the only reason he could ever imagine for the concealment of anyone's identity." Mr. Blackwood, on the success of "Mr. Smith," urged Mrs. Walford to write for the time-honoured pages of "Maga" (*Blackwood's Magazine*), and the result was a series of short tales, beginning with "Nan: a summer scene," which has lately been brought out under this heading in book form. They comprehended "Bee or Beatrix;" "Lady Adelaide;" "Fashion and Fancy;" "Eleanor: a tale of Non-Performers;" and "Mattie: the History of an Evening;" all which made their first appearance in *Blackwood*. "Pauline," Mrs. Walford's first *Blackwood* serial novel ran its course in 1877; "Cousins," her third novel, was published by the same firm in 1879. "Troublesome Daughters" followed in 1880; "The Baby's Grandmother" was the *Blackwood* serial in 1885; and "A Stiff-necked Generation" completed its course in the same pages in 1888. Alongside of these, her larger works, Mrs. Walford wrote "Dick Netherby," a one-volume tale of humble Scottish life, for *Good Words*, in 1881; and "Dinah's Son," on the same lines, for *Life and Work*, also in 1881; "The History of a Week" formed the Christmas number of the *Graphic* in 1885; and all these have also been re-published in book form. "A Mere Child," "A Sage of Sixteen," and "The Havoc of a Smile" have successively been added as summer novelettes to the above list, "A Sage of Sixteen" having been published first in *Atalanta*. Many other short sketches, stories, essays, and verses have also been scattered over these years, most of which have been reprinted under the heading of the leading tale "Her Great Idea." "The Mischief of Monica," now running as a serial for the year in *Longman's Magazine*, is Mrs. Walford's latest work of fiction.

WALKER, Frederick William, High Master of St. Paul's School, only son of Mr. Thomas Walker, of Tullamore, was born in London, July 7, 1830, and educated at Rugby, under Dr. Tait. He was Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1849 (first-class in Classics, and second-class in Mathematics, Moderations, 1852, first-class in Classics, and second-class in Mathematics, Final Examination, 1853), Boden Sanscrit Scholar, Vinerian Law Scholar, and Tancred Law Scholar, 1854; and Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College. He was called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1857; and was appointed High Master of Manchester Grammar School, 1859; Public Examiner at Oxford, 1868; and High Master of St. Paul's School, London, 1877. Under Mr. Walker's mastership the school has been removed from St. Paul's Churchyard to West Kensington.

WALKER, John James, M.A., F.R.S., President of the London Mathematical Society, Member of the Physical Society, was born Oct. 2, 1825, at Kennington, Surrey, and is the son of John Walker, B.A., by Ann, sister of Ed. Fricker, Surgeon, Cheltenham. He was educated at London High, and Plymouth New Grammar, Schools (of which his father became Head Master v. Rev. L. Macauley appointed to Repton), and Trinity College, Dublin (with which he had an hereditary connexion, his great-grandfather Matthias Walker, Clerk, his grandfather, John Walker, a Fellow, and his father, having been Graduates of Dublin University), first-class Mathematics and Logic at Previous Exam. 1845; first-class Mathematics and Physics Degree Exam. 1849; second Bishop Law's Prizeman, 1850; M.A. 1857. From 1853 to 1862 Private Tutor to the present Lord Ardilaun, Captain B. L. and Sir Ed. C. Guinness; 1865-1888, Afternoon Lecturer in Applied Mathematics and Physics University College School; and 1868-1882 Vice-Principal University Hall, London; 1871-1883 Examiner in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for Hibbert-Trust Scholarships. He is the author of papers and reviews in the *Philosophical Magazine* ("Iris seen in water," 1853, reprinted in *Annal de Chim, et de Physics*, tome XXXIX), *Cambridge and Dublin*, and *Quarterly Journals of Mathematics*, *Messenger of Mathematics*, London Mathematical Society Proceedings, British Association Reports, 1859-63; Proceedings of the Royal Society; Philosophical Transactions; and *Nature*. Since 1888 Mr. Walker has devoted himself entirely to research in Pure and Applied Mathematics. In 1842, when residing in Somersetshire, he was fortunate, in discovering raising, cleaning and making an elaborate drawing of a fine specimen of Ichthyosaurus Tenuirostris, from the Lias near Long Sutton, on the property of the then Earl of Burlington, now Duke of Devonshire, in whose possession the specimen remains.

It was accepted by Sir R. Owen as an illustration to his British Fossil Reptiles.

WALKER, J. T., General R.E., C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., was born on Dec. 1, 1826, and is the son of John Walker, Esq., Madras Civil Service. He entered the H.E.I.C. Military Academy at Addiscombe in 1843, and obtained a commission in the Bombay (now Royal) Engineers. He served at the siege of Mooltan, and in the battle of Goograt, and the advance to Peshawur. Immediately after the annexation of the Punjab to British territory he made a survey of the Trans-Indus Frontier, from Peshawur down to Dera Ishmail Khan. He served against the mutineers in 1857, and at the siege of Delhi, and was appointed an assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India in 1853, and became Superintendent of the Survey in 1861; and Surveyor-General in 1878. He supervised the publication of nine quarto volumes of the Account of the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, and the annual reports of the survey for 22 years, and retired in 1884. General Walker has contributed various papers to the Journals of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and to the Royal Geographical Society, and the articles "Oxus," "Pontoon," "Surveying," and "Tibet," to the ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

WALKINGTON, Miss Letitia Alice, M.A., LL.D., was born in Belfast, but has lived nearly all her life in Strandtown, about two and a half miles out of Belfast. Her father, Mr. T. R. Walkington, comes of a family that has been well known for several generations in Antrim and Down. In 1695 Edward Walkington was consecrated Bishop of Down and Connor. Her mother is the daughter of the late Prussian Consul, G. von Heyn. Miss Walkington was educated at home by a governess, Miss Bessel, until sixteen, and then went to a boarding-school, first in England and then in Paris. She did not, however, begin to study seriously until more than a year after she had left school. She matriculated in 1882 in the Royal University of Dublin. After doing so, she studied at the Methodist and Queen's Colleges, Belfast, and with a barrister, Mr. Thos. Harrison, and took her B.A. degree in 1885, and M.A. in 1886, taking the Logic, Metaphysic, and Political Economy Honour Group for both degrees. In 1888 she took the LL.B., and in 1889 the LL.D. degree. Miss Walkington was the first lady who took the last three degrees, several ladies have since taken the M.A., but only one, Miss F. Gray, has taken the law degrees. Miss Gray, Miss Hamilton, B.A., and Miss Walkington, have organised university classes to prepare young ladies for the Intermediate and R.U.I. examinations, hoping thereby to supply a want, as there is nothing of the kind for girls in Belfast, except in close connection with the principal schools. Their success, as far as numbers are concerned, testifies that the want was really experienced. In 1889 Miss Walkington was invited to take part in the "Congrès International des Œuvres et Institutions Féminines," in connection with the Paris Exhibition.

WALLACE, Alfred Russel, LL.D., F.L.S., born at Usk, Monmouthshire, Jan. 8, 1822, was educated at the Grammar School, Hertford, and articled with an elder brother as land surveyor and architect, but gave up that profession in order to travel and study nature. In 1848 he visited the Amazon with Mr. Bates. Returning in 1852, he published his "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro," and a small volume on "Palm Trees of the Amazon, and their Uses." In 1854 he visited the Malay Islands, where he remained eight years. He has since published "The Malay Archipelago," 2 vols., 2nd edit., 1869, and a volume of essays entitled "Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection," 1870, as well as a large number of papers in the publications of the Linnæan, Zoological, Ethnological, Anthropological, and Entomological Societies. In 1868 he was awarded the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, and in 1870 the Gold Medal of the Société de Géographie of Paris. In 1875 he printed a small volume "On Miracles and Modern Spiritualism." His elaborate work, in two volumes, on "The Geographical Distribution of Animals" was published in 1876, in which year he was President of the Biological Section at the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow. In 1878 he published a volume on "Tropical Nature," containing his latest views on the colours of natural objects, on sexual selection, the geographical distribution of animals and plants, and allied topics. In 1880 he published another important work, "Island Life," in which the principles established in the "Geographical Distribution of Animals," are applied to the faunas and floras of the chief islands of the globe, &c. Since then Mr. Wallace has turned his attention to social and political problems, and in 1882 published a volume on "Land Nationalisation, its Necessity and its Aims," in which he gives a sketch of the whole subject of land-tenure, and proposes a practical scheme of occupying ownership under the State in order to remedy the numerous evils of the present system which he has pointed out. To advocate this scheme a Land Nationalisation Society has been formed, of which Mr. Wallace is president. He has also put forth a scheme for the Nationalisation of the Church of England. In 1881 he was awarded a Civil List pension of £200 a year in recognition of the amount and value of his scientific work. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Dublin in 1882. Mr. Wallace is an opponent of compulsory vaccination, and in 1885 published his "Forty-five Years of Registration Statistics, proving Vaccination to be both useless and dangerous." In the latter part of the same year he brought out a small volume entitled "Bad Times: an Essay on the present Depression of Trade." The last two works are illustrated by means of diagrams and tables. He has also written many pamphlets, articles, and letters to the daily press on the land and other social questions.

WALLACE, Robert, D.D., M.P., was born in the parish of St. Andrews, Fifeshire, June 24, 1831, and educated at Geddes Institution, Culross, the High School, Edinburgh, and the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, graduating M.A. in the former in 1853. He entered the Church, and became successively Minister of Newton-upon-Ayr, in Dec., 1857; Minister of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, in Dec., 1860; Examiner in Philosophy, in the University of St. Andrews, in April, 1866; Minister of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, in Dec., 1868; D.D. of the University of Glasgow in 1869; and Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh, in Dec., 1872. He quitted the clerical profession in Aug., 1876, when he became editor of the *Scotsman* in succession to the late Dr. Russel. He resigned the editorship in Nov., 1880, and was called to the Bar in Nov., 1883. After the dissolution of 1886 he opposed Mr. Goschen for East Edinburgh, and was elected as a Gladstone Liberal by a large majority.

WALLER, Mrs. Mary Lemon, artist, the wife of Mr. S. E. Waller, the artist, was born at Bideford in Devonshire, and is the daughter of the Rev. Hugh Fowler, M.A., and any talent she at first exhibited appeared to lie rather in the direction of literature and music than of art. Her first efforts were with the pen, and writing some quaint little stories she was inspired with the desire to illustrate them. These juvenile efforts were succeeded by attempts with the pencil at portraiture of her family and friends, which appeared to indicate so unusual an ability that the young lady was sent to the School of Art at Gloucester, where she underwent a course of freehand drawing and study from the antique under Mr. J. Kemp. A careful drawing of the Discobolus secured, in 1871, admission to the Royal Academy Schools, where she remained studying hard for two or three years. Her introduction to artistic life as an exhibitor also took place in 1871, as she in that year painted, and got accepted at the Dudley Gallery, a study called "An Unexpected Meeting," a child curiously regarding a snail, in a garden walk. This was a decided success, but it was not until some years later that Mrs. Waller appeared as an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, with a charming portrait of her little two years old son. Since then she has been a pretty regular contributor to the parent institution. Her chief works have been a head portrait of Lord Armstrong in the Academy, 1883, and a full-length of his Lordship, presented to the town of Newcastle in the same year, a work which was not publicly exhibited. In 1884 a portrait of Mildred, daughter of Colonel Tryon, was Mrs. Waller's Academy contribution, and the following year her "Little Snow-white," a fair-haired, blue-eyed child, sitting in a wood, fairly fascinated the public, and greatly added to the artist's reputation. Other works followed in due succession. "The Secret of the Sea" and "Rita, Daughter of Wilberforce Bryant, Esq.," 1886; "Dorothy, Daughter of J. G. Leeming, Esq.," 1887; "Leila," 1888, and in the same year "Eve," a child with an apple, exhibited at the Institute, Piccadilly, and reproduced in the Christmas number of the *Illustrated London News*; "Perdita," a portrait, in 1889 and in the Grosvenor Gallery, "Girl Fencing;" whilst in last year's Academy (1890) she had "Gladys, Daughter of Major Lutley Jordan," a work rich in the qualities of the art of portraiture. We regard as unnecessary further multiplication of the artist's works, or might mention "Mrs. Montague," in the Grosvenor Gallery, 1888, and "The Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D.," Sub-Dean of York, and many more equally valuable specimens of the limner's art. But those we have mentioned constitute an art reputation, and on them this lady may be well content to take her stand.

WALLHOFEN, Madame, *née* **Pauline Lucca**, a celebrated singer, born of Jewish parents in Vienna, in 1842. When still a child her beautiful voice attracted attention and procured for her a musical training by Uschmann and Lévy. She made her *début* at Olmütz in 1859; and in 1860 sang at Prague in the opera of the "Huguenots," and in "Norma." Her genius elicited the admiration of the great composer, Meyerbeer, who, in 1861, procured for her an engagement in Berlin. In 1863 she appeared at Covent Garden for the first time; and she soon made herself a name in all the European capitals. In Berlin she received the appointment of Court singer; but resigned it in 1872, and went for a two years' tour through the United States. Since her return she has resided chiefly in her native city, Vienna. She married, in 1865, the Baron von Rohden, from whom she was divorced; and married Herr von Wallhofen.

WALLIS, Henry, member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colour, was born in London, Feb. 21, 1830, and studied in the art school of Gleyre, Paris, and also at Rome and Venice. His first picture (in oil colour) was exhibited at the British Institution, 1851. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1854, and succeeding years, pictures in oil representing incidents in the lives of celebrated personages, subjects from the poets, landscapes, and scenes of Venetian life of the period of the fifteenth century. His most celebrated work was "The Death of Chatterton." He joined the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colour in 1879, the pictures exhibited at the gallery of the society being mainly scenes from "The Merchant of Venice," and Italian and Oriental subjects. He has contributed papers to artistic and other journals on the history of painting and on ceramic art, also reviews of books on art.

WALLON, Henri Alexandre, was born at Valenciennes, Dec. 23, 1812; was member of the Faculty of Letters, Paris, in 1840, and successor to M. Guizot at the Sorbonne, in 1850, where he lectured on history and geography. In 1860 he gained the Gobert Prize of the French Academy for his work on Joan of Arc. He was a member of the National Assembly in 1849, but resigned in 1850. After the fall of the Empire he was again returned, as a moderate Conservative, by the department of the Nord, but he joined the Lavergne group on the question of the Constitutional Laws. To his moderation and vigour was due the definite establishment of the Republic,—indeed, he is still commonly called Father of the Republic—and accordingly M. Buffet, on forming his administration in March, 1875, nominated him Minister of Public Instruction. It was he who proposed the clauses which first gave constitutional shape to the Republic. M. Wallon is a member of the Institute, and Secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie des Inscription et Belles-Lettres. He was a candidate for the seat in the French Academy that had been vacated by M. Claude Bernard, but M. Renan defeated him by 19 to 15 (June 13, 1878). M. Wallon is a sound historian. His chief works are "Richard II.," "Histoire de l'Esclavage dans l'Antiquité" (3 vols.); "Jeanne d'Arc;" "St. Louis et son Temps" (2 vols.); "De l'Autorité de l'Evangile" (1 vol.); "Le Tribunal Révolutionnaire de Paris" (6 vols.), 1886; "Le Revolution du 31 Mai et la Federalisme en 1793" (2 vols.); "Les Représentants du Peuple en Mission et la Justice Révolutionnaire dans les Departements en l'an II" (5 vols., 1889-90).

WALPOLE, Spencer, LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, eldest son of the Rt. Hon. S. H. Walpole, and his wife, Isabella, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, was born Feb. 6, 1839, and educated at Eton. He entered the War Office in 1858, and has been Private Secretary to the Rt. Hon. T. Sotheron Estcourt, and to his father. He was made one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Fisheries in 1867, and was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man in 1882. He received an honorary LL.D. degree from the University of Edinburgh in 1890. He is the author of the "Life of the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval," 1873; "The Electorate and the Legislation," 1881; "Foreign Relations," 1882; "A History of England from the conclusion of the Great War in 1815," vols. 1 and 2 (1878), vol. 3 (1880), vols. 4 and 5 (1886); and the "Life of Lord John Russell" (1889); and he has been a contributor to periodical literature. Mr. Walpole married, in 1867, Marion, the youngest daughter of Sir John Digby Murray, Bart.

WALPOLE, The Right Hon. Spencer Horatio, born in 1806, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the first prize for English declamation and another for the best essay on the character and conduct of William III. Having been called to the Bar in 1831, by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a Bencher, he obtained a large practice in the Courts of Chancery, and became a Q.C. in 1846.

He was returned in the Conservative interest for Midhurst in Jan., 1846, and represented that borough till Feb., 1856, when he was elected one of the members for the University of Cambridge. He distinguished himself in the debate which took place in 1849 on the Navigation Laws, and in the discussions on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851. On the accession of Lord Derby to office in 1852, Mr. Walpole sacrificed his practice at the Chancery Bar to accept the post of Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in that capacity carried through Parliament the measure for embodying the militia. After leaving office Mr. Walpole became Chairman of the Great Western Railway. He held the seals of the Home Office in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, but resigned in March, 1859, owing to a difference in opinion with his colleagues with regard to the Reform Bill. He was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Derby's third administration in 1866, and resigned May 9, 1867, retaining a seat in the Cabinet without office. He retired with his colleagues in 1868. Mr. Walpole resigned his seat for the University of Cambridge in Nov., 1882.

WALSH, The Right Rev. William Pakenham, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, Ferns and Leighlin, was born at Mote Park, County of Roscommon, Ireland, May 4, 1820, and is the son of Thomas Walsh, and Mary Pakenham Walsh. He was educated at Trinity College, Durham; B.A., 1841; M.A., 1853; B.D. and D.D., stip. con., 1873; Ordained Deacon, 1843; Priest, 1844; Curate of Ovoca, 1843; of Rathdrum, 1845; Chaplain of Sandford, 1856; Donellan Lectures, T.C.D., 1861; Canon of Christ Church, Dublin, 1872; Dean of Cashel, 1873; and elected Bishop of Ossory, 1878. The following is a list of his published works:—"Donellan Lectures," 1861, T.C.D.; "The Moabite Stone," 1874; "The Forty Days of the Bible," 1874; "The Angel of the Lord," and "Daily Readings for Holy Seasons," 1876; "Ancient Monuments and Holy Writ," 1878; "Heroes of the Mission Field," 1879; "The Decalogue of Charity," 1882; "Echoes of Bible History," 1886; "The Voices of the Psalms," 1890. Dr. Walsh was Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman; Biblical Greek Prize; Divinity Prizeman; Theological Society's Gold Medallist of Dublin University. He married, in 1861, Clara, daughter of Samuel Ridley, Esq., Muswell Hill, London; secondly, in 1879, Annie Frances, daughter of Rev. J. W. Hackett, A.M., Incumbent of St. James's, Bray, co. Dublin.

WALSH, The Most Rev. Dr. William J., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and Primate of Ireland, was born in Dublin in 1841, and was educated at St. Laurence O'Toole's Seminary in that city, and afterwards at the Catholic University of Ireland, under the rectorship of Dr. Newman, and at Maynooth. He completed his academic course in 1864, but being too young to be ordained, he passed into the Dunboyne Establishment, where he spent three years in special ecclesiastical studies. During that period he became Assistant-Librarian at Maynooth College, and in 1867 he was appointed Professor of Theology. In 1878 he became Vice-President of the College, and on the death of Dr. Russell, in 1880, Dr. Walsh was unanimously chosen President by the Irish bishops. Acting for the bishops as trustees of the College, he gave evidence before the "Bessborough" Commission of 1869-70, explaining the refusal of the bishops, as tenants of the Duke of Leinster, to sign the "Leinster Lease," a form of agreement under which it was sought to induce tenants to "contract themselves out" of the protection of the Land Act of 1881. By this evidence on the transaction, which had resulted in the eviction of the bishops by the Duke of Leinster, Dr. Walsh exercised no little influence in the framing of the Land Act of 1881. In 1883, through his exertions, a Commission was appointed to inquire into the working of the Queen's Colleges of Ireland. For some time he was a Senator of the Royal University of Ireland, a position which he resigned in protest against the examination arrangements of that body. He became a Member of the Chapter of Dublin on the accession of Cardinal MacCabe to the archiepiscopal throne. On the death of that prelate in Feb., 1885, Dr. Walsh was elected Vicar Capitular; and in the June of the same year he was appointed to the See of Dublin. Since his appointment as Archbishop he has taken an active interest in the leading questions of the day in Ireland. He has warmly advocated an amicable settlement of the Land Question through the establishment of some system of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between landlords and tenants. He was a witness before the Parnell Special Commission of 1888-89, in connection with which he also had a prominent part in the exposure of the forger, Richard Pigott. But the principal subject of Dr. Walsh's public action, outside the strictly religious sphere, has been the Irish education question: he has made many suggestions for its settlement, the keynote of his numerous letters and addresses on the subject being a demand for equality between Roman Catholics and Protestants in Ireland in the matter of educational endowments and privileges. During the last few years he has taken an active part in the settlement of trade disputes and strikes in Dublin: he opportunely intervened in the great strike on the Great Southern and Western Railway in 1890, and secured its amicable settlement, a public service for which he has received the honorary freedom of the city of Cork. His interest in the cause of temperance is warm and practical; in addition to a widespread temperance organisation in the diocese of Dublin, there has been created under his guidance a similar organisation throughout all the dioceses of his archiepiscopal province. Dr. Walsh has contributed many articles to the periodical press, especially to the *Contemporary Review*, the *Dublin Review*, and the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*. He is also the author of several works on subjects of general public interest in Ireland, as well as on important branches of theological and scriptural science. Of his published works the principal are an ethical treatise on "Human Acts;" a "Harmony of the Gospel Narrative of the Passion;" "The Liturgical Music of the Office and Mass of the Dead;" a "Grammar of Gregorian Music;" a "Plain Exposition of the Land Act of 1881;" a volume of "Addresses" on various subjects of general interest; "Addresses on the Irish University Question;" and his most recently published work, a "Statement of the Chief Grievances of the Catholics of Ireland in the Matter of Education, Primary, Intermediate, and University."

WALSHAM, Sir John, Bart., British Minister at Pekin, born at Cheltenham in 1830, is the eldest son of Sir John James Walsham. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., and was for some time employed in the Audit Office, but was appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office in 1854. He was made Acting Consul in Mexico in 1859, Secretary of Legation in 1861, and Chargé d'Affaires in 1863. In 1866 he was transferred as Second Secretary to Madrid; was appointed to the Hague in 1870, and promoted to be Secretary of Legation in Pekin, Oct., 1873, but did not proceed. From 1875 to 1878 he was Acting Chargé d'Affaires in Madrid, and then went to Berlin as Secretary of Embassy. In 1883 he was transferred to Paris, and acted as Minister Plenipotentiary during the absence of the ambassador. Since Oct., 1885, he has been Envoy to China, and also to the King of Corea.

WALSHE, Professor Walter Hayle, M.D., LL.D., born in Dublin in 1816, eldest son of William Walshe, Barrister-at-Law, was educated in Paris and in Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. He is Emeritus Professor of Medicine in University College, London, having for thirteen years filled that chair, which he resigned in 1862; and Consulting Physician to three London Hospitals. He has written "Practical Treatise on the Lungs," 4th edit., 1871; "Nature and Treatment of Cancer," 1846; "Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels," 4th edit., 1873; "Dramatic Singing, Physiologically Estimated," 1881; "Physiology *versus* Metaphysics in Relation to Mind," 1884; "The Colloquial Faculty for Languages, and the Nature of Genius," 2nd edit., 1886; &c. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and an Associate of foreign medical and scientific societies at Copenhagen, Paris, London, Athens, and elsewhere.

WALTER, John, eldest son of the late Mr. John Walter, of Bearwood, Berks, some time member for that county, born in London in 1818, was educated at Eton, graduated in honours at Exeter College, Oxford, took his M.A. degree in 1843, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal-Conservative interest for Nottingham in 1843; was returned in Aug., 1847, the day after his father's death, and continued to represent that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Berks. He was defeated at the general election in July, 1865, but was again elected in 1868, 1874, and 1880. After the dissolution of 1885, Mr. Walter did not offer himself for re-election. The name which Mr. Walter bears is intimately associated with the history of what Burke called "The Fourth Estate," his grandfather having published the first number of the *Times*, Jan. 1, 1788. His father raised that journal to eminence, and by his energy in inducing men of talent to contribute to its columns, rendered it a great organ of free opinions and popular knowledge; and, in spite of many obstacles, first brought the steam-engine to the aid and service of the newspaper press. Mr. Walter himself built the new office of the *Times* in Printing House Square, and also the magnificent house at Bearwood.

WANAMAKER, The Hon. John, American statesman, was born at Philadelphia, July 11, 1838. He attended the public schools for a few years, but at the age of thirteen, on the death of his father, was obliged to enter business. By 1861 he had saved money enough to make a start on his own account, and he then opened a clothing store in partnership with his brother-in-law, under the firm-name of Wanamaker & Brown. The business proved profitable, and in course of time other departments were added, until it has become the largest general retail store in the United States. Since the death of Mr. Brown, in 1868, the vast establishment has been conducted by Mr. Wanamaker under his own name alone. Mr. Wanamaker is actively interested in the Sunday-schools of the city of his birth and residence, and has the reputation of contributing liberally to charities. He is an earnest Republican in politics, and since the beginning of the present administration (March, 1889) has held the Cabinet office of Postmaster-General.

WANKLYN, James Alfred, M.R.C.S., London, 1856, an eminent chemist, was born at Ashton-under-Lyne, in the year 1834. He studied chemistry under Bunsen at Heidelberg, and became Demonstrator of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh in 1859, was Professor of Chemistry at the London Institution from 1863 to 1870, and Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics at St. George's Hospital from 1877 to 1880. He has held office as Public Analyst for the county of Buckingham, and for the boroughs of Buckingham, Peterborough, Shrewsbury, and High Wycombe. In 1858 he prepared propionic acid by the action of carbonic acid on sodium-ethyl, being the first example of the artificial production of an organic substance directly from carbonic acid. In 1861, in conjunction with Dr. Lyon Playfair, he communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh a paper "On a mode of taking the density of vapours of volatile liquids at temperatures below the boiling point." Subsequently he pursued, conjointly with Dr. Emil Erlenmeyer, a series of researches which, besides settling the formula of mannite and the relation of the sugar group to the alcoholic series, afforded one of the earliest complete studies of isomerism among the alcohols. In 1867, he prepared propione, by the action of carbonic oxide on sodium-ethyl, and, together with the late Mr. E. T. Chapman and Mr. Miles H. Smith, invented the well-known Ammonia process of Water Analysis. Some years later, conjointly with Mr. W. J. Cooper, he brought out the moist combustion process. In 1871, he conducted for the Government an investigation into the quality of the milk supplied to the London workhouses. Conjointly with Mr. W. J. Cooper, he made periodical analyses of the London Water Supply, which were regularly published by the late Government's Water Examiner in his official returns. Mr. Wanklyn is the author of five text-books for Chemists and Medical Officers of Health, viz.: a "Treatise on Water Analysis;" a "Treatise on Milk Analysis," 1873; a "Treatise on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa," 1874; "Bread Analysis," 1881; and "Air Analysis," 1890, the two last-named books being the joint production of Mr. W. J. Cooper and himself. He is also the author of "The Gas Engineer's Chemical Manual," 1886. In 1869, he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences. He was also elected an honorary member of the University of Edinburgh Chemical Society; but he belongs to none of the English scientific societies.

WARD, Adolphus William, LL.D., Litt.D., born at Hampstead, Dec. 2, 1837, was educated in Germany (where his father held consular and diplomatic appointments), and at Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School. In 1854, he entered at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which college he became a Fellow in 1860, having graduated in the Classical Tripos of the previous year. In 1866 he was appointed Professor of History and English Literature at Owens College, Manchester. He held various examinerships in the Universities of Cambridge and London, and was, in 1879, created an hon. LL.D. of Glasgow, and in 1883 a Litt.D. of Cambridge. He took an active part in the movement for the foundation of the Victoria University, Manchester, 1880; and afterwards successively held, in the new University, the offices of Chairman of the General Board of Studies, and of Vice-Chancellor. In Dec., 1888, he was appointed Principal of Owens College. Dr. Ward is the English translator of Curtius' "History of Greece," 5 vols., 1868-73; and author of the following works: "A History of English Dramatic Literature to the Death of Queen Anne," 2 vols., 1875; "The House of Austria in the Thirty Years' War," 1869; "Chaucer," 1880; and "Dickens," 1882, in Morley s

"English Men of Letters" series. He edited the Globe edition of "Pope's Poetical Works," 1869; and the Clarendon Press edition of Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus" and Greene's "Frair Bacon," 1878; second edition, 1887; and has contributed to the Dictionary of National Biography, the Encyclopædia Britannica, the *Quarterly, Edinburgh,* and *English Historical Reviews*, Herbst's *Encyclopœdie der neueren Geschichte*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Manchester Guardian*, and other journals. In 1879 he married his cousin, Adelaide Laura Lancaster.

WARD, Mrs. Herbert D., *née* **Elizabeth Stuart Phelps,** American writer, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, Aug. 13, 1844. Most of her life has been devoted to benevolent work in her native town, to the advancement of women and to temperance and kindred topics. In 1876 she delivered a course of lectures before the Students of Boston University. She began to write for the press at the age of thirteen, and her contributions to periodicals during the past twenty-five years have been very numerous. In addition to these she has published "Ellen's Idol," 1864; "Up Hill," 1865; "The Tiny Series," 4 vols., 1866-69; "The Gypsy Series," 4 vols., 1866-69; "Mercy Gliddon's Work," 1866; "I Don't Know How," 1867; "The Gates Ajar," 1868; "Men, Women and Ghosts," 1869; "Hedged In," 1870; "The Silent Partner," 1870; "The Trotty Book," 1870; "Trotty's Wedding Tour," 1873; "What to Wear," 1873; "The Good Aim Series," 1874; "Poetic Studies," poems, 1875; "The Story of Avis," 1877; "My Cousin and I," 1879; "Old Maid's Paradise," 1879; "Sealed Orders," 1879; "Friends, a Duet," 1881; "Beyond the Gates," 1883; "Dr. Zay," 1884; "Burglars in Paradise," 1886; "Little Poems for Little People," 1886; "The Madonna of the Tubs," 1886; "The Gates Between," 1887; "Jack the Fisherman," 1887; "A Lost Winter," poem, 1889; and "The Struggle for Immortality," 1889. In 1889 she was married to Herbert D. Ward, and, in conjunction with him, she published in 1890 "The Master of the Magicians."

WARD, Professor H. Marshall, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., Professor of Botany in the Forestry School, Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, is the eldest son of Francis Marshall Ward, Esq., and was born in 1854, and educated at the Owens College, Manchester, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. He commenced his scientific career as a field-botanist, after the model of the older school of naturalists, his studies being incited by his early life having been spent in the country; about 1870 he came under the influence of Darwin's writings and teachings, and in 1874 he entered more formally on a scientific career by attending Professor Huxley's Biology course at South Kensington. His success there, and in the subsequent course in Laboratory Botany then being organised by Mr. Thiselton Dyer, led to his proceeding to the Owens College, and afterwards to Cambridge. Since that period he has been distinguished especially as a Cryptogamic and Physiological Botanist, and Pathologist, a career for which his early training in experimental science, and in habits of observation in the country, have helped to fit him. In 1875 he was sent to the Owens College, Manchester, and obtained distinctions under Professors Roscoe, Gamgee, and Williamson. In 1876 he gained an entrance Scholarship in Natural Science at Christ's College, Cambridge, by open competition, and remained a scholar of that College until 1879, when he took his degree, having obtained First-Class Honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos for that year. Meanwhile he had assisted in the teaching of Botany at South Kensington, and at the Owens College, and had delivered a course of lectures on Botany at Newnham College, Cambridge. Besides coming under the influence of the late F. M. Balfour and others at Cambridge, he had also studied in Germany during vacation, and especially in the laboratories of Professor Sachs of Würzburg; he had also published the results of original investigations into the Embryology of Angiospermous flowering plants, the researches having been carried out in the laboratory at Würzburg and in the Jodrel laboratory at Kew. Immediately after taking his degree in 1879, Mr. Ward was appointed by the Colonial Government to proceed to Ceylon on a scientific mission, to investigate and report upon the causes of the Coffee Leaf disease, which was then devastating that island; this investigation occupied two years, and he returned to England in 1882, having meanwhile published several important Reports and Memoirs on his discoveries connected with the parasitic Fungus which caused that disease, and the measures necessary to combat its ravages, as well as on other botanical subjects. During his travels in the tropics he also made observations and collected material and notes for subsequent publications; some of the principal were on the structure and morphology of Asterina, and of Meliola, and other tropical Fungi, and especially of the curious epiphyte Strigula, an Epiphyllous Lichen. On his return in 1882 he was forthwith made a Berkeley Fellow of the Owens College, Victoria University, and in 1883 he was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Botany in that University; and in the same year he was also elected to a Fellowship at Christ's College, Cambridge; and in 1885 he was appointed to the official position he now holds as Professor of Botany in the then newly founded Forestry School at Coopers Hill. Professor Marshall Ward is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has served on the Council of the Linnean Society, and on the Scientific Committee of the Horticultural Society, of both which Societies he is also a Fellow. He is the Recorder of Section D of the British Association; and is an Examiner in Botany in the University of London, and in the University of Edinburgh. He has also examined in Botany for the Natural Sciences Tripos and other examinations in the University of Cambridge, and for the Civil Service Commissioners, and the Science and Art Department. Professor Marshall Ward is the author of numerous scientific memoirs read before the Royal Society and the Linnean Society, and published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and the "Proceedings," of the Royal Society, or in the "Transactions," and the "Journal," of the Linnean Society, and in the "Annals of Botany," the "Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science," *Nature*, and elsewhere. These memoirs comprise investigations into the embryology, and physiology and pathology of plants, the biology of Fungi and other Cryptogams, the nature of parasitism, fermentation, and other subjects connected with the diseases of plants; the earlier of these researches were made in the laboratories at Kew and Würzburg, and in those of the late Professor De Bary at Strasburg, and of the Owens College, while the later ones have been made in his laboratory at Coopers Hill. Of these, the following are the more important:—"The Structure and Life-history of Eutyloma Ranunculi;" "Histology and Physiology of Fruits and Seeds of Rhannus" (with Mr. Dunlop); "Tubercular swellings on the roots of Vicia Faba;" "The tubercles on the Roots of Leguminos &c.;" "A Lily disease;" and papers on the potato-disease and on the Rust of Wheat. In addition to these more special memoirs, he is the author of the following books:—"Timber and some of its Diseases" (Nature Series), and "The Diseases of Plants" (Romance of Science Series). He also translated Sach's "Lectures on the Physiology of Plants," for the Oxford Clarendon Press, and wrote the article "Schizomycetes," in the Encyclopædia Britannica, and has been a frequent contributor to the pages of *Nature*, the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, the *Journal of Botany*, and other periodicals. Professor Marshall Ward married, in 1883, the daughter of the late Francis Kingdom, Esq., of Exeter.

WARD, John Quincy Adams, American sculptor, was born at Urbana, Ohio, June 29, 1830. In 1850 he entered the studio of the late H. K. Brown, an eminent sculptor, where he remained six years. In 1861 he opened a studio in New York, where he modelled his "Indian Hunter," "The Good Samaritan," Commodore M. C. Perry, with reliefs, "The Freedman," and many busts and small works. In 1869 he built a studio in Forty-ninth Street, New York, where he made the "Citizen Soldier," and statues of Shakespeare, Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Washington, Gen. Israel Putnam, an equestrian statue of Gen. Thomas, Gen. Daniel Morgan and Lafayette. He built a larger studio in 1882, where he has made the colossal statue of Washington for the New York Subtreasury building, a colossal statue of President Garfield, with three typical figures on the pedestal; "The Pilgrim;" a statue of Henry Ward Beecher, with accessory statues, a seated statue of Horace Greeley, &c. He visited Europe in 1872, and again in 1887. For three years he was Vice-President, and for one term President, of the National Academy of Design.

WARD, Mary Augusta, or as the author of "Robert Elsmere" prefers to give her name on the title-page of her books, Mrs. Humphry Ward, is a granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, the historian of Rome. Matthew Arnold was his eldest son. The second son, another Thomas Arnold, the father of Mrs. Ward, at one time held an educational position in Tasmania. There he married the granddaughter of Governor Sorell, and there, at Hobart, several of his children were born, among them (in 1851) his eldest daughter, Mary Augusta. Mrs. Ward, who at that time devoted much attention to early Spanish literature and history, contributed a large number of articles on Spanish subjects to the "Dictionary of Christian Biography," edited by Dr. William Smith and Dr. Wace. She also, up to 1885, wrote many critical articles for *Macmillan's Magazine*.

Her first volume was a child's story—"Milly and Olly," 1881, illustrated by Mrs. Alma Tadema. Her first novel was "Miss Bretherton," 1884, which was favourably received but made no particular noise in the literary world. The story is a mere sketch by the side of the later novel. Mrs. Ward's next volume was the translation (1885), itself a work of fine art, of that very remarkable book, Amiel's "Journal In Time." In Feb., 1888, she published her novel of "Robert Elsmere," which was widely read and much discussed. In five months it passed, in the three volume form, through seven editions; and since that time over 60,000 copies of the one volume edition have been sold in this country, and about half-a-million in America, the sale in this latter case consisting largely of course of pirated editions. It has been translated into German, Dutch, and Danish. In the spring of 1890 Mrs. Ward took part in founding a scheme known as University Hall. University Hall has been much misunderstood. It is in reality a settlement among the poor, combined with a lecturing and teaching system devoted to the interests of modern theism and to a free and historical treatment of the Bible. The new settlement was opened to residents in October, 1890, and in November a meeting, inaugurating the work of the hall, was held at the Portman Rooms, at which Dr. Martineau, Mr. Stopford Brooke, Mrs. Ward, and others were the speakers. The address delivered by Mrs. Ward was afterwards reprinted in pamphlet form. The settlement has now eleven or twelve Residents, and the lectures on biblical criticism are well attended. Mrs. Ward remains the Honorary Secretary of it. She was married in 1872 to Mr. Thomas Humphry Ward, M.A., formerly a tutor and Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford (see following memoir).

WARD, Thomas Humphry, M.A., is a son of the late Rev. Henry Ward, formerly Vicar of St. Barnabas, King Square, E.C., and was born at Hull in 1845. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated (1st class Final Classical School) in Mich. Term, 1868. Before this he had been a candidate for the Civil Service of India, and in 1866 was placed first in the Open Competition. He resigned, however, without proceeding to India, and in Feb. 1869, was elected Fellow of Brasenose, of which College he was Tutor from 1870 to 1880. He then engaged in literary work in London. In 1880-1, with the aid of the principal critical writers of the day, he brought out "The English Poets: Selections with Critical Introductions" (4 vols.); in 1884 he published "Humphry Sandwith, a Memoir;" in 1885 he edited "Men of the Reign;" and, in 1887, the 12th edition of "Men of the Time." In 1886, with the help of various writers on Art, he brought out, "English Art in the Public Galleries of London," a work sumptuously illustrated with 120 photogravures; and in 1887 he published "The Reign of Queen Victoria: a Survey of Fifty Years of Progress." In this work he had the assistance of Mr. Matthew Arnold, Prof. Huxley, Lord Wolseley, Sir Henry Sumner Maine, and other experts. It should be added that as an undergraduate, he was (with the late Edward Nolan and R. S. Copleston, now Bishop of Colombo) joint author of "The Oxford Spectator." Mr. Humphrey Ward is art critic on the staff of the *Times*. In 1872 he married the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Arnold, Mary Augusta, the authoress of "Robert Elsmere" [q.v.].

WARE, The Right Rev. Henry, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Barrow-in-Furness, was born in London in 1830, and is the youngest son of Martin Ware, Esq., of Russell Square, London, and Tilford House, Farnham, Surrey. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. (Wrangler and First Class in Classics), 1853; D.D., 1889; Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1855-63; Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, 1862-88; Proctor in Convocation from 1867; Canon of Carlisle, 1879 - 83; and again 1888; Bishop Suffragan of Barrow-in-Furness (Diocese of Carlisle) 1889.

WARINGTON, Robert, F.R.S., V.P.C.S., F.I.C., &c., eldest son of Robert Warington, F.R.S., was born in London Aug. 22, 1838, and educated at home. He has pursued chemistry from his boyhood; has held appointments, first as Teacher of Chemistry at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester; and, since 1867, as an Analytical and Research Chemist under Sir J. B. James, F.R.S.; is the author of numerous papers describing original investigations in Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry; the most important of these have been on Tartaric and Citric Acid; on the absorptive power of soil; on nitrification; and on the composition of rain, drainage, and well-waters. He is the author of a small manual of Agricultural Chemistry, "The Chemistry of the Farm," which has a large circulation.

WARNER Charles Dudley, L.H.D.,

D.C.L., American writer and journalist, was born at Plainfield, Massachusetts, Sept. 12, 1829. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1851; studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1856. He practised law until 1860, when he began journalism and became editor of the Hartford (Conn.) *Press* which in 1867 was absorbed by the *Courant*, of which he has ever since been an owner. He has travelled in Europe and the East and over his own country; and for the last few years, in addition to his editorial duties in Hartford, has conducted the "Editor's drawer" in *Harper's Magazine*. He has contributed to the *Atlantic*, *Century*, *Harper's*, and other leading magazines, and has published "My Summer in a Garden," 1871; "Saunterings," and "Back-Log Studies," 1872; "Baddeck and That Sort of Thing," 1874; "My Winter on the Nile among the Mummies and Moslems," 1876; "Being a Boy;" and "In the Levant," 1877; "In the Wilderness," 1878; "Captain John Smith," and "Washington Irving," 1881; "Roundabout Journey," 1883; "Their Pilgrimage," 1886; "On Horseback," 1888; "South and West and Comments on Canada," and "A Little Journey in the World," 1889; and, in conjunction with S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain), "The Gilded Age," 1873.

WARRE, The Rev. Edmond, D.D., Head Master of Eton College, was born in 1837, and was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He obtained a First Class in Classical Moderations in 1856, and in the final Classical Schools in 1859. He was elected Fellow of All Souls in the same year, and retained his Fellowship three years. In 1860 he went to Eton as Assistant Master, a post which he held under Drs. Goodford, Balston, and Hornby, until the resignation of the last named in 1884. At that date, Mr. Warre was designated by general opinion as the most likely successor to the vacant post for which his services and his great popularity at Eton seemed specially to qualify him. He was accordingly elected Head Master by the governing body, and shortly afterwards he took his degree of D.D. at Oxford. He became one of Her Majesty's Honorary Chaplains in 1885.

WARREN, Sir Charles, late Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, is the son of the late Major-General Sir Charles Warren, and was educated at Cheltenham College, Sandhurst, and at Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1857; became Captain in 1869; Major and Lieut.-Colonel in 1878, and Colonel in 1882. From 1867 to 1870 he conducted a series of excavations in Palestine, chiefly round the walls of the enclosure of the Temple of Jerusalem; and wrote "Underground Jerusalem," 1876; "The Temple or the Tomb," 1880; and, in conjunction with Captain Conder, "Jerusalem," 1884. In 1876 he was Special Commissioner to settle the boundary of the Orange Free State; and, in the following year, to settle the Land Question of West Griqualand. He commanded the Diamond Field Horse during the Gaika War of 1878, and the Field Force in Bechuanaland during the same year. During the Zulu War he organised a volunteer force for the assistance of the Transvaal and Natal; he, acting in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief and Administrator of Griqualand West. Major Warren returned to England in 1880, and was appointed Instructor of Surveying at Chatham; and in 1882 he went to Egypt, and was engaged in special duty in restoring in the desert the authority of the Khedive, and bringing to Justice the murderers of Professor Palmer's party. From 1884-5, Colonel Warren was commander of the Field Force in Bechuanaland; and in 1886 he was commander of the forces at Suakim; and subsequently in the same year Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, an office which he resigned in 1888.

WATERHOUSE, Alfred, R.A., was born July 19, 1830, at Liverpool. He studied architecture in Manchester, where he began to practice his profession, after travelling, chiefly in Italy. His first considerable work was the Manchester Assize Courts, the result of a hardly-contested competition. In that city he has also been the architect of the County Gaol, the Owens College, the National Provincial Bank of England, and the Town Hall, the result of another competition. In Liverpool, his works comprise the London and North Western Hotel; the Seamen's Orphanage; the Turner Memorial Home; the New Royal Infirmary, and University College; in London, the Natural History Museum; the Prudential Assurance Company's Office in Holborn; the New University Club; the New St. Paul's School; the Central Institution of the City and Guilds of London Institute; the National Liberal Club; the New Weigh House Chapel. Balliol College at Oxford, Caius and Pembroke at Cambridge, have been partly rebuilt from his designs. At Leeds the Yorkshire College of Science has been erected from his designs. The Hotel Métropole, Brighton, is also an example of his work. Among mansions may be mentioned Heythrop, Oxon, Eaton Hall, Cheshire, and Iverne Minster, Dorset, as his most conspicuous works. Mr. Waterhouse was honoured by receiving a grand prize for architecture at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and a "Rappel" at that of 1878. He is a Member of the Royal and Imperial Academy of Vienna; an Associate of the Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique; also an Associate of the Royal Academy of Arts at Brussels, Antwerp, Milan and Berlin. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of Arts, England, Jan. 16, 1878, and became a full member on June 4, 1885. He received the Royal Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1878; and has filled the President's chair of the same body during 1888, 1889, and 1890. He is a member of the Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute, and is also one of those composing the Westminster Abbey Commission.

WATERLOW, Sir Sydney Hedley, Bart., was educated at the Grammar School, Southwark, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to the late Mr. Thomas Harrison, Government printer; at eighteen he was placed in charge of the Cabinet Printing Press at the Foreign Office, Downing Street, and at twenty he went abroad, and was engaged in the well-known establishment of Messrs. Galignani. In 1844 he joined his father and brothers in business at London Wall, and for the next twenty years devoted himself to the extensive business of the firm now known as Waterlow & Sons, Ld. In 1855 he was elected for the Ward of Broad Street in the Common Council, and while a member of the Police Committee devised the scheme of over-house telegraph wires for the use of the police. In 1863 he was elected Alderman for the Ward of Langbourn, and in the same year took an active part in promoting the scheme for Artisans' Dwellings. In 1866-67 he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and received the honour of knighthood. In the following year he agreed to contest the county of Dumfries in the Liberal interest, and greatly astonished the Conservative party by being returned at the head of the poll for a county which had been held by them uncontested for eighty years. In 1870 Sir Sydney was appointed on the Royal Commission for inquiry into Friendly and Benefit Building Societies, and took an active part in establishing such societies throughout the kingdom on a satisfactory footing. In 1872 he was elected Lord Mayor of London, and appointed to the Royal Judicature Commission; in the same year he instituted the now annual Hospital Sunday Fund, of which he is the Vice-President, and the Queen, in recognition of his many services to commerce and philanthropy, created him a baronet. In the following year he was elected treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and since then has discharged the duties of his office in a manner that has conferred lasting benefit on the Institution. In 1874, at the general election, he successfully contested Maidstone, but lost the seat in 1880, and was elected for Gravesend, which he continued to represent until the general election of 1885. In 1881-2 he worked on the Committee on Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings, a subject in which he has always taken a keen interest. After resigning his alderman's gown in 1883, Sir Sydney made a tour round the world. His services to the working classes of England are well known, and have gained the appreciation which they deserve. Sir Sydney is also treasurer of the "City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education." A member of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851. In 1889 he gave to the "London County Council" his estate at Highgate, comprising buildings and about 29 acres of land for the use of the public as a Park for ever; it is now known as Waterlow Park.

WATHERSTON, Edward James, Goldsmith, born in 1839, is principally known for his persistent advocacy of the remission of the plate duties, abolished in 1890; and for his unwearied exertions, together with the late Mr. Edmund James Smith, to effect the purchase of the interests of the Metropolitan Water Companies (1878-80). He is a Pioneer in the causes of Technical Education and Free Libraries; was lately Captain (F.O.C.) in the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers. He is a member of the National Liberal Club; Member of the Society of Arts, 1877; Liveryman of the Goldsmiths' Company, 1864; Secretary of the Economic Section of the Social Science Association, 1877. Mr. Watherston is the author of "Taxation of Silver Plate," "Our Railways: should they be private or National Property?" "Our Railways; Rates and Fares," "Our Iron Highways," "The Progress of British Commerce," "Elementary Education at Home and Abroad," "Technical Education," "The Industrial Employment of Women in

France, compared with England," "The Industrial Employment of Women, Abroad and at Home," "French Silk Manufactures, and the Industrial Employment of Women," "Societies of Commercial Geography," "The Essence of Art; is it genius or ingenuity?" "Manual or some form of Technical Instruction, a necessary element of a Compulsory system of Education," "Gems and Precious Stones," &c.

WATKIN, Sir Edward William, Bart., M.P., is the eldest son of the late Mr. Absalom Watkin, who was born in London, but settled in Manchester, in 1800, and carried on business as a merchant in that town, from 1809 till his death in 1861. His son, Mr. Edward William Watkin, was first employed in his father's counting-house (ultimately becoming a partner), until the year 1845, when he was appointed to the Secretaryship of the Trent Valley Railway. This led to his joining the London and North-Western Co., and to his various positions as General Manager, and afterwards as a Director and Chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; Chairman of the South Eastern Railway, and Director of the Great Western and Great Eastern Companies. In 1839-40 he became one of the directors of the Manchester Athenæum, and was one of the secretaries of the committee which was organised to extricate the institution from its pecuniary embarrassments. He suggested and carried out the great literary soirées of that institution, which were held in the Free Trade Hall, and presided over by Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. B. Disraeli, and Serjeant Talfourd, in the years 1843, 1844, and 1845 respectively. In 1843 he wrote a pamphlet entitled "A Plea for Public Parks," and became one of the honorary secretaries of the committee which followed, through whose efforts the three existing parks (viz., the "Queen's," "Peel," and "Philip's") were obtained for Manchester and Salford. In 1843, he and a few other members of the Manchester Athenæum started the "Saturday half holiday" in Manchester, which resulted in the general closing of the warehouses for business at two p.m. every Saturday. In 1845, Mr. Watkin was one of the originators of the *Manchester Examiner* newspaper. In 1861 he undertook a private mission to Canada, at the desire of the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the object of bringing the five British Provinces into union, and the establishment of a connection between Canada and the Atlantic, by an independent railway system, which he successfully accomplished. Mr. Watkin was first elected to Parliament in 1857, but was afterwards unseated. He was returned to Parliament, unopposed, for Stockport, in 1864, and again returned at the head of the poll in 1865. He was defeated, however, by a narrow majority in 1868, and contested East Cheshire unsuccessfully in 1869. Whilst in Parliament, in 1866-67, he obtained, as the Chairman of two Select Committees, important alterations in the laws affecting railways, and especially the change in the law of limited liability, which enabled companies to reduce their capital by mere resolution, and without winding up. In 1868 he received the honour of knighthood. Sir E. Watkin was again returned to Parliament at the general election of Feb., 1874, for the united boroughs of Hythe and Folkestone, and was returned unopposed, for the same borough, at the general election of 1880. In that year he was created a baronet. He was High Sheriff of Cheshire, 1874. He has done much to improve the harbours of Boulogne and Calais, so as to establish fixed services by large steamers to increase the comfort of the transit, and to have already reduced the time between London and Paris to seven hours; this movement is progressing. The proposed tunnel under the Channel to connect England and France is an enterprise with which he has been connected in conjunction with the late Michel Chevalier, M. Léon Say, and other eminent French and English public men. Assuming the experiment to succeed, Mr. Watkin has recommended Mr. Gladstone to approach the European and American powers with a view to the complete neutralisation of the work, believing that this would do away with the military alarms on the question raised of late years. At present the works near Shakspeare Cliff, Dover, are kept in repair and ventilation, but Government has not yet shown any desire to give the sanction necessary for their completion. It is understood that Sir Edward has investigated the question of connecting the south coast of Scotland and the north coast of Ireland by a submarine tunnel. He has advocated the extension of harbour and other public works as a means of extending employment and augmenting the trading capacity of the country in competition with foreign nations. In 1885, and again in 1886, Sir E. Watkin was returned for the Hythe division of Kent.

WATKINS, The Venerable Henry William, M.A. of Oxford, London, and Durham, and Honorary D.D. of Durham, was born in 1844, and educated at King's College, London, of which he is a Fellow and a member of Council, and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was sometime a Scholar. After a distinguished University career, he graduated at London and Oxford, and was ordained in 1871 to the curacy of Pluckley, Kent, on the nomination of Dr. Plumptre, late Dean of Wells. In 1873, he was presented to the Vicarage of Much Wenlock, in Shropshire, and quitted the living two years later to become Censor, Chaplain, and Lecturer on the Greek Testament and on Hebrew, at King's College, London. Shortly afterwards he was appointed first Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the same College. In 1878, Dr. Watkins was elected to the Wardenship of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London; and while there, he accepted the work of the poor and unendowed parish of St. Gregory the Great. Soon after Dr. Lightfoot was consecrated to the Bishopric of Durham in 1879, Dr. Watkins was appointed one of his examining chaplains; and, in 1880, was collated to the Archdeaconry of Northumberland with a Canonry in Durham Cathedral. On the division of the See, in 1882, he was transferred to the newly-constituted Archdeaconry of Auckland; and, a few months later, on the death of Archdeacon Prest, to that of Durham. On his first arrival in Durham, he accepted a Professorship of Hebrew in the University, and found leisure to devote some of his energies to the restoration of the parish of All Saints at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he laboured as Senior Curate, at a nominal salary, among one of the most neglected and degraded of populations. On the election of Bishop Westcott to the See of Durham, the Archdeacon was again appointed Examining Chaplain. Archdeacon Watkins has contributed several papers at Church Congress Meetings at Sheffield, Swansea, Derby, Wolverhampton, and Manchester, on "Science and Religion," on "The Church and Democracy," on "Elasticity of Worship," and other subjects, which have been published separately, and he has also delivered several Charges as Archdeacon of Northumberland and Durham. Besides these, Archdeacon Watkins has contributed to Dr. William Smith's "Dictionaries of the Bible and of Christian Biography;" and wrote a Commentary on the Gospel according to St. John, for Bishop Ellicot's "New Testament for English Readers." He was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for the year 1890, and delivered the course on "Modern Criticism Considered in its Relation to the Fourth Gospel." The Archdeacon was married in 1883 to the elder daughter of Sir Henry Thompson, a lady who is well known both as an artist and as a philanthropist, and who is the author of "The Public Picture Galleries of Europe," a work which has passed through several editions.

WATKINSON, The Rev. William L., Wesleyan Minister, was born at Hull, Aug. 30, 1838. Entered the Ministry 1858, and has travelled in the Ministry in Nottingham, Manchester, Bolton, Harrogate, London, and in other towns. He is the author of the Fernley Lecture "On the Influence of Scepticism on Character," delivered in 1887 (now in the 8th edit.); "Mistaken Signs;" "The Beginning of the Christian Life;" "The Programme of the Christian Life;" "Noon-day addresses," delivered in Manchester and Leeds; and various other works.

WATSON, John Dawson, R.W.S., was born May 20, 1832, at Sedbergh, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was educated at the Edward VI. Grammar School at Sedbergh, entered the School of Design at Manchester in 1847, came to London in 1851, and became a pupil of Alexander Davis Cooper, and a student of the Royal Academy. He exhibited his first picture, "The Wounded Cavalier," at the Royal Institution, Manchester, in 1851. He exhibited at the Royal Academy for the first time in 1853, "An Artist's Studio," and has continued to exhibit to the present time, his principal works being —"Thinking it Out;" "The Poisoned Cup," which obtained a medal at the Vienna Exhibition, 1873; "The Student;" "The Parting;" "Saved;" "Black to Move;" and "Women's Work." In 1860 he illustrated for Messrs. Routledge their Christmas edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress," followed by "Robinson Crusoe," in 1873, and contributed wood-drawings to most of the illustrated books, papers, and magazines of the time. In 1865 he was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and a Member of the same Society in 1870; and, some years afterwards, a Member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours of Belgium. His principal works have been, however, in oil, which have been exhibited in the Royal Academy. "Corporal Trim;"

"Only been with a Few Friends;" "The Gleaner;" "An Awkward Pupil;" "The Yeoman's Wedding," which is the most popular of his pictures. Painters have been particularly pleased by his pictures of moonlight, one more especially which was exhibited in the Society of British Artists. He has painted many decorative pictures; his last and best in this direction are a series of large pictures executed for Colonel Henry Platt, of Llanfairfechan, North Wales.

WATSON, John Forbes (commonly known as Dr. Forbes-Watson), M.A., M.D., LL.D., of the University of Aberdeen, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, a Fellow of the Linnean and the Chemical Societies, and a Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph of Austria, was born in Scotland in 1827. His father was a successful Aberdeenshire farmer, and he was in training to follow his father's occupation, but the abolition of the corn laws having frightened the farmers throughout the country, it was decided that he should enter the medical profession, with the view of ultimately obtaining an appointment in the Hon. East India Company's Service. On the completion of his medical studies at Guy's, and in Paris, Dr. Forbes-Watson received a commission in the Bombay Army Medical Service; and, after serving with the artillery at Ahmednuggur, and with the Sind Horse at Khangur (now Jacobadad), was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and Lecturer on Physiology in the Grant Medical College; and, for a time, acted also as Professor of Medicine and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in it. He returned to England, on sick leave, in 1853; and on his recovery, having in the interim spent some time as a student at the School of Mines, Jermyn Street, and in investigating the sanitary application of charcoal, a pamphlet on which was published by him in 1855, he was appointed by the Court of Directors to conduct an investigation into the nutritive value of the food-grains of India; the result of which formed the basis of public dietaries in India. In 1858 Dr. Forbes-Watson was, by the Secretary of State, appointed Reporter on the Products of India, and Director of the India Museum, offices which he held till the breaking up of the India Museum at the end of 1879. Dr. Forbes-Watson has published various works on an "Industrial Survey of India," and on the Natural Products and Resources of the Empire, besides two sets of sample books, prepared at the India Museum, showing upwards of 1400 specimens of Indian fabrics, and 140 large photo-chromolithographic plates; also "The People of India," in eight vols., with upwards of 400 photographs, published in conjunction with Sir John Kaye. In addition to the numerous illustrations required for some of the above-named works, the whole of the illustrations for Fergusson's "Tree and Serpent Worship," Cole's "Archæology of Kashmir and Multra," Burgess's numerous reports on the "Archæology of India," Breek's "Nilagiri Tribes," Carter's "Leprosy in India," and likewise the great Sanscrit grammar, "Mahabhaysha," consisting of 4700 pages (all reproduced in fac-simile) with a number of large maps (in relief) of India, were all prepared in the photographic branch established by Dr. Forbes-Watson in connection with his department. He was Chief Commissioner for India, and Director of the Indian Department of the London International Exhibition of 1862; of that of Paris in 1867; and of Vienna in 1873; and also of the series of annual International Exhibitions at South Kensington in 1870, 1871, and 1872. In 1874-75 he submitted to the Government a proposal for the establishment of a centrally situated India Museum and Library in connection with an Indian Institute, having for one of its objects the promotion of Oriental studies in England with the view of training candidates for the Civil Service of India. His plea for an Imperial Museum for India and the Colonies was warmly supported by the Royal Colonial Institute and all the chief seats of commerce throughout the country, and, unquestionably, was the origin of the Imperial Institute, the building for which is now in the course of erection at South Kensington. Dr. Forbes-Watson, after his retirement at the end of 1879, spent some time in India; and, since his return to England, has been engaged in preparing for publication the results of investigations undertaken during the earlier periods of his career.

WATSON, The Rev. Henry William, D.Sc., F.R.S., was born in London, Feb. 25, 1827, and is the son of the late Thomas Watson, Esq., R.N. He was educated at King's College, London, and obtained a Mathematical Scholarship there on its first establishment, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1846; was elected Scholar thereof in 1848; and took his B.A. degree in 1850; being Second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman. He was elected Fellow of Trinity College, and appointed Assistant

Tutor thereof in 1851; and was appointed Second Master of the City of London School, 1854; Mathematical Lecturer at King's College, London, 1856; Assistant Master of Harrow School, 1857; and was presented to the Rectory of Berkswell, near Coventry, 1865. He acted as Moderator and Examiner in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos 1860 and 1861 respectively, and as Additional Examiner in the year 1877. For many years he has acted as Assistant Examiner to the Civil Service Commissioners; and has been occasional Examiner for the degree of D.Sc. in the University of London. He is the author of "A Treatise on Geometry," in Longman's text-books of Science Series, 1871; "A Treatise on the Kinetic Theory of Gases," published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1876; and sundry Mathematical and Physical papers in the *Philosophical Magazine* and the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, and elsewhere. He is joint author of "Watson and Burbury's Treatise on Generalised Coördinates applied to the Kinetics of a Material System;" "Watson and Burbury's Electricity and Magnetism," part 1, Electrostatics, 1885; part 2, Magnetism and Electrodynamics, 1889; Article "Molecule" in the ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. He was appointed in 1879 a representative governor for the University of Cambridge, of King Edward VIth's School, Birmingham, and was joint founder of the Birmingham Philosophical Society in 1879, and President of the same, 1880 and 1881. The Rev. H. W. Watson was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1881.

WATSON, Thomas Henry, architect, born Nov. 1, 1839, obtained three silver medals in 1860 at the Royal Academy of Arts, the Gold Medal in 1861. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862; was awarded the Travelling Studentship of the Royal Academy 1863, and the Soane Medallion of the Royal Institute of British Architects 1864. He graduated at the Institute in the Class of Distinction 1866, was President of the Architectural Association in 1871, was elected District Surveyor of St. George's, Hanover Square, North, in 1875, and Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1877. Has carried out numerous works in London and many country houses. Among them may be mentioned North Court and other buildings, Somerhill, Kent, the seat of Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P.; Rickmansworth Park, the seat of J. W. Birch, Esq.; Newton Park, Somerset, for Earl Temple; Crowe Hall, Bath, and works to the Villa Aurelia, Rome.

WATSON (Lord), The Right Hon. William Watson, is the son of the Rev. Thomas Watson, minister of Covington, Lanarkshire, where he was born in 1828. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch Bar in 1851. He was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in 1875. In Nov., 1876, he was elected M.P., in the Conservative interest, for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. Mr. Watson was Solicitor-General for Scotland from July, 1874, till Oct., 1876, when he was appointed Lord Advocate. In the latter year he was created an LL.D. of Edinburgh. He was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed a member of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, April 2, 1878. He continued to represent the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen till April, 1880, when he was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, and made a Peer for life, under the provisions of the Act of 1876, as Lord Watson of Thankerton, in the county of Lanark.

WATTERSON, Henry, American journalist and statesman, was born in Washington City, Feb. 16, 1840. He was educated by private tutors, and began his career as an editorial writer on the press of the national capital; but his professional work was interrupted by the Civil War, in which he served on the Confederate side. After the war, he was chosen to succeed the celebrated George D. Prentice, the founder and editor of the *Louisville Journal*, and, in conjunction with W. N. Haldeman, the founder of the *Louisville Courier*, he made a consolidation of all the newspapers of that city, into the *Courier-Journal*, which, under his management, has become one of the foremost American newspapers. He is a recognised authority in the Democratic party, although for many years he had to contend against the prejudices of a great majority of his party associates. He successfully opposed the reactionary movement of the Southern extremists against the reconstructory amendments to the Constitution, and of the Western extremists as to the national currency. He led what was called "The New Departure" of the Democrats in 1872, making one of a group of journalists who, in that year, became famous as "The Quadrilateral," his colleagues being Whitelaw Reid, Samuel Bowles, and Murat Halstead, and their objective point—the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency. He was chief among the friends of the late Samuel J. Tilden, and presided over the National Democratic Convention, which nominated him for President. He has sat in each succeeding National Democratic Convention for the State of Kentucky, acting in those of 1880 and 1888 as Chairman of the Platform Committee, and exercising a decisive influence in shaping the party policy. He was the first prominent Democrat to identify himself with Free Trade ideas and to demand of Congress "a tariff for revenue only," which is now the Democratic battle-cry, and for fifteen years has been regarded as the embodiment of tariff reform in the United States. He has steadily refused office, but in the political crisis of 1876-77 he accepted a seat in Congress, serving with distinction and declining a re-election. He is a constant public speaker and lecturer, a voluminous contributor on economic subjects to the reviews, and an active and familiar figure in the councils of his party. He is the author of many tracts and pamphlets, and a volume of sketches, entitled "Oddities of Southern Life and Character," 1882. He has travelled extensively, and has in the press (1890) a collection of foreign letters.

WATTS, George Frederick, R.A., painter, born in London in 1820, first exhibited at the Academy in 1837. In addition to portraits, he made some historical attempts such as "Isabella finding Lorenzo dead," from Boccaccio, in 1840, and a scene from "Cymbeline," in 1842. At Westminster Hall, in 1843, his cartoon of "Caractacus led in triumph through the Streets of Rome," obtained one of the three highest class prizes of £300, and created sanguine hopes for his future career. Having spent three years in Italy, he again obtained, in 1847, the highest honours at the competition in Westminster Hall. His two colossal oil-pictures, "Echo," and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes," which secured for him one of the three highest class prizes of £500, were, with the pictures of Pickersgill and Cross, purchased by the Commissioners. The latter is in one of the committee-rooms of the new Parliament Houses. Mr. Watts exhibited his "Paolo and Francesca," and "Orlando pursuing the Fata Morgana," at the British Institution, in 1848, and his full-length portrait of Lady Holland, at the Royal Academy in the same year. "Life's Illusions," a picture of the class of "Fata Morgana," exhibited in 1849, was followed in 1850 by "The Good Samaritan," painted in honour of Thomas Wright, of Manchester, and presented by the artist to the Town Hall of Manchester. For the Houses of Parliament Mr. Watts has executed one of the frescoes in the Poets' Hall, "St. George overcomes the Dragon," from Spenser finished in 1853, and he has painted in fresco the west end of the new hall at Lincoln's Inn. For some time he has exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery. His principal productions have been portraits and ideal or mythological subjects, such as the well-known "Love and Death," "Endymion;" "Orpheus and Eurydice;" "Daphne;" and (1886) "Hope." In 1882 an exhibition of Mr. Watts' works was held at the Grosvenor Gallery. Mr. Watts has painted for his own house a number of portraits of the most eminent of his contemporaries in public life, literature and art; and these he is understood to have bequeathed to the nation. He executed a portrait of Lord Tennyson, in 1890. In 1886 Mr. Watts married Miss Fraser-Tytler.

WAY, The Hon. Samuel James, Chief Justice of South Australia, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, and in 1890 appointed Lieut.-Governor of S. Australia, is the son of the Rev. James Way, and was born at Portsmouth, April 11, 1836. He arrived in South Australia, March 6, 1853; was privately educated. He was called to the South Australian Bar, March 23, 1861; appointed Q.C., Sept. 12, 1871; elected to the House of Assembly, Feb. 10, 1875; appointed Attorney-General, June 3, 1875; appointed Chief Justice, March 18, 1876; elected Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, April 28, 1876; and Chancellor, Jan. 26, 1883. The Hon. S. J. Way has administered the Government of South Australia five times—in 1877, 1878, 1879, 1883, 1889; is a member of the Executive Council; author of the "Report of the Commission on the Destitute Act, 1881," published in Adelaide, 1885 (an elaborate treatise on Poor Relief in South Australia), and other official publications.

WEATHERS, The Most Rev. William, D.D., a Roman Catholic prelate, born in 1814, was educated at St. Edmund's College, Old Hall Green, where he was ordained priest in 1838; and became professor, vice-president, and finally president in 1851, which office he continued to hold until 1869, when he was removed to Hammersmith to become the first

President of St. Thomas's Theological Seminary. Dr. Weathers was the theologian nominated by the English Bishops to assist in Rome at the preparations for the Vatican Council. He was made a domestic prelate by the Pope in 1868; and in 1872 was appointed Bishop of Amycla, *i.p.i.*, and nominated Bishop Auxiliary for the diocese of Westminster.

WEBBER, The Right Rev. William Thomas Thornhill, D.D., Bishop of Brisbane, is the son of the late William Webber, surgeon, of Norwich, by Eliza, daughter of the late Sir Isaac (?) Preston, Bart. He was born in Upper Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, London, Jan. 30, 1837, and educated first at Tonbridge School, and afterwards at Norwich under the late John Woolley, D.C.L. (who was subsequently head of Sydney University), and at Pembroke College, Oxford. (B.A. 1859, M.A. 1862, D.D. *honoris causâ*, 1885.) He was ordained by the Bishop of London (Dr. Tait), deacon, 1860, and priest, 1861. He was assistant curate at Chiswick from 1860 to 1864, when he was put in charge of the newly constituted district and parish of St. John the Evangelist, Red Lion Square, Holborn, which he held up to 1885. Here he built the noble church in Red Lion Square, together with clergy-house attached, and schools with accommodation for 700 children in three departments. The site, church, clergy-house, schools, &c., cost £49,000. This large sum of money was collected and administered by Mr. Webber, in the course of an exceedingly busy life of public usefulness. He was one of the Governors of Sion College, 1882-85, and represented Finsbury on the London School Board, 1882-85; was Chairman of the Local Managers of the Board Schools, 1877-85, and Guardian of Holborn Union, 1874-83. He was also connected very prominently during these years with the Charity Organisation Society, the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, the Girls' and the Young Men's Friendly Societies, and many other institutions and societies. On the resignation of Bishop Hale he was appointed to the vacant See of Brisbane, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), on St. Barnabas' Day, 1885. When the Bishop took charge of the diocese in 1885 there were but 33 clergy and 39 churches; these, as the result of five years' work, have been increased to 67 clergy and 75 churches.

WEBSTER, Augusta, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral George Davies, published her first book, "Blanche Lisle and other Poems," in 1860, under the name of Cecil Home. After her marriage with Mr. Thomas Webster, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, she published under the same name, "Lesley's Guardians," a novel; and "Lilian Gray," a poem, 1864. Under her own name she has since published translations into English verse of the "Prometheus Bound," of Æschylus, 1866; and the "Medea" of Euripides, 1868; "Dramatic Studies," 1866; "A Woman Sold, and other Poems," 1867; "Portraits," 1870; "The Auspicious Day: a Drama," 1872; "Yn-Pe-Ya's Lute," a Chinese tale in English verse, 1874; "Disguises," a Drama, and "A Housewife's Opinions" (being reprints of some of her articles in the *Examiner*, to which she was a regular contributor during the years 1876-78), 1879; "A Book of Rhyme," 1881; "In a Day," a drama, 1882; "Daffodil and the Croäxaxicans," 1884; and "The Sentence," a drama, 1887. The *Athenæum* describes Mrs. Webster as follows:—"Undoubtedly the most considerable poet among Englishwomen since Mrs. Browning." In 1879, Mrs. Webster was elected on the London School Board for the Chelsea division; and she was again returned in 1885, but was defeated in 1888.

WEBSTER, Sir Richard Everard, Q.C., M.P., Attorney-General, second son of the late Thomas Webster, Esq., Q.C., was born Dec. 22, 1842. He received his education at King's College and Charterhouse Schools and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a Foundation Scholarship, and graduated in both the Mathematical and Classical Tripos. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1868, and joined the south-eastern (then home) circuit. He was afterwards appointed to the ancient but honorary offices of Tubman and Postman in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster. He was made Queen's Counsel in 1878, and is believed to be the only man who has for many years past received that honour at so early an age. He has been extensively engaged in most of the heavy commercial and railway cases of the day, and, besides having a large general practice, he has appeared in numerous appeal cases in the House of Lords. He is one of the Governors of the Charterhouse. He contested Bewdley at the election of 1880. In June, 1885, he was appointed Attorney-General in the first Government of Lord Salisbury, not having up to that date been in Parliament. From July to Nov., 1885, he represented Launceston, and at the general election of 1885 he successfully stood for the Isle of Wight, defeating Mr. Ashley, the former Liberal member, by a majority of 436. In 1886 he was again returned by a majority of 1,258. He married in the year 1872, Louisa Mary, the only daughter of the late William Calthrop, Esq., M.D., of Withern, in the county of Lincoln; she died in the year 1877.

WEDMORE, Frederick, was born at Richmond Hill, Clifton, July 9, 1844, being the son of Mr. Thomas Wedmore, a merchant and magistrate of Bristol. He was educated privately in England and on the Continent, and, resolved on the profession of journalism, he entered the office of a Bristol newspaper before he was nineteen. He remained there three years, and subsequently came to London, writing for various newspapers and magazines. His novels of "A Snapt Gold Ring" and "Two Girls," were published in 1871 and 1874. Thenceforward devoting himself very considerably to the study of pictorial and dramatic art, Mr. Wedmore travelled and lived for some time abroad, chiefly in France, and subsequently became known as a writer on the Arts. His "Studies in English Art"—which has passed through several editions—appeared in 1876, and it was followed by the "Masters of Genre Painting," 1880, and by "Four Masters of Etching," 1883. Mr. Wedmore did much towards making known in England the work of the great etcher, Méryon, previously almost unknown. In 1877 there appeared, reprinted from *Temple Bar*, "Pastorals of France," thus far Mr. Wedmore's single completed work of poetical prose fiction. In 1889 there was published his "Life of Balzac." Mr. Wedmore has for several years held the posts of Art critic of the *Standard*, and Dramatic critic of *The Academy*, and he has also written in the *Nineteenth Century*, and the *Fortnightly Review*. In the autumn of 1885 he visited the United States, and lectured at Harvard College, and the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

WEIR, Harrison William, born at Lewes, May 5, 1824, at an early age showed a great inclination for drawing animals and birds, and the study of natural history. He was, in 1837, articled to Mr. George Baxter, to learn designing on wood, colour-printing, and wood-engraving. This proving quite a different kind of work to what it was represented, he used means to have his articles cancelled, but having in vain endeavoured to get released from his engagement, he of necessity served his time; thus seven years of his life, as far as the work of an artist was concerned, were entirely wasted, and therefore he, in his profession, is self-taught. He was elected a member of the new Society of Painters in Water-Colours in Feb. 1849, and some time before exhibited his first picture, the "Dead Shot," at the British Institution. He also exhibited in Suffolk Street, and at the Royal Academy, his pictures of animals, birds, domestic poultry, fruit, &c., being much sought after. Among his best are, "Startled," "The Forester," "A Servant of all Work," with several of birds singing; "The Christmas Carol"—a robin, published by the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Weir's first wood drawings appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, also *The Pictorial Times*; he was one of the original staff of the *Field*, and also the *Graphic*, and now of *Black and White*. He has been connected, either by his pencil, pen, or both, with over one hundred and twenty books, his best known being "Routledge's Natural History," "Poultry Book," "Funny Dogs with Funny Tales," "The Adventures of a Bear," also those of "A Dog," and "A Cat." His latter works, which are written by himself as well as illustrated, are, "Everyday in the Country," "Animal Stories, Old and New," "Bird Stories, Old and New," but what he considers his chief book is, "Our Cats, and All About Them," a quite original production, and one that will last as a work of reference, the standard of excellence being given in it, as laid down by Mr. Harrison Weir. For judging at shows he also gives rules for breeding cats; among others the tortoise-shell Tom, which has proved successful. He has furnished illustrations for the *British Workman*, *The Cottager*, *Band of Hope Review*, the *Children's Friend*, *Chatterbox*, *Little Folks*, *Poultry and Fanciers' Gazette*, and numerous others; he has laboured to improve children's books and books for the poorer classes. He is a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, and has been a Member of the Fruit Committee some years, having himself been awarded Silver Medals for excellence in fruit growing. He has paid considerable attention to the management and varieties of poultry and pigeons, and has gained several cups and other prizes, besides acting as judge at poultry shows for over thirty years. He has also acted as judge of cage birds at the large shows for the same period. He established the first Cat Show at the Crystal Palace, which he intended should induce the owners of cats, through the medium of winning prizes, to take more interest in the breeding and welfare of their cats. The exhibition has so far attained its objects as to have enhanced the pecuniary value of the cat. One curious fact remains to be told, and that is, although he has planned and carried out such a large amount of work during his career of half a century, he has during nearly the whole time been an invalid, his nervous prostration often lasting many days, and for the last thirty years he has not been a day without pain. At 22 years of age he married the eldest daughter of J. F. Herring, the well-known horse painter.

WELD, His Excellency Sir Frederick Aloysius, G.C.M.G., third and only surviving son of Humphrey Weld, of Chideock Manor, Dorset, and the Hon. Christina Maria, daughter of Charles, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, and of Hon. M. Eleonora, daughter of Henry, Lord Arundell of Wardour. Frederick Aloysius was born May 9, 1823, and was educated at Stonyhurst and Friburg, Switzerland. He emigrated to New Zealand in 1843-44; became a Member of the Executive Council, 1854; and Minister for Native Affairs, 1860. In 1864 he was entrusted with the formation of a Ministry, the Governor requesting him "in the name of Her Majesty to assist him in saving the colony in this great crisis" of threatening bankruptcy and actual war. The policy he announced was accepted by the Secretary of State, and honourably commented upon in both Houses of the British Parliament. Mr. Weld obtained great influence over the natives of his district; he was the first to explore certain uninhabited districts of the Middle Islands; for reports of these expeditions, see the *New Zealand Government Gazette*, 1851. He was appointed Governor of Western Australia, April, 1869; Governor of Tasmania, Sept., 1874; Governor of the Straits Settlements, Singapore dependencies, and Malay Native States, 1880-87, when he retired. He is the author of several papers and pamphlets, "Hints to Intending Sheep Farmers in New Zealand," which has passed through two or three editions; "On the great Volcanic Eruption of Mauna Loa, Sandwich Islands, 1855, and Ascent of that Mountain," published in the Journal of the Royal Geological Society, and more at large in a lecture entitled "Notes on New Zealand Affairs, London, 1869," &c. Sir Frederick A. Weld, then Mr. Weld, introduced the self-reliant policy into New Zealand, dispensing with the aid of British troops, which, whilst costing the English ratepayers about two-and-a-half millions a year, embittered the relations between the mother country and the colony, and was entailing heavy burthens and imminent bankruptcy in the latter. He believed in using small bodies of men trained to bush-fighting, in making roads, and in removing any real grievances that might exist. In Western Australia he commenced railway and telegraphic communication on a large scale, established an educational system, which still works, and sent out exploring parties into the interior of the country, his aim being to connect Western Australia (hitherto isolated) with the rest of the continent and the world. The revenue largely increased during the term of his administration, though Imperial expenditure in the colony almost ceased. Tasmania made gradual progress during his term of office, but Tasmania was under responsible ministerial government. In the Straits, Sir Frederick travelled much in the interior of the country hitherto unvisited by high officials. Very great progress was made, many native states voluntarily submitted themselves to British influence, and asked for British administration. Sir Frederick Weld was also sent by the Foreign Office on a special mission to Borneo, and recommended a protectorate, which has since been established.

WELLDON, The Rev. James Edward Cowell, son of the late Rev. E. J. Welldon, was born April 25, 1854, educated at Eton, and obtained the Newcastle Scholarship there in 1873. He was Scholar, and afterwards Fellow, of King's College, Cambridge; Bell Scholar in 1874; Browne's Medallist in 1875 and 1876; Craven Scholar in 1876; Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's Medallist in 1877. After living some time abroad he was appointed Lecturer, and subsequently Tutor, of King's College, Cambridge. He became Master of Dulwich College in 1883, and Head Master of Harrow School in 1885. He is Honorary Chaplain to the Queen; Member of the Royal Commission on a Teaching University for London; and has several times been Select Preacher at Oxford and Cambridge; and Speaker at various Church Congresses. He is the author of "Translation of Aristotle's Politics" and of his "Rhetoric;" "Sermons preached to Harrow Boys;" and "The Spiritual Life and other Sermons."

WELLS, Henry Tanworth, R.A., was born in London in Dec. 1828. His first practice in art was as a miniature painter.

When only seventeen years of age he exhibited at the Royal Academy a portrait of "Master Arthur Prinsep," a brother of Mr. Valentine Prinsep, the painter. Steadily, if at first slowly, the young artist advanced in this difficult branch of art. From the year in which he first exhibited till 1866 he never ceased to be represented as a miniaturist on the walls of the Academy; and down to 1860 he usually exhibited eight works annually—the largest number allowed. In this long series were a portrait of Princess Mary of Cambridge, painted for Her Majesty, 1853; a group of the painter himself and his wife in tourist costume, 1860; together with full lengths of the Duchess of Sutherland, and Frances Countess of Waldegrave. In the Academy Exhibition of 1861 he made his first appearance as an oil-painter. A prominent place was awarded in 1865 to his "Preparing a Tableau Vivant"—a portrait group of three sisters; and he also contributed a landscape entitled "Outskirt of a Farmyard at Twilight." In 1866 he painted his large picture of "Volunteers at a Firing Point," and in May that year he was elected A.R.A. Since that time he has been a constant exhibitor of portrait pictures, some of which are large compositions; as "The Rifle Ranges at Wimbledon," 1867; "The Earl and Countess Spencer and their Friends at Wimbledon," 1868; "Letters and News at the Loch Side," 1868; "Lord Chancellor Hatherley, with his Attendants in Procession through the House of Lords," painted on a large scale for the Fishmongers' Company; "Lord Chancellor Selborne," for the Mercers' Company; a large hunt-picture, entitled "A November Morning at Birdsall House, Yorkshire," 1875; "Mr. Robert Jardine, with Greyhounds," 1876; "The Old Stonebreaker," and the "Laurel Walk," 1879. In 1880 he exhibited his large painting of "Victoria Regina," representing the Queen in the early morning of June 20, 1837, receiving news of the death of William IV., and the homage of Archbishop Howley and the Lord Chamberlain. In 1882 was exhibited "Friends at Yewden," a group of Academicians (including the painter himself) and other friends, painted for the collection of Mr. G. C. Schwabe. This was followed by two subjects of labour, "Loading at a Quarry," 1884; and "Quarrymen of Purbeck," 1885. In 1887 appeared his largest canvas, "The Queen and her Judges," representing the ceremonial of the opening of the Royal Courts of Justice. Mr. Wells was elected a Royal Academician in June, 1870. He married Joanna Mary Boyce, an accomplished artist, who died in 1861.

WELLS, Sir Thomas Spencer, Bart., M.D., is the eldest son of the late Mr. William Wells, of St. Alban's Hertfordshire, by Harriet, daughter of the late Mr. William Wright of East Sheen, Richmond, Surrey. He was born in 1818 at St. Alban's, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He gained his first medical experience in the Infirmary and School of Medicine at Leeds, and subsequently studied in the Anatomical School at Dublin, and at St. Thomas's Hospital. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1841, and in 1844 was elected one of the honorary fellows created by the new charter. Having become an assistant Surgeon in the Navy, he saw some active service, both afloat and ashore, before and during the Crimean war; and he was sent out in 1854-5, under the auspices of Mr. Sydney Herbert, as chief surgeon of auxiliary hospitals at Smyrna, and at Renkioi on the Dardanelles. Returning to England at the close of the Russian war, he revived the operation with which his name is chiefly associated—namely, ovariotomy, and became Surgeon to the Samaritan Hospital for Women. He was President of the College of Surgeons in 1882-83, and delivered the Hunterian Oration 1882. He is a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and surgeon to Her Majesty's Household, and at the third centenary of the University of Leyden he had conferred upon him the degree of an honorary M.D. Her Majesty, in April, 1883, conferred upon him the honour of a baronetcy in acknowledgment "of the distinguished services which he has rendered to the medical profession and to humanity." Sir Spencer Wells is the author of several important surgical works, especially on those branches of operative surgery to which he has specially devoted himself. Mr. Wells married, in 1853, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. James Wright, solicitor, of New-Inn, London, and of Sydenham, Kent. His son (Arthur Spencer) was educated at Wellington College, and Trinity College, Cambridge.

WELLWOOD, Lord, The Honourable Henry James Moncreiff, is the eldest son of Lord Moncreiff of Tallibole (1st baron), and was born in Edinburgh on April 24, 1840. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy; and subsequently at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge; where, in 1861, he graduated B.A., LL.B. (1st class Law honours). He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1863; held the office of Advocate-Depute 1865-66; and again 1868-74; and 1880-81. In 1881 he was appointed Sheriff of the counties of Renfrew and Bute; which office he held till November 1888, when he was appointed a Senator of the College of Justice (a Lord of Session) under the title of Lord Wellwood. Lord Wellwood is a Liberal Unionist in politics. He is the author of a work on "Revision in Criminal Cases," 1877. He married first, on April 3, 1866, Susan Wilhelmine, third daughter of Sir William H. Dick Cunynghame, Bart., of Prestonfield (she died in 1869); and, secondly, on March 26, 1873, Millicent Julia, daughter of Colonel F. D. Fryer, of Moulton Paddocks, Newmarket. She died in 1881.

WEMYSS (Earl of), The Right Hon. Francis Wemyss Charteris Douglas, eldest son of Francis Wemyss Charteris Douglas, eighth Earl of Wemyss, was born in 1818, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1841). In the same year he was returned to the House of Commons for the Eastern division of Gloucestershire, which he represented until 1846, when he resigned his seat, having abandoned the support of the protective Corn Laws, and became a convert to the Free Trade measures of Sir R. Peel. In Aug., 1847, he was returned as a Liberal Conservative for Haddingtonshire, which he continued to represent until his succession to the peerage; was a Lord of the Treasury under the Aberdeen ministry, 1852-55, retiring with the Peelite party in Feb. of that year from the administration of Lord Palmerston. As Lord Elcho, he took a very conspicuous part in the Volunteer movement, and he is an authority on various questions connected with the national defence and armaments. He is Colonel of the London Scottish Volunteers, and, as Chairman of the Council of the National Rifle Association, he frequently presided over the Wimbledon Rifle Meetings. He has been a Deputy-Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire since 1846. He succeeded to the Earldom of Wemyss on the death of his father, Jan. 1, 1883. His lordship is the author of "Letters on Military Organisation," 1871.

WENLOCK, His Excellency Lord, was appointed Governor of Madras, in succession to Lord Connemara, 1890.

WERE, The Right Rev. Edward Ash, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Derby, was born at Clifton, Bristol, Nov. 14, 1846, and is the youngest son of Thomas Bonville Were, Esq., and Frances Anne Were, daughter of William Wright, Esq., of Clifton. He was educated at Rugby, under Dr. Temple, from 1860 to 1865; gained the 2nd Exhibition in 1865; entered at New College, Oxford, 1865; took first class in Classical Moderations, 1867; and second class in Final School of Lit. Hum., 1869; B.A., 1870; M.A., 1872; Hon. D.D., 1889; was Assistant Master at Winchester College, from 1870 to 1880; Vicar of North Bradley, Wilts, from 1880 to 1885; Examining and Private Chaplain to the Bishop of Southwell, from 1885 to 1889; Vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby, 1889; consecrated, in Westminster Abbey, Nov. 1, 1889, Bishop Suffragan of Derby for the diocese of Southwell.

WEST, Sir Algernon, K.C.B., son of Martin West, Esq., and Lady Maria West, was born April 4, 1832, was educated at Eton, and was appointed Private Secretary to Sir Charles Wood and the Duke of Somerset at the Admiralty, and Private Secretary to Sir Charles Wood and the Marquis of Ripon at the India Office. He was also Private Secretary to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone when Prime Minister in 1868; was Deputy Director of Indian Military Funds; appointed Commissioner of Inland Revenue in 1873; served on a Royal Commission on the Legal Departments; was appointed Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue in 1877; and Chairman of the Board in 1881. Sir Algernon West was formerly a Gentleman Usher of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber; and is J.P. for Middlesex. He married Mary, daughter of Hon. George and Lady Caroline Barrington; and was created a C.B. in 1880, and K.C.B. in 1886.

WEST, The Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville. *See* SACKVILLE, BARON.

WESTCOTT, The Right Rev. Brooke Foss, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Durham, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, was born near Birmingham, in Jan. 1825, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, and where he took his B.A. degree in Jan., 1848, as 23rd Wrangler in Mathematical honours, and was bracketed first (with Dr. Scott of Westminster) in the First Class of the Classical Tripos, and was second Chancellor's Medallist. His university career was more than ordinarily distinguished, as he obtained the Battie University Scholarship in 1846; carried off Sir William Browne's medals for the Greek Ode in 1846, and again in the following year; and obtained the Bachelor's Prize for Latin Essay in 1847, and again in 1849. He obtained the Norrisian Prize in 1850, and was ordained deacon and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Manchester. He was elected Fellow of his college in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1851, B.D. in 1865, and D.D. in 1870. Dr. Westcott received from Oxford University the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1881, and that of D.D. from Edinburgh University at its Tercentenary Commemoration in 1883. He held an Assistant-Mastership in Harrow School from 1852 to 1869, under Dr. Vaughan and Dr. Montagu Butler. In 1868 he was appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough, and was promoted to a canonry of Peterborough Cathedral in 1869, when he left Harrow. He was elected Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, Nov. 1, 1870, on the retirement of Dr. Jeremie. Dr. Westcott was nominated honorary chaplain to the Queen in 1875, and a chaplain in ordinary in 1879. In May, 1881, was published, under the title "The New Testament in Greek," the result of the 28 years joint labour of Drs. Westcott and Hort upon the Greek text; volume II., containing the introduction, was published at a later date. On Oct. 21, 1882, he was elected to a fellowship at King's College, Cambridge. Dr. Westcott resigned his residentiary canonry at Peterborough in May, 1883; he was appointed one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's chaplains in the following month, and in October of the same year he was nominated to the canonry of Westminster, vacated by Canon Barry, then Bishop Designate of Sydney, Australia. In March, 1890, he was nominated to the Bishopric of Durham, in succession to his friend, Bishop Lightfoot, and consecrated to the see on May 1. He was one of the Company for the Revision of the authorised version of the New Testament. He sat on the late Ecclesiastical Courts Commission, and took a considerable share in the drawing up of the report. Dr. Westcott has published "Commentaries upon the Gospel of St. John" (reprinted from the "Speaker's Commentary"), upon the Greek Text of the Epistles of St. John and upon the Epistle to the Hebrews. "The Paragraph Psalter," arranged by him for the use of choirs, was published in 1879. His theological works further include "An Introduction to the Study of the Gospels," "The History of the Canon of the New Testament," "The Gospel of the Resurrection," "The Bible in the Church," "A History of the English Bible," "The Historic Faith, being Short Lectures on the Apostles' Creed," "The Revelation of the Risen Lord," "The Revelation of the Father," "Christus Consummator," "Social Aspects of Christianity," and contributions to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and "Dictionary of Christian Biography."

WESTLAKE, John, Q.C., LL.D was born at Lostwithiel, Cornwall, Feb. 4, 1828, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1850, being sixth Wrangler, and sixth in the first class of the classical tripos. He was Fellow of his college, 1851-60, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1854; became Q.C. 1874, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn; Honorary LL.D., Edinburgh, 1877. In 1885 he was elected Liberal M.P. for the Romford division of Essex, but was defeated in 1886 when he stood as a Unionist. Mr. Westlake has published "A Treatise on Private International Law, or the Conflict of Laws," 1858, 2nd ed., entirely re-written, 1880, 3rd ed., 1890; also many contributions to periodicals and transactions. He was one of the founders and editors of the *Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée,* published at Brussels; a member of the Institute of International Law, and one of its Vice-presidents at the Munich meeting, 1883; Foreign Secretary of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, and President of its Jurisprudence Department at the Birmingham meeting, 1884; and has been Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, in succession to Sir H. S. Maine, from 1888. Mr. Westlake married, in 1864, Alice, daughter of Thomas Hare, Esq., author of a "Treatise on Representation." Mrs. Westlake was a member of the London School Board from 1876 to 1888.

WESTMINSTER, The Dean of. *See* BRADLEY, THE VERY REV. G. G.

WESTWOOD, John Obadiah, M.A., F.L.S., Hon. Pres. Entomol. Society, &c., entomologist, son of the late Mr. Westwood, of Sheffield, born in that town in 1805, and educated at Lichfield, was appointed, in 1861, to the Professorship of Zoology founded at Oxford by the munificence of the late Rev. F. W. Hope. In 1855 the Royal Society awarded him one of the Royal Medals for his scientific works, and in 1860 he was elected to fill the place of the illustrious Humboldt, as a Corresponding Member of the Entomological Society at Paris. He has written

"Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects," "Entomologist's Text Book," published in 1838; "British Butterflies and their Transformations," in 1841; "Arcana Entomologica," "British Moths and their Transformations," and "Palæographia Sacra Pictoria," in 1845; "Cabinet of Oriental Entomology," in 1848; "Illuminated Illustrations of the Bible," in 1849, and other more recent palæographical and entomological works.

WHEATLEY, Henry Benjamin, was born at Chelsea on May 2, 1838, and is the posthumous son of Mr. Benjamin Wheatley, book auctioneer, of 191, Piccadilly, London. He was educated privately, and was clerk to the Royal Society from 1861 to 1879, when he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Society of Arts, a position which he still holds. He was one of those who, under the lead of Dr. F. J. Furnivall, founded the Early English Text Society in 1864. He acted as Hon. Secretary from the foundation until 1872, and edited some of the publications of the Society. He published in 1862 a little book on "Anagrams," &c.; in 1870 "Round about Piccadilly and Pall Mall;" in 1880 "Samuel Pepys and the World he lived in;" and in 1889 "Remarkable Bindings in the British Museum." In 1884 he edited "Wraxall's Historical and Posthumous Memoirs" (5 vols. 8vo). He wrote as the first publication of the Index Society (1879) a pamphlet under the title of "What is an Index." He is general editor of the Book-Lovers' Library, for which series he has written "How to form a Library" (1886), "How to Catalogue a Library," and "The Dedication of Books to Patron and Friend" (1887). He has read papers before the Philological, New Shakspere and Folk Lore Societies, and the Society of Arts, which have been printed in their Transactions. He was appointed Inspector of the Cambridge University Library by the Library Syndicate in the years 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1882, and reported to the Syndicate on the condition of the Library. Mr. Wheatley is at present engaged on a new edition of "Cunningham's London," 3 vols., and a new edition, with additions from the original MS. of "Pepys' Diary."

WHIPPLE, George Mathews, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.A.S., Fellow Royal Meteorological Society, Member Physical Society, London, was born at Teddington, Middlesex, Sept. 15, 1842, and is the son of George Whipple, of Plymouth, Devon, schoolmaster. He was educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Kingston-on-Thames, Dr. Williams' private School, Richmond, Surrey, and King's College, London. He graduated at the London University in 1871. Mr. Whipple entered the Kew Observatory, as Junior Assistant, Jan. 4, 1858; became Chief Assistant, Nov., 1863; was appointed Superintendent Oct., 1876; held additional appointments of Assistant Examiner in Natural Philosophy, London University, 1876 to 1881; and, for Sound, Light, and Heat, in the Science and Art Department, 1879 to 1882 and 1884 to 1889. He was Foreign Secretary to the Royal Meteorological Society 1884 and 1885. He was also for many years Member of the Council of the Society, and holds a similar appointment in the Physical Society of London and the Richmond Athenæum, a local Literary and Scientific Society, of which he was one of the founders. His contributions to Scientific papers and Journals are numerous, dealing with Meteorology, Magnetism, Photography, and Horology.

WHISTLER, James Abbott McNeill, President of the Society of British Artists, born, of American parentage, in 1835, and educated in the Military Academy at West Point on the Hudson, U.S.A. In 1857 he came to Europe, and entered the studio of Gleyre, in Paris. He began his artistic life as an etcher; and probably by his etchings, numbering between two and three hundred, he will be best remembered. But his paintings, especially his portraits, that of Señor Sarasarte, for instance, have elicited the warmest admiration.

WHITAKER, William, B.A. (London), F.R.S., F.G.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E, was born in London May 4, 1836, and educated at St. Alban's Grammar School, and at University College, London. He was appointed to the Geological Survey, April 1, 1857; and has written many Geological Survey Memoirs, notably "The Geology of the London Basin," 1872; and "The Geology of London, and of Part of the Thames Valley," 2 vols., 1889; also many papers in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, and in other scientific publications, ranging from 1860 to 1890. Mr. Whitaker was Murchison Medallist of the Geological Society, 1886; and editor of the *Geological Record* for several years. He is hon. member of the Geol. Assoc. and of various local societies.

WHITE, The Hon. Andrew Dickson, American educator, was born at Homer, New York, Nov. 7, 1832. He graduated at Yale in 1853, and then travelled in

Europe until 1856, when he returned to the United States and, after studying history for a year at Yale, became, in 1857, Professor of History and English Literature in the University of Michigan. This position he resigned in 1862 on account of ill-health. From 1863 to 1866 he was a member of the State Senate of New York. In 1867 he was chosen the first President of Cornell University (Ithaca, N.Y.), and he remained there until the condition of his health compelled him to retire in 1885. He visited Europe in 1867-68 for the purpose of examining into the organization of schools of agriculture and technology and of purchasing books and supplies for Cornell. In 1871 he was appointed one of the U.S. Commission on Sante Domingo, and in the same year was Chairman of the N.Y. State Republican Convention. From 1879 to 1881 he was the American minister to Germany, and in 1888 was elected a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution in place of the late Asa Gray. President White gave very largely of his own means to Cornell University, and endowed the school of history and political science in that institution with his own valuable library, comprising 30,000 vols. and 10,000 pamphlets. Besides contributions to periodicals he has written "Outlines of a course of Lectures on History," 1861; "A Word from the Northwest," 1863; "Syllabus of Lectures on Modern History," 1876; "The Warfare of Science," 1876; "Paper Money Inflation in France," 1876; "The New Germany," 1882; "On Studies in General History and in the History of Civilization," 1885; "A History of the Doctrine of Comets," 1886; and "European Schools of History and Politics," 1887. He at present resides at Syracuse, New York.

WHITE, The Rev. Edward, was born in London, May 11, 1819, and educated at Mill Hill Grammar School and Glasgow College, where he gained the first honours in the Logic Class. His first settlement in the Congregational ministry was at Hereford, where he remained ten years; he then removed to London, and became minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Hawley Road, Kentish Town, where he has remained for thirty-five years. From 1859 to 1864 he was editor of the *Christian Spectator*, and he has published the following books: "The Mystery of Growth," "The Minor Moralities of Life," and "Life in Christ." It is by the last named that he is chiefly known: it has been translated into French and Danish, and has had a very wide circulation in all English-speaking countries. The leading idea of the work is a revival of a doctrine prevalent in the Ante-Nicene Church that man's soul is not necessarily immortal, and therefore it must cease to exist unless renewed in eternal life through the work of redemption in Christ. Mr. White was chosen Merchants' Lecturer on an ancient Nonconformist foundation in 1880, and Chairman of the Congregational Union in England and Wales in 1886, and, in the same year, Professor of Homiletics in New College, London.

WHITE, Walter, author, was born at Reading, Berks, April 23, 1811; educated at two local private schools, and at the age of 14 began to learn his father's trade of cabinet-making. To this he afterwards added the Study of French and German and became proficient in both languages. In 1834 he sailed to New York, whence he returned in 1839. In April, 1844, he was chosen to fill the post of Clerk to the Royal Society. In 1861 he was appointed Assistant Secretary and Librarian, and continued therein until 1885, when, in consequence of failing strength, he resigned the appointment. Mr. White began his "Holiday Walks" in 1851, with a month's tramp in Holland, a narrative of which was published in *Chambers's Journal*, under the title of "Notes from the Netherlands." These were followed by a series of books: "To Switzerland and back," 1854; "A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," 1855; "On foot through the Tyrol," 1856; "A July Holiday in Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia," 1857; "A month in Yorkshire," 1858; "Northumberland and the Border," 1859; "All round the Wrekin," 1860; "Eastern England from the Thames to the Humber," 2 vols. 1865; and "Holidays in the Tyrol," 1876. Besides these Mr. White has published a few ballads, "The Prisoner and his Dream;" "The Great Exhibition, 1851;" "Erebus and Terror," and a volume, "Rhymes," in 1873.

WHITE, Sir William Arthur, K.C.M.G., son of the late Arthur White, Esq., of the consular and colonial service, was born in 1824, and educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered the diplomatic service in 1857 as Clerk to the Consulate-General at Warsaw; was promoted to be Consul at Dantzig in November, 1864, and represented French interests at Dantzig during the war between France and Germany in 1870 and 1871. In 1875 he went to Servia as Agent and Consul-General, and was summoned to Constantinople during the Conference held there in December, 1876, and January, 1877. Transferred to Bucharest in 1878, he was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Roumania. He served in the same capacity at Constantinople during the absence of the Ambassador in April, 1885, and conducted in a most able manner the Conferences called for settlement of the Serbo-Bulgarian difficulty. Soon afterwards he returned to Bucharest, and Sir E. Thornton (who had been appointed to succeed Lord Dufferin at Constantinople) came to his post; but in Oct. 1886, on the reopening of the Bulgarian question, leave of absence was granted to the latter, and Sir W. White returned as Ambassador. He was created K.C.M.G. March 16, 1885.

WHITE, William Henry, F.R.S., &c., was born at Devonport, Feb. 2, 1845, and educated at the Royal School of Naval Architecture, South Kensington, when that institution was under the direction of the Lords of the Council, the Admiralty supporting it. He graduated at the head of the list of students in 1867, and received the highest diploma as naval architect (Fellow of Royal School of Naval Architecture); was at once appointed to the Constructive Department at the Admiralty, where he remained until 1883, rising through the various grades to the rank of Chief Constructor. He was appointed Professor of Naval Architecture at the Royal School in 1870, and held that position there and at the Royal Naval College, concurrently with his Admiralty appointment, until 1881. He resigned his position in the Admiralty in March, 1883, receiving a special letter of thanks from the Lords Commissioners for past services. From 1883 to Oct. 1885, he was engaged in the organisation and direction of the shipbuilding department of the Elswick Works of Sir William Armstrong & Co. During that period he designed and built a number of war-ships for foreign navies, with speeds exceeding any previously attained. He was invited by the Admiralty, in 1885, to assume the office of Director of Naval Construction, which he now holds, in conjunction with that of Assistant Controller of the Navy. He is the professional chief of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors. During the period 1885-89 Mr. White had responsible charge of the construction of the battle-ships and cruisers, included under the special Programme which Lord Northbrook introduced in 1885, in addition to which he designed and constructed several new types of cruisers, amongst which are the *Blake* and *Blenheim,* the largest and swiftest cruisers yet laid down. At the present time, the seven cruisers building for Australian service under the Imperial Defence Act of 1888, and the seventy battle-ships and cruisers building under the Naval Defence Act of 1889, at an estimated cost of twenty-one millions sterling, are all being constructed from designs prepared by Mr. White. He is a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, Vice-President of the Institution of Naval Architects, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Member of Council of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Member of the Iron and Steel Institute, and of the Royal United Service Institution, honorary member of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders. Mr. White is the author of a "Manual of Naval Architecture," which has become a standard work, and has been translated into German and Italian, and officially approved as a text-book for the English, German, Italian, and other navies; also, of a "Treatise on Shipbuilding," and of numerous memoirs and papers on the science and practice of shipbuilding, either published separately, or appearing in the "Proceedings" of the societies of which he is a member.

WHITEHEAD, Sir James, Bart., J.P., F.S.A., of Highfield House, Catford Bridge, Kent, is the younger son of the late Mr. James Whitehead, of Appleby, Westmoreland. He was born in 1834, and was educated at the Appleby Grammar School, at that time one of the leading schools of the North. He was engaged for many years in the Bradford trade, in the City of London. In 1879 he was largely instrumental in founding the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund for Aged and Distressed Post Office Servants, of which he is a trustee. For many years he has taken an active part in political matters, his views being those of an advanced Liberal; and in 1880, amongst other constituencies, he was unanimously invited to contest the Western Division of Kent. At that time, however, he declined to stand, his health being so precarious as to necessitate a prolonged voyage; and in 1881 he retired from business. In 1882 a requisition signed by nearly all the electors of the Ward of Cheap was presented to him, and he was elected Alderman of that ward without a contest. In 1884-5 he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and was decorated by the King of the Belgians with the Knight Officership of the Order of Leopold, on his visit to Brussels in connection with the Congo Free State.

In the same year the King of Servia invested him with the Knight Commandership of the Order of Takovo for assistance given to the Servian Minister in this country, and for his warm advocacy of a Balkan Federation. In 1885 he was Master of the Fanmakers' Company. He is one of Her Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London; a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Westmoreland; and a Justice of the Peace for Kent, Westmoreland, and the County of London. He was for some time Chairman of the Visiting Justices of Holloway Prison, and one of the Visitors of the City of London Asylum, at Stone. He is a Governor of Queen Anne's Bounty, and of Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, Bethlehem, and other hospitals. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Royal Historical, the Royal Statistical, and other learned societies. In 1884 he was induced to become the Liberal candidate for North Westmoreland; and after the Re-distribution Bill in 1885, and again in 1886, he contested that constituency; on each occasion suffering defeat by a small majority at the hands of the Hon. Wm. Lowther. He is an extensive traveller, having visited most of the countries of Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other British Colonies and dependencies, and is an ardent educationist, especially in regard to technical, agricultural, and higher commercial education. In Sept., 1888, he was elected Lord Mayor of London. On Nov. 9, he abolished the "circus" element, substituted a "state procession" for a "show," and instead thereof entertained 10,000 poor people. On the same evening his speech in favour of strengthening the Navy largely influenced the decisions of the Government in their proposals to that end. On the departure from England of Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, he gave a farewell banquet of great splendour to distinguished representatives of law, science, art and literature. When the Freedom of the City was conferred upon the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, and later upon Prince George of Wales, he gave banquets in their honour. He induced the Corporation to entertain the Shah on his visit to England, and was subsequently decorated with the Persian order of the Lion and the Sun. In connection with the Paris Exhibition, he raised a fund and sent over seventy-five representative artisans to examine and report on the various exhibits connected with their respective crafts, for the instruction of their fellow-workmen and the improvement of English trade. He also visited Paris by special invitation, and was entertained by both the President of the Republic and the President of the Municipal Council of Paris. In return he himself gave a grand banquet to the Prime Minister and other distinguished Frenchmen. For his services in connection with the French Exhibition, he was at the end of the year decorated with the Commandership of the Legion of Honour. Arising out of this visit to Paris was the fund which he inaugurated for sending poor persons bitten by rabid animals to the Pasteur Institute, and for acknowledging in a practical form the gratuitous services of M. Pasteur to Englishmen. In recognition of his services to the Royal Agricultural Society, when acting as Chairman of the London Committee, he was presented with the Society's Gold Medal; and for his efforts towards the restoration of orchards in our homesteads and cottage gardens, and education in fruit growing, he was presented with the Freedom of the Fruiterers' Company, and was immediately advanced to the office of Master which he now occupies. For the famine in China he raised a larger sum than was ever collected for sufferers in any foreign country, with the exception of the fund organised after the capitulation of Paris; and, as a mark of appreciation, he received a magnificent Tablet of Honour from the Viceroy of the two Kiang provinces of China. As chairman, he established and organised a penny-a-week collection in London factories, shops, workshops, and warehouses in aid of the Hospital Saturday Fund, from which a permanent increase of £50,000 or more is expected in the income of the hospitals. To meet the deficiency in the equipment of the Metropolitan Volunteers, he raised another fund, was enabled to award to all the Metropolitan Regiments sums sufficient to complete their equipment and pay off all debts which had been incurred by them in the purchase of accoutrements. In July, 1889, he established a powerful Association to watch over the interests of Agriculture and Commerce in the revision of Railway Rates. When in Sept., 1889, the prolonged Dock Strike had dislocated the trade of London, he formed a small Committee of Mediators which was ultimately enabled to bring the conflict to a close. In addition to these more noticeable features, his mayoralty was distinguished by an extraordinary activity in educational, philanthropic, and other meetings of public utility, by an unusual number of banquets and entertainments; and by an entire abstention from political controversy. At the end of his year he was created a baronet on the recommendation of Lord Salisbury, not, as has often happened, in connection with a royal visit, but "for highly valuable services during an eventful mayoralty." In 1889 he was further decorated by the King of Servia with the Grand Cordon of St. Sava for his efforts in the cause of education. In Jan., 1890, he retired from his candidature in North Westmoreland; but in March he was induced to accept a unanimous invitation to contest Leicester at the next election. Since April, 1890, he has been Sheriff of the New County of London, in succession to Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, and in May of the present year, he organised and carried through a large Conversazione and exhibition in the Guildhall, at which the Prince of Wales was present, in celebration of the Jubilee of Penny Postage and in aid of the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund. In 1860, he married Mercy M. Hinds, the fourth daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hinds, of Bank House, St. Neot's, Hunts.

WHITEHOUSE, Frederic Cope, fourth son of the Right Rev. A. J. Whitehouse, D.D. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Cantab.), second Bishop of Illinois; born in New York, Nov. 9, 1842, educated at Columbia College, New York, graduated with highest honours; studied in France, Germany and Italy; called to the Bar 1870. He has been known as Cope Whitehouse, since 1881, from researches relating chiefly to the credibility of the Greek historians, the scientific knowledge of the ancient world and the Semitic traditions associated with the name of Joseph. He discovered the Raiyan depression in the Egyptian desert, established its identity with the lost lake Mœris of the Ptolemaic maps, and drew plans for its restoration, claiming it as the missing factor in Egyptian prosperity, and, by putting Goshen to the south of Memphis, explains in a new and material sense the Semitic traditions, Hebrew and Arabic. Numerous papers by him, or relating to his works, have been published (see catalogue of British Museum), in various European languages including Greek, and in Arabic. He is member of many learned societies, and was created Commander of the Osmanieh, 1888, for his services to Egyptology and exertions on behalf of the better control of the Nile.

WHITMAN, Walt (from Holland and English immigration-stock, son of Walter Whitman, farmer and carpenter), was born May 31, 1819, about thirty miles from New York City, at West Hills, Suffolk co., New York. He removed very early to Brooklyn and New York cities, where he grew up through boyhood and young manhood; had a plain education in the public schools; learned the trade of printer; and edited newspapers. He then went off for two years on a working and journeying tour through nearly everyone of the Middle, Southern and Western States, and (during the Mexican War of 1848-9) to Louisiana and Texas. Returning leisurely, up the Mississippi and Northern lakes, back to New York City, he lived and worked there till 1862, when he left for Washington, and the front of the Civil War. His intense and continued personal occupation day and night for over two years following in nursing the army wounded and sick, Northern and Southern alike, resulted in a severe prostration and paralysis at the end of the contest, from which he has suffered ever since, though his mind remains unimpaired and he still writes. He is author of "Leaves of Grass," a book of poems; "Specimen Days and Collect," a prose autobiography and notes of the war-hospitals and a collection of various essays; and "November Boughs," an old-age compilation, only yet, perhaps, partly completed. It remains to be said that Mr. Whitman is perceptibly of Quaker stamp, has been and is of buoyant spirits and robust physique, and still lives (May, 1890) at Camden, New York.

WHITNEY, Mrs. Adeline D. (Train), American writer, was born at Boston, Sept. 15, 1824; and has published "Mother Goose for Grown Folks," 1860 (2nd edit., enlarged, 1882); "Boys at Chequasset," 1862; "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," 1863; "The Gayworthies," 1865; "Leslie Goldthwaite," 1866; "Patience Strong's Outings," 1868; "Hitherto," 1869; "We Girls," 1870; "Real Folks," 1871; "Pansies" (poems), 1872; "Other Girls," 1873; "Sights and Insights," 1876; "Just How: a Key to the Cook-Books," 1878; "Odd or Even?" 1880; "Bonnyborough," 1885; "Holy-Tide" (poems), and "Homespun Yarns" (collected stories), 1886; "Daffodils" (poems), 1887; "Bird-Talk" (poems), 1887; and "Ascutney Street," 1890. She was married to Seth D. Whitney, in 1843, and has since resided at Milton, Massachusetts.

WHITNEY, The Hon. William Collins, American statesman, was born at Conway, Massachusetts, July 5, 1841. A.B. (Yale Coll.), 1863. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and began its practice in 1865 in New York City where he still resides. From 1875 to 1882 he was Corporation Counsel of New York, and from 1885 to 1889 was in the Cabinet of President Cleveland as Secretary of the Navy.

WHITNEY, William Dwight, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D., American philologist, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, Feb. 9, 1827. He graduated at Williams College in 1845, and for the three following years filled a clerkship in a banking house, devoting his leisure to the study of languages. From 1849-50 he studied at Yale, and then went abroad and studied at the Universities of Berlin and Tübingen. Returning to the United States he was appointed Professor of Sanskrit at Yale in 1854, and in 1870 was made also Professor of Comparative Philology in the same institution, both which positions he still holds. He was elected a member of the American Oriental Society in 1849; was its librarian from 1855-73; its Corresponding Secretary from 1857-84; and since then has been its President. He has been a voluminous contributor to its Journal, writing more than half of the contents of vols. vi.-xii. In 1865 he became a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and in 1869, was chosen the first President of the American Philological Association. He is a correspondent of the Berlin, Turin, Rome, and St. Petersburg Academies, the Institut de France, and is a foreign knight of the Prussian order "Pour le Mérite," and, in addition, is a member of many other scientific societies both at home and abroad. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Breslau in 1861; that of LL.D. by Williams College in 1868, William and Mary in 1869, Harvard in 1876, and the University of Edinburgh in 1889; that of J.U.D. by St. Andrews in 1874; and that of Litt.D. by Columbia in 1886. Professor Whitney has written for the *North American Review*, the *New Englander*, and similar periodicals, various articles for Encyclopædias, and has contributed largely to the "Transactions" of societies with which he is connected. He has published besides, "Language, and the Study of Language," 1867; "Compendious German Grammar," 1869; "German Reader in Prose and Verse," 1870; "Oriental and Linguistic Studies," 1873-75; "Life and Growth of Language," 1876; "Essentials of English Grammar," 1877; "Sanskrit Grammar," 1879; "Practical French Grammar," 1886; and "Practical French," taken from his larger Grammar, 1887. He was a contributor to the great Sanskrit Dictionary of Böhtlingk and Roth (7 vols., St. Petersburg, 1853-67), and now for some years has been editor-in-chief of "The Century Dictionary of the English Language," of which the first volume was published at New York in 1889.

WHITTIER, John Greenleaf, American poet, was born at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 17, 1807. Until the age of nineteen, he worked on a farm and occasionally as a shoemaker, getting only such scanty education as a brief attendance at the neighbouring district school afforded. In 1826 he entered the Haverhill Academy, where he remained for portions of two years, about twelve months in all. The publication in local papers of some youthful poems having attracted attention to him, he went to Boston in 1829, as editor of a newspaper, the *American Manufacturer*, and in the following year became editor of the *New England Weekly Review*, published at Hartford, Connecticut; but in 1832 returned to Haverhill to edit the *Haverhill Gazette*, and work upon his farm. He remained there till 1836, being twice a representative in the Legislature of the State. In 1836 he became one of the secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and soon after removed to Philadelphia, where he edited for four years the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, an anti-slavery paper. In 1840 he returned to Massachusetts, and settled at Amesbury, where he has since resided, being for some years corresponding editor of the *National Era*, published at Washington. Mr. Whittier's works are, "Legends of New England, in Prose and Verse," 1831; "Moll Pitcher," a poem, 1833; "Mogg Megone," a poem, 1836; "Ballads," 1838; "Lays of My Home, and other Poems," 1843; "The Stranger in Lervill," prose essays, 1845; "Supernaturalism in New England," 1847; "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," 1849; "The Voices of Freedom," 1849; "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches," 1850; "Songs of Labour, and other Poems," 1850; "The Chapel of the Hermits, and other Poems," 1853; "A Sabbath Verse," 1853; "Literary Recreations and Miscellanies," 1854; "The Panorama," 1856; "Home Ballads and Poems," 1860; "In War Time, and other Poems," 1863; "National Lyrics," 2 vols., 1865-66; "Snowbound: a Winter Idyl," 1866; "The Tent on the Beach," 1867; "Among the Hills, and other Poems," 1868; "Ballads of New England," 1870; "Miriam, and other Poems," 1870; "Child Life," 1870; "The Pennsylvania Pilgrims, and other Poems," 1872; "Child Life, in Prose," 1873; "Hazel Blossoms," 1874; "Mabel Martin," 1875; "Centennial Hymn," 1876; "River Path," 1877; "The Vision of Echard, and other Poems," 1878; "The King's Missive, and other Poems," 1881; "Bay of Seven Islands, and other Poems," 1883; "Early Poems," 1884; "Jack in the Pulpit," 1884; "Poems of Nature," 1885; and "St. Gregory's Guest, and Recent Poems," 1886. Besides these, various fine illustrated editions of some of his shorter poems have been published separately. In 1875 he published a collection of poetry, under the title of "Songs of Three Centuries." A final edition of his works revised by himself was published in 1888-89 (7 vols.).

WHYMPER, Edward, artist, author, and traveller, second son of the well-known engraver and water-colour painter, was born in London, April 27, 1840, and educated at Clarendon House School, and under private tuition. He was trained as a draughtsman on wood, but preferring active to sedentary employment, undertook a series of journeys which eventually changed the course of his life. In 1861 he ascended Mont Pelvoux (then reputed to be the highest mountain in France), and discovered from its summit another mountain 500 feet higher—the Pointe des Écrins—which is the loftiest of the French Alps, and was subsequently ascended by Mr. Whymper in 1864. Between the years 1861-5, in a series of expeditions remarkable for boldness and success, he ascended one peak after another of mountains till then reputed to be inaccessible. These expeditions culminated in the ascent of the Matterhorn (14,780 feet), July 14, 1865, on which occasion his companions, the Rev. Charles Hudson, Mr. Hadow, and Lord Francis Douglas, and one of the guides, lost their lives. In 1867 he travelled in N. W. Greenland with the intention of exploring its fossiliferous deposits, and, if possible, of penetrating into its interior. This journey was characterised by Sir Roderick Murchison as "truly the *ne plus ultra* of British geographical adventure on the part of an individual!" No account of it has been published, although upon it Mr. Whymper obtained cones of magnolia, and the fruits of other trees, which demonstrated the former existence of luxuriant vegetation in these high northern latitudes. This fine collection of fossil plants was described by Professor Heer in the Transactions of the Royal Society in 1869 and the first set was secured for the British Museum, where a selection is now exhibited. In 1871 Mr. Whymper published an account of his Alpine journeys, under the title "Scrambles amongst the Alps in the Years 1860-69," London, 1871. In recognition of the value of this work, its author received from the King of Italy the decoration of Chevalier of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus. In May, 1872, he again left Copenhagen for North Greenland, and spent the season among the mountains, returning on Nov. 9 to Denmark, bringing back from this, his second exploring journey in Greenland, rich collections, among them fine specimens of fossil wood. In the years 1879-80, Mr. Whymper travelled in the Republic of Ecuador, exploring, ascending, and measuring the Great Andes on and near the Equator. On that journey he made the first ascents of Chimborazo (20,517 feet), Sincholagua, Antisana, Cayambe and Cotocachi. Large zoological collections were made, which are now in course of description. The rocks obtained in that journey were described by Professor Bonney in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society, 1884.

WICKHAM, The Rev. Edward Charles, M.A., son of Rev. Edward Wickham, for many years master of an important school at Brook Green, Hammersmith, afterwards Vicar of Preston Candover, Hants, was born Dec. 7, 1834, and educated at Winchester College and at New College, Oxford (B.A. 1856, M.A. 1859). He won the Chancellor's Prizes for Latin Verse 1856, Latin Essay 1857, and was elected Fellow of New College 1854. After being ordained, he went as Assistant Master to Winchester, 1857-1859; and afterwards became Tutor of New College, Oxford, 1859-1873; Whitehall Preacher, 1872, 1873; Select Preacher in the University of Oxford, 1865-6, 1884-5; Master of Wellington College, 1873. He is the editor of "Horace" in the Clarendon Press series; and married Dec. 27, 1873, Agnes, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

WIEDEMANN, Professor Gustav Heinrich, born in Berlin, Oct. 2, 1826, where he has studied physics and chemistry since 1844; in 1850 he established himself as private teacher of physics; in 1854 he became Professor-in-ordinary of physics at the University of Basel; 1863 at the Carolinum Technical Academy at Brunswick;

1866 Professor at the Technical Academy at Karlsruhe; 1871 Professor of physical chemistry; and 1887 Professor of physics at the University of Leipzig. His researches mostly concern the science of electricity and magnetism. Among other things they touch upon the relation between the transmission of heat and electricity, electric endosmose, the relation between the mechanical and magnetic condition of bodies, as well as the dependence of the latter on chemical combination. He wrote "Lehre von Galvanismus und Electro-magnetismus," 2 vols., 1860-61; and "Die Lehre von der Electricitat," 4 vols., 1882-1885. Since 1877 Professor Wiedemann has edited the *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*, founded in 1790, and continued by Gilbert and Poggendorff.

WILBERFORCE, The Right Rev. Ernest Roland, D.D., Bishop of Newcastle, is the third surviving son of the late Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, successively Bishop of Oxford and of Winchester, by Emily, eldest daughter and heiress of the late Rev. John Sargent of Lavington House, near Petworth, Sussex. His lordship was born at Brighstone, in the Isle of Wight, Jan. 22, 1840, and educated at Harrow, and at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A. 1864, M.A. 1867, D.D. 1882). He was ordained deacon in 1864 by his father, as Curate of Cuddesdon, Oxfordshire; and was admitted with priest's orders by him in the following year. In 1866 he was appointed Rector of Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire; but he resigned the living in 1869, and became domestic Chaplain to his father. He was appointed, by Mr. Gladstone, Vicar of Seaforth, near Liverpool, in 1873; and was nominated to a Canonry in Winchester Cathedral, with mission work attached to it, in 1878. He held the post of Sub-Almoner to Her Majesty from 1871 till 1882, when he was appointed first Bishop of the newly created See of Newcastle-on-Tyne. His lordship married first in 1863, Frances, daughter of Sir Charles Anderson, Bart. (she died 1870), and secondly in 1874 Emily, only daughter of the late Very Rev. George Henry Connor, Dean of Windsor, and has issue, by his second marriage, a son and three daughters.

WILDE, Henry, F.R.S., was born at Manchester, Jan. 19, 1833. His tastes led him in early life to engage in electro-mechanical pursuits, and enabled him, in 1858—1864, to make some improvements in lightning conductors and electric telegraphs, for which he obtained several patents. In 1864 he made the discovery that quantities of magnetism and electricity, indefinitely small, will induce quantities of these forces indefinitely great. To demonstrate this principle he constructed, in 1865, an electro-magnetic induction machine, or "Dynamo," as the machine is now known in commerce, the electro-magnet of which was excited by an initial amount of magnetism sufficient only to sustain a weight of forty pounds, while the electro-magnet was excited to a degree estimated to sustain a weight of 25 tons. The electric current generated from this machine fused a rod of platinum two feet long and one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and produced from carbon points a powerful electric light for the first time from an electro-magnet excited entirely by magneto-electricity. (Proceedings of the Royal Society, 1866; Philosophical Transactions, 1867.) In 1869 he discovered the property of the alternating current to control and render synchronous the rotations of the armatures of a number of magneto-electric or "dynamo" machines, by which their united effect can be obtained without the use of mechanical gearing. (Philosophical Magazine 1870.) Through his various inventions he successfully applied his discoveries to the production and employment of the electric search light in the Royal Navy, as a protection against torpedoes and for other purposes, in which branch of the service, after lengthened trials at Spithead in 1874-75, it was definitely adopted. His methods of producing, regulating and projecting electric light have also been utilized in the navigation of the Suez Canal during the night, by which the carrying capacity of the canal has been nearly doubled. He has also largely applied his discoveries and inventions for generating electricity to the electro-deposition of metals from their solutions (1867-1880), which have superseded the voltaic battery in the electro-plating industries of Birmingham, Sheffield, and the United States, to the great advantage of the health and comfort of the operatives employed therein. In 1876 he solved, for the first time, the problem of the economic production of electro-coppered iron rollers used for calico printing as a substitute for solid copper rollers. In 1878 he discovered some definite quantitative relations subsisting between astronomical and chemical phenomena, which revealed some remarkable multiple relations among the atomic weights of the natural groups of elements. The new atomic relations also bear a much closer resemblance to homologous series in organic chemistry than had hitherto been observed, and just as Liebig predicted the existence of the homologous series of amides, and the properties of their compounds ten years before they were actually discovered, so the missing members of homologous series of elements have also been predicted. (Proceedings and Memoirs of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, 1878—1886). Mr. Wilde has also made other contributions to theoretical and experimental physics, in the *Philosophical Magazine* and in the Proceedings and Memoirs of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. On the expiration of the several patents for his inventions relating to the generation of electricity he retired from the exercise of his profession of "Electrical Engineer," which style and title he was the first to adopt. He takes an active interest in the advancement of science and the higher education, and has given substantial aid to institutions for the promotion of these objects. For his discovery of the indefinite increase of the magnetic and electric forces from quantities indefinitely small, the Executive Council of the International Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885, awarded him a Gold Medal, although not an exhibitor. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1886, and is a Governor of the Owens College, Manchester.

WILDE, Oscar, was born in Dublin in 1856, and is the son of Sir William R. Wills Wilde, M.D., Surgeon-Oculist to Her Majesty, Antiquarian, Statistician, and man of letters; and of Jane Francesca, Lady Wilde, known as a poetess, and woman of letters. Oscar Wilde was educated at Portora Royal School, Enneskillen; proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was Scholar; and, on having obtained the Berkeley Gold Medal for Greek, went to Oxford in 1874. He obtained first Demyship at Magdalen College; a First Class in Moderations, 1876; and a First Class in Greats; and Newdigate Prize for English poetry, 1878. He came to London, 1879, and was the originator of the Æsthetic movement. He published a volume of Poems in 1880; proceeded to America in 1881, where he delivered over 200 lectures on Art. His drama of "Vera" was produced in New York in 1882; "The Happy Prince and Other Fairy Tales" was published in 1888. He is also a contributor of critical articles to the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Saturday Review*, *Athenæum*, *English Illustrated Magazine*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*, in which appeared a curious new theory about Shakespeare's Sonnets. He also wrote "Dorian Gray," a novel of modern life, which appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine*. He has travelled a great deal in Greece and Italy. Mr. Oscar Wilde married, in 1884, Constance, daughter of Horace Lloyd, Esq., Q.C. Issue:—Cyril, born 1885; Vivian, born 1886.

WILHELMINA, Hélène Pauline Marie (Queen of the Netherlands), the only child of King William III., by Queen Emma, his second wife, was born at La Haye on Aug. 31, 1880, and succeeded to the throne, on the death of her father, on Nov. 23, 1890; her mother having, shortly before, in consequence of the King's illness, been appointed Queen Regent.

WILKINSON, The Right Rev. George Howard, Bishop of Truro, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1855; M.A. 1859). He was curate of Kensington, 1857-59; perpetual curate of Seaham Harbour, 1859-63, and of Auckland, Durham, 1863-67. In 1867 he was appointed incumbent of St. Peter's, Great Windmill Street, London; and in 1870 he became vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton Square. He was also an honorary canon of Truro Cathedral, and examining chaplain to the bishop of that diocese. He was select preacher at Oxford 1879-81. In Jan., 1883, he was appointed to the See of Truro, which had become vacant by the promotion of Dr. Benson to the Archbishopric of Canterbury; and he was consecrated by the new Primate, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on April 25. He is the author of several works on devotional and other religious subjects.

WILKINSON, James John Garth, F.R.G.S., eldest son of James John Wilkinson, of Durham, born in Acton Street, Gray's Inn Lane, London, in 1812, was educated at a private school at Mill Hill, and Totteridge, Herts. He translated "Swedenborg's Animal Kingdom," 1843-4, and has written "Swedenborg, a Biography," 1849; "The Human Body and its Connection with Man," 1851; "The Ministry of Health," about 1856; "Unlicensed Medicine," a pamphlet; "Improvisations from the Spirit," 1857; "On the Cure, Arrest, and Isolation of Smallpox, by a new Method; and on the Local Treatment of Erysipelas, and all Internal Inflammations; with a Postscript on Medical Freedom," 1864; and a pamphlet, "On Social Health," 1865; also, "Human Sciences, Good and Evil, and its Works," and "Divine Revelation and its Works and Sciences," 1876; "The

Greater Origins and Issues of Life and Death," 1885; "Revelation, Mythology, Correspondences," 1887; "Oannes according to Berosus: a Study in the Church of the Ancients," 1888; "The Soul is Form and doth the Body Make: Chapters in Psychology," 1890.

WILKINSON, The Right Rev. Thomas, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle. He is the son of George Hutton Wilkinson, Esq., Recorder of Newcastle, and its first County Court Judge, who married Miss Elizabeth Jane Pearson, heiress of Harperley Park, a large estate in the county of Durham. He was born at Harperley on April 5, 1825. His early education was in the house of the Rector of Ovingham, on the river Tyne, and at the age of thirteen he went to Harrow. Having finished his studies there he spent four years at the University of Durham. His intention then was to take orders in the Church of England, and he joined a community of young men preparing for orders at the church of St. Saviour's in Leeds. After many doubts as to his religious position, unsatisfied by the arguments of Dr. Pusey and others whom he consulted, he, with several of his companions at St. Saviour's, was received into the Roman Catholic Church on Dec. 29, 1846. After a course of theological studies at Oscott, he was ordained priest at Ushaw College, near Durham, on Dec. 23, 1848. From that time till 1871 he led an uneventful life of constant toil among a mining population, first at Wolsingham, then at Crook, both places in the immediate neighbourhood of his father's estate. In 1865 he was elected Canon of the Chapter of Hexham. At length in 1871, owing to the constant labours of his missionary life, his health broke down, and he was compelled to seek absolute rest. In 1887, his health having been partially restored, he was again brought to the front. Dr. Bewick, Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, had died in 1886, and Provost Consitt, the Vicar Capitular or administrator of the Diocese during the vacancy, in July, 1887. In the election of a successor to the latter, the unanimous choice of the Chapter fell on Canon Wilkinson, who from that time governed the diocese till the arrival of the new Bishop, Dr. O'Callaghan, in March, 1888, becoming then Vicar-General and Provost of the Chapter. In consequence of the feeble health of Dr. O'Callaghan, Provost Wilkinson was, in May, 1888, appointed by the Pope, Bishop-Auxiliary with administrative powers, and was consecrated at Ushaw College on July 25. On the resignation of Dr. O'Callaghan he was made Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, and was enthroned in his Cathedral Church at Newcastle on February 18, 1890.

WILKS, Samuel, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., born at Camberwell, June 2, 1824, was educated at University College, London. He was created M.D. of the London University in 1850; became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1856; a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1870; Physician to Guy's Hospital and Lecturer on Medicine; President of the Pathological Society; a Member of the Senate of the University of London, and of the General Medical Council; Vice-President of the Royal College of Physicians; and Physician to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Dr. Wilks is the author of "Lectures on Pathological Anatomy," and "Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System." He was formerly editor of the "Guy's Hospital Reports." He was member of the Medical Commission on the Contagious Diseases Act, 1868; a member of the Royal Commission on Contagious Diseases Act, 1871; was formerly Examiner in Medicine at the Royal College of Surgeons and at the University of London. Dr. Wilks has contributed papers on Alcoholism and Vivisection to the *Contemporary Review* and the *Nineteenth Century*. He delivered the Harveian Oration at the Royal College of Physicians, June 26, 1879.

WILLARD, Miss Frances Elizabeth, was born Sept. 28, 1839, at Churchville, near Rochester, New York, and is the daughter of the Hon. Josiah F. and Mary Thompson Hill Willard. She is a graduate of the North Western University, Chicago; and took the degree of A.M. from Syracuse University. In 1862 she was Professor of Natural Science at the North West Female College, Evanston, Ill.; 1866-67 she was Preceptress Genesee in the Wesleyan Seminary, Leima, New York; 1868 to 1870 (about two years and a half) travelled abroad—studying French, German, Italian and the History of the Fine Arts; visited nearly every European Capital; went to Greece, Egypt, and Palestine; 1871, was President of the Women's College of North Western University, and Professor of Æsthetics in the University; 1874, Corresponding Secretary of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union; 1877, was associated with D. L. Moody in revival work in Boston; 1878, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Illinois, and editor of the Chicago *Daily Post;* 1879, President of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, the largest society ever organized, conducted and controlled exclusively by women. In 1880 she was President of the American Commission which placed the portrait of Mrs. President Hayes in the White House as a testimonial to her example as a total abstainer. She made the tour of the Southern States in 1883, and founded, and everywhere introduced, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, for the cause of Gospel Temperance, Total Abstinence, the Prohibition of the sale of Alcoholic Drinks, and the Ballot for Women. She travelled thirty thousand miles that year in the United States, visiting every State and Territory, accompanied by her private secretary, Miss Anna A. Gordon of Boston. Miss Willard gave to the National Women's Christian Temperance Union its motto: "For God and Home and Native Land," and classified its forty departments of work under the heads of Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social, Legal and Organizing. In 1884 she helped to establish the Prohibition (of intoxicating drinks) Party and was a member of its executive committee, which nominated Governor John P. St. John of Kansas for President of the United States of the National Prohibitory Convention, Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1887 Miss Willard was elected President of the Women's Council of the United States, formed from confederated societies of women; and in the same year she was elected to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopalian Church, which represents 100 annual conferences and two million church members; and in 1889 she was elected to the Æcumenical conference of the same church. She is the originator of the great petition against the alcohol and opium trade (two million names being secured), which is to be presented to all governments by a commission of women. She is likewise the authoress of the "Home Protection Movement," to give women in America the ballot on all temperance questions and of the following works:—"Nineteen Beautiful Years," 1863; "Hints and Helps in Temperance Work," 1875; "Women and Temperance," 1883; "How to Win," 1886; "Woman in the Pulpit," 1888; "Glimpses of Fifty Years: The Autobiography of an American Woman." The first edition of this work consisted of fifty thousand copies. Miss Willard was one of the Directors of Woman's Temperance Publishing House, Chicago; this house printed one hundred and twenty million pages of temperance literature in 1889, employs five editors, 150 hands, and is conducted solely by women. She is the chief contributor to *The Union Signal*, Chicago, the official organ of the National Women's Christian Union. She is associated with Joseph Cook as editor of *Our Day* (Boston). She is one of the Board of Directors of the Women's National Temperance Hospital, Chicago; and the Women's Temperance Temple, Chicago; which latter cost over one million dollars, and the chief room in which is called Willard Hall. Her birthday (Sept. 28) is celebrated by Children's Temperance Societies throughout the United States as a "Harvest Home." Miss Willard is also at the head of the Social Purity (white corps) work of the World's and National Women's Christian Temperance Union, which has secured from the National and State Legislatures laws for the better protection of women, and works for the scientific education of the people in habits of personal purity.

WILLIAM II., Frederick William Victor Albert, King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, is the grandson of Her Majesty the Queen of England, being the son of the Empress Frederick. He was born in Berlin, Jan. 27, 1859; was educated at Cassel, and passed through the ordinary discipline of that establishment until 1877, when he entered the University of Bonn. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, the late Emperor Frederick, June 15, 1888. His Majesty was married in Berlin, Feb. 27, 1881, to Augusta Victoria, Duchesse de Sleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenbourg, a niece of Prince Christian, and has six children. In Aug., 1889, and again in 1890, the Emperor paid a visit to the Queen at Osborne. On his return to Berlin in 1889 he received visits from the King of Sweden, the King of Denmark, the King of Italy, the Emperor of Austria, and the Czar of Russia. Subsequently he visited Athens to be present at the marriage of his sister, the Princess Sophie to the Crown Prince of Greece; thence he proceeded to Constantinople on a visit to the Sultan.

WILLIAMS, Charles, was born at Coleraine, Ireland, May 4, 1838, of a family originally of Worcestershire and Penrhyn. He was educated at Belfast Academy under Dr. Bryce, and at Greenwich under Dr. Goodwin, and was appointed leader-writer and reviewer on the *Evening Herald* in 1859. He became special correspondent of the *Standard* in Oct., 1859, and was senior special correspondent of that journal till Jan. 1, 1870, when he accepted the editorship of the *Evening Standard*, but he resigned in 1872 to resume his old post. He retired from the *Standard* in 1874, in consequence of a change of management. Mr. Williams saw some service while young in South and Central America, and he accompanied the head quarters of the army of the Loire at the beginning of the second phase of the Franco-German war, and was one of the first two correspondents in Strasburg after the fall of that city in 1870. In 1877 he went to Armenia as correspondent on the staff of Ghazi Mukhtar Pacha, and published an account of his experience in a work entitled "The Armenian Campaign: a Diary of the Campaign of 1877 in Armenia and Kurdistan," London, 1878. He served afterwards in the ranks of special correspondents at the defence, by Mukhtar Pacha, of the lines of Constantinople, and was with the head quarters of General Skobeleff at the moment when the Treaty of San Stefano was signed. He subsequently went through the task of recording the phases of the Berlin Congress, and in Nov., 1878, proceeded to Afghanistan, where he visited Candahar, and wrote some "Notes on Frontier Transport in India." He was the only English correspondent with the Bulgarians under Prince Alexander in the 1885 campaign against Servia. He accompanied the Soudan expedition, and attracted some attention by an attack on Sir Charles Wilson for his conduct of the force told off to advance upon Khartoum. Among his other works are a short treatise on "England's Defences," and some reprints on ecclesiastical questions, besides articles and stories in *Temple Bar*, and other periodicals. He was for a time the managing editor of the *Evening News*.

WILLIAMS, The Right Rev. James William, D.D., Bishop of Quebec, was born at Overton, Hampshire, Sept. 15, 1825. He was educated at Crewkerne school and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking classical honours in 1851, and proceeded M.A. Having been ordained, he held curacies in Bucks and Somerset, and went to Canada in 1857, to organize a school in connection with Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in which he held the post of Rector of the school and Professor of Belles Lettres. In 1863 he was consecrated fourth bishop of Quebec, when the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him.

WILLIAMS, The Hon. Roland Vaughan, B.A., Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, is a son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, formerly one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and was born in 1838. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated B.A., and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in Michaelmas Term, 1864, when he chose the South-Eastern (then the Home) Circuit, also practising as a special pleader, and at the Surrey Sessions. He received the honour of silk in 1889. Mr. Williams married, in 1865, Laura S., youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edmund Lomax, of Netley, Surrey.

WILLIAMS, William Mattieu, F.R.A.S., F.C.S., was born in London, Feb. 6, 1820; and, to use his own expression, was "wretchedly educated during early boyhood, in three characteristic specimens of the 'Academy for Young Gentlemen,' which prevailed at the period—crammed therein with the contents of 'Carpenter's Spelling Book,' 'Walkingame's Arithmetic,' 'Lindley Murray's Grammar,' 'Goldsmith's Geography,' and the 'Eton Latin Grammar,' he was sufficiently disgusted with the latter to start afresh in a better way; and entered the London Mechanics' Institution in 1834, when Dr. Birkbeck was President, Lord Brougham, Sir Francis Burdett, Joseph Hume, Bishop Thirlwall, and other good men and true were its active working supporters." He there attended all the public lectures and joined the classes for Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Phrenology, Literary Composition, French, &c.; and ultimately became Lecturer in some of the classes, and member of the Committee of Management. In 1841 he entered the University of Edinburgh to supplement the above, and travelled on foot through a considerable part of Europe with the same object. He was Master of the Williams' Secular School in Edinburgh from 1854 to 1863; Professor of Experimental Physics and Chemistry in the Birmingham and Midland Institute from 1854 to 1863; and subsequently engaged in business, in literary work and in lecturing. He is the author of "The Fuel of the Sun;" "Through Norway with a Knapsack;" "Through Norway with Ladies;" "A Simple Treatise on Heat;" "Science in Short Chapters;" "The Chemistry of Cookery;" "The Philosophy of Clothing;" "The Chemistry of Iron and Steel Making;" "Short Hand for Everybody;" the Canton Lectures on "Iron and Steel;" on "Mathematical Instruments;" and on "The Scientific Basis of Cookery;" also "Science Notes" in the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1880 to 1889;

and various essays and other contributions to Magazines, Newspapers, and the "Transactions" of learned societies. He has now retired from business, lecturing, &c., and is engaged in completing scientific work which has been many years in hand.

WILLIAMSON, Professor Alexander William, Ph.D., F.R.S., LL.D., Dublin and Edinburgh, born May 1, 1824, was educated chiefly in his father's house, by masters in London, Paris, and Dijon; and for a very short time at Kensington Grammar School, and at foreign schools. From the age of seventeen he studied in the Universities of Heidelberg and Giessen, under Gmelin and Liebig. At Giessen he published his first chemical researches. He afterwards spent three years in Paris studying the higher mathematics. In 1849 he was appointed Professor of Practical Chemistry in University College, London; and in 1855, Professor of Chemistry in the same college, while still retaining the chair of Practical Chemistry. Soon after his first appointment at University College, Professor Williamson published his researches on "Etherification and the Constitution of Salts." The result of those researches had a considerable influence on the theories of chemical action, and they have since been adopted by the chief English and foreign chemists. For those important and successful labours the Royal Medal of the Royal Society was awarded to him in 1862. He has twice been President of the Chemical Society. In 1873 he was elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The same year he was elected Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, a Corresponding Member of the French Academy, and a Fellow of the Berlin Chemical Society. In 1874 he was elected Treasurer of the British Association, on the retirement of Mr. Spottiswoode. In Nov., 1875, the Royal Academy of Science at Berlin elected him a corresponding member of the Section of Physics and Mathematics, and he was appointed member of the Senate of the University of London. In April, 1876, he was appointed Chief Gas Examiner to the City of London. The University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1878. The University of Edinburgh has conferred on him the degree of LL.D. since. Professor Williamson took an active part in promoting the establishment of degrees of science at the University of London; and for some years held, conjointly with the late Professor Wm. Allen Miller, the office of Examiner in Chemistry. He is also a corresponding member of the Reale Academia dei Lincei in Rome, and of the Royal Society of Science at Göttingen. He has lately taken an active part in promoting the formation of a Teaching University in London. In 1887, he resigned his professorship at University College, and was elected Emeritus Professor. In 1889 he resigned his post of Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society. He has written "Chemistry for Students;" various papers on "Etherification;" "The Development of Difference the Basis of Unity," being the inaugural lecture to the Faculty of Arts at University College on his appointment there in 1849; "On the Atomic Theory;" "The Composition of the Gases evolved by the Bath Spring called King's Bath;" a paper "On a New Method of Gas Analysis," jointly with W. J. Russell, Ph.D.; "On the Unit Volume of Gases;" "On the Classification of the Elements in Relation to their Atomicities;" "Experimental Science the Basis of General Education;" "A Plea for Pure Science;" "Address to the British Association" at Bradford, 1873. He married, in 1855, the third daughter of Professor T. Hewitt Key, F.R.S., of University College.

WILLIAMSON, Benjamin, A.M., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin, was born in 1827, at Cork; educated at Kilkenny College and Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1848 as First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics. He was elected Fellow of Trinity College, in 1852, and appointed a College Tutor in 1858. In 1871 he published "A Treatise on the Differential Calculus," which reached, in 1889, a 7th edition. In 1872, he produced a companion volume on the "Integral Calculus," of which the 5th edition was published in 1888. In 1884, in conjunction with F. A. Tarleton, F.T.C.D., he brought out a "Treatise on Dynamics," of which a 2nd edition appeared in 1889. Mr. Williamson was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1879; and, in 1884, was appointed to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in his University. Mr. Williamson contributed several articles to the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," of which may be mentioned those on the "Infinitesimal Calculus," "Calculus of Variations," "Variable Complex," and "MacLaurin." He also contributed articles to the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics, Hermathena,* as well as to other scientific journals.

WILLIAMSON, Professor William C., biologist and geologist, LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Scarborough on Nov. 24, 1816; his father was for some time head-gardener to the then Earl of Mulgrave at Lyth Castle near Whitby. Having laboured indefatigably in exploring the Geology and Zoology of the coast of Yorkshire, and made a rich collection of its fossils and recent shells, he was, in 1828, appointed Curator of the well-known Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Scarborough, amongst the collections of which much of his son's early youth was beneficially spent. He was destined for the medical profession, but, in 1835, accepted the Curatorship of the Museum of the Manchester Natural History Society. Whilst at Scarborough he contributed to the Geological Society of London the first of three memoirs on the "Vertical Distribution of the Organic Remains in the Strata of the Yorkshire Coast," and one to the Zoological Society of London on the "Birds of the Yorkshire Coast," as well as published a description of the well-known Tumulus and its contents, then recently opened on Gristhorpe Cliff. On reaching Manchester, his attention was at once directed to the local geology, and soon resulted in the publication, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, of a memoir on the Remarkable Limestones of Ardwick which occupied the uppermost part of the carboniferous strata in that neighbourhood. In 1838 he resumed his medical studies, first in the Manchester Medical School, Pine Street, and afterwards in the University College of London; and in Jan., 1841, commenced as a medical practitioner in Manchester. Soon after that, he began a series of investigations amongst the Recent Foraminifera, the results of which were a succession of memoirs on their minute organisation, culminating, in 1848, in the publication, by the Ray Society, of his monograph on the Recent Foraminifera of Great Britain, and in a memoir on the minute organisms found in the marine mud of the Levant. This latter memoir contained the first announcement of the existence in some of the deeper seas of what is now known as the Foraminiferous Ooze. The study of some histological features of human bones and teeth led to an examination of the scales and bones of recent and fossil fishes. Two memoirs on these subjects were published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, in which he announced his conclusion that the scales and dermal teeth of fishes were the homologues of the oral teeth of the mammaliæ, the latter being but the relics of the dermal system so extensively developed in fishes. The publication of these two memoirs led to his election as a F.R.S. In 1851, the Owens College of Manchester began its career; when Mr. Williamson was elected its first Professor of Biology and Geology. As the institution expanded, this too-comprehensive chair was divided, and for many years past his academic labours have been confined to the Professorship of Botany. Circumstances then drew his attention to the Carboniferous Plants of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The result of these later studies has been the publication, in the Philosophical Transactions, of seventeen memoirs, "On the Organisation of the Fossil Plants of the Coal Measures." On receiving the sixth of this series, the Royal Society recognised them by awarding him their Royal Medal. The Wollaston Gold Medal of the Geological Society was awarded to Dr. Williamson in 1890. Dr. Williamson has been President, and now is Senior Vice-President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. The University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. The Göttingen Academy of Sciences elected him one of its foreign members, and the Royal Society of Sweden elected him to the place left vacant by the death of Asa Gray.

WILLS, The Hon. Sir Alfred, a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, was born in 1828; entered the Middle Temple, by which Inn he was called to the Bar in 1851; was made Q.C. in 1872; and appointed Judge in 1884. He was made President of the Railway Commission in 1888.

WILLS, William Gorman, born in 1828, in Kilkenny co., Ireland, kept all his terms at Trinity College, Dublin, but did not graduate. He studied at an early age at the Royal Irish Academy as an art student. Mr. Wills is chiefly known as a dramatist. his principal plays being "The Man o' Airlie," 1866; "Hinko," 1871; "Charles the First," 1872; "Eugene Aram," 1873; and "Mary Queen o' Scots: or, the Catholic Queen and the Protestant Reformer," 1874; "Buckingham," 1875. About that period Mr. Wills resumed the practice of his other art, portrait-painting, having had a large number of sitters, and among them the Princess Louise and the infant Princess Victoria. Among Mr. Wills's more recent contributions to dramatic literature is "Jane Shore," 1876, produced at the Princess's Theatre, where it ran for five consecutive months. It was then played in the provinces till Dec., 1877, when it was again reproduced at the Princess's. "England in the Days of Charles II.," 1877; "Ninon," which ran for more than three months. It was followed by "Olivia;" "Nell Gwynne;" and "Vanderdecken," 1878, a poetical drama written by Mr. Wills, in conjunction with Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, and based on the legend of the Flying Dutchman. "William and Susan," 1880; "Juanna" and "Sedgemoor," 1881; "Claudian," 1885. In conjunction with Mr. Sydney Grundy Mr. Wells wrote "Madame Pompadour." Mr. Wills has also written several novels, the best known being "The Wife's Evidence" and "Notice to Quit," both which have been republished in America.

WILSON, Sir Charles Rivers, K.C.M.G., C.B., was born in London, Feb. 19, 1831, and educated at Eton, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was appointed Clerk in the Treasury in Feb., 1856; was Private Secretary consecutively to Mr. James Wilson and Mr. George Alexander Hamilton, Secretaries of the Treasury; Acting Private Secretary to Mr. Disraeli, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, from Aug., 1867, to Feb., 1868; Private Secretary to Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, from Dec., 1868, to April, 1873; and was appointed Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office in April, 1873. Mr. Wilson represented (with the late Professor Graham) Her Majesty's Government at the International Coinage Commission in 1867, and acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed to examine the question of an International Coinage in 1868. On the return of Mr. Cave to England from his Financial Mission to Egypt, Mr. Rivers Wilson, at the request of the Khedive, went to Egypt in March, 1876, with the view of his acceptance of a financial post in that country; but after the issue of the decree of May 7, 1876, by which an arbitrary readjustment of the Public Debt of Egypt was proposed, he returned to England, and resumed his post at the National Debt Office. On July 29, 1876, he was appointed one of the British Government Administrators of the Suez Canal Company; on Jan. 22, 1877, he was appointed a Royal Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition of 1878; on March 30, 1878, he was appointed Vice-President, and in the absence of M. de Lesseps acted as President, of an International Commission of Inquiry, instituted by the Khedive, at the instigation of the foreign governments, to examine the resources of Egypt, and propose measures for remedying the financial disorder in that country. The Report of the Commission, Aug. 19, 1878, traced the whole of the mischief to the system of personal administration by the Viceroy, and proposed that His Highness should surrender his estates and those of his family to make good the deficit in the revenue, and pay the large floating debt of the country. The immediate consequence of the presentation of their Report was an acceptance by the Khedive of all its conclusions, and a formal announcement to Mr. Rivers Wilson of the determination of His Highness to abandon his actual system of government for one more in conformity with European experience, and to govern in future by means of a responsible ministry. The formation of the new cabinet was entrusted to Nubar Pacha, who offered to Mr. Rivers Wilson the Post of Finance Minister. With the consent of Her Majesty's Government, Mr. Rivers Wilson accepted this position (Sept., 1878) until Jan. 1, 1881, when he would have been at liberty to return to his office of Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office. In April, 1879, however, the Khedive struck the blow he had long been meditating. He dismissed Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières; and soon afterwards Mr. Rivers Wilson was recalled by the English Government in order to resume his duties at the National Debt Office. He was created a K.C.M.G. in Jan., 1880. On April 5 in that year the new Khedive, Tewfik Pacha, signed a decree appointing Sir Rivers Wilson President of the International Commission of Liquidation. In Oct., 1880, he received the royal licence and authority to accept and wear the insignia of the First Class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidieh. In May, 1881, Sir Rivers Wilson was appointed a Royal Commissioner for the negotiation of a Treaty of Commerce with France; and in March, 1885, he was one of the delegates who assembled in Paris for drawing up an Act relative to the navigation of the Suez Canal.

WILSON, Sir Charles William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B. (civ.), D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Edin.), F.R.S., F.R.G.S., &c., a Colonel in the Royal Engineers, was born in March, 1836, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1855. After passing through the usual grades, he became Colonel in 1883. Before that date, however, he had gained distinction of a special kind, first as Secretary to the North American Boundary Commission, then for his surveys of Jerusalem and the Sinaitic Desert, then by his work in connection with the Palestine exploration fund, then as Director of the Topographical Department of the War Office, then by his organization of the Intelligence Department, in which he served as Assistant Adjutant-General, then as Director of the Survey of Ireland, then as British Commissioner on the Servian Boundary Commission, and then as Consul-General appointed in pursuance of the Anglo-Turkish Convention in Asia Minor, a post which he held from 1879 to 1882. He served in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, for which he obtained a Medal and a Bronze Star; and was afterwards attached to Lord Dufferin's Special Mission in Egypt. When the Soudan Expedition was sent out, Sir Charles Wilson was appointed Chief of the Intelligence Department. He was present at the actions of Abu Klea and Gubat, and when Sir Herbert Stewart received his fatal wound, the command of the Desert Column devolved upon Sir Charles Wilson. He led the advance to the Nile, fought the action at Metammeh, and commanded the force in its attempt to reach Khartoum and to rescue General Gordon; the story of which he has told in his book "From Korti to Khartoum." For his services he was thanked by Government, and in 1885 was made a K.C.B. He is now Director-General of the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom.

WILSON, Sir Daniel, LL.D., F.R.S.E., President of the University of Toronto, Canada, was born in Edinburgh, Jan. 5, 1816, and is an elder brother of Professor George Wilson, the eminent chemist. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. In 1847 he published "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time," 2 vols., 4to, illustrated from his own drawings, of which a revised edition in now (1890) in the press. In 1851 appeared his great work, "The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," with about 200 illustrations drawn by himself. This work, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged by him, was published in 2 vols, 8vo., in 1863. In 1862 he issued his "Prehistoric Man: Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and the New World," 2 vols., and in 1865 and 1876 enlarged editions of the same work. His latest works are "Chatterton: a Biographical Study," 1869; "Caliban; or, the Missing Link," 1873; "Spring Wild Flowers," 1875; a reprint, with additions, of an earlier volume of poems bearing the same title; "Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh," 1878; "Anthropology," 1885; and "William Nelson, a Memoir," 1890. He has been Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and a Fellow of that Society, when in 1853 he was appointed Professor of History and English Literature in University College, Toronto; and in 1881 succeeded Dr. McCaul in the Presidency of the institution. The growth and prosperity of the University is largely due to his efforts. He was for four years editor of the Journal of the Canadian Institute, and in 1859 and 1860 was President of the Institute. In 1882, he was named, by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, a Vice-President of the Literature Section of the Royal Society of Canada, and in 1885 was elected its President. In 1888, Her Majesty conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

WILSON, George Fergusson, F.R.S., F.C.S., descended from old Scotch families, was born at Wandsworth Common, March 25, 1822, and was educated at private schools, at Wandsworth, and at Streatham. He has made many useful inventions which have been patented, some of which still hold their own, but the invention for which he is best known is the distillation of glycerine. Before this invention, glycerine, even that sold at very high prices, was so impure as to be for most purposes comparatively useless; by distillation in a current of super-heated steam, Mr. G. F. Wilson obtained for the first time pure glycerine, now of the greatest value. On Nov. 30, 1854, a short paper by him "On the value of steam in the decomposition of neutral fatty bodies," was read before the Royal Society, and printed in the proceedings; and at the meeting of the British Association in Glasgow, in 1855, he read a paper on distilled glycerine, which concluded with a prophecy that "Pure glycerine will yet take its place among the most valued of modern products; and produced, as it will be, in great quantities, it will be recognised in the arts as well as in medicine as a new, real blessing to mankind." Mr. G. F. Wilson has long been known in the Horticultural World for his orchard house cultivation; and from exhibiting lilies, for which, between 1867 and 1883, he received twenty-five first-class certificates. He filled many posts in the Royal Horticultural Society; and was for a time Treasurer; member of the Expenses Committee; Chairman of the Fruit and afterwards of the Floral Committee; and member of the Scientific Committee. Mr. G. F. Wilson became a member of the Society of Arts in 1845, and was eight years on the Council; he lectured twice before the Society. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1855, of the Chemical Society in 1855, of the Linnean in 1875, and of the Institute of Chemistry at its commencement. He became a member of the Athenæum Club in 1867.

WILSON, Miss Hilda, was born in Monmouth, in 1860. From infancy music was ever in attendance upon her, her father being a Professor of the art. Possessing considerable talent, Mr. Wilson's services were held in such request as to necessitate his removal to the cathedral city of Gloucester; and the change of residence afforded his young daughter many more educational privileges, as far at least as art was concerned, than her birth-place could by any possibility have furnished. The Choral Society where, as time advanced, she could take part in rehearsing choruses of the great masters, opened up a way for her first appearance in public, for at one of its concerts, Hilda Wilson, a girl of fourteen years of age, first sang before a general audience. The promise of childhood was realised, for her success was great and decided. Friends and patrons began to declare that ere long she would be found amongst the great singers of the triennial festival. To prepare for such an honour, she came in 1879 to London to study at the Royal Academy of Music, where she was instructed in the art of singing by Mr. William Shakespeare. A year after she was permitted to enter upon public duties, and consequently was enabled to accept the offer of an engagement as one of the contralto soloists at the Gloucester Festival of 1880. Returning to the Academy, she prosecuted her studies with so much zeal as to win the "Westmoreland Scholarship," two years in succession, besides obtaining the "Parepa-Rosa Gold Medal," together with the silver and bronze Medals awarded at annual examinations of the institution. Upon leaving in 1882, she was elected an "Associate" of the Academy. In 1883 Miss Wilson again sang as second contralto at the Gloucester Festival; and in the year following, served in the same capacity at the Worcester "Music Meeting." In 1887 she was, however, engaged as principal contralto at the Norwich Festival, and during the past year appeared as leading contralto at the Lincoln, Gloucester, and Leeds festivals.

WILSON, The Rev. J. M., Head Master of Clifton College, was born in 1836. His father, the Rev. E. Wilson, who was a double first-class at Cambridge in 1825, and a Fellow of St. John's, was for many years Vicar of Nocton, Lincoln, and honorary Canon of Lincoln. Mr. Wilson was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man and at Sedbergh Grammar School, and went up to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1855. He was bracketed for the 2nd Bell Scholarship in 1856, with Henry Sidgwick, who was afterwards Senior Classic. He took his degree in 1859, as Senior Wrangler. He was appointed by Dr. Temple to the post of Natural Science Master at Rugby, and in that capacity, and subsequently as Senior Mathematical Master, he worked at Rugby for twenty years. During those years he was an occasional contributor to the Geological and Astronomical Societies' journals, and founded the Temple Observatory at Rugby. His chief Astronomical work is one in which he was associated with two other amateurs, the "Handbook of Double Stars." In 1879 he was offered the Headmastership of Clifton College, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Percival. Since that time he has been more before the world as the Head Master of a large and very active school, and as a preacher and writer than as a scientific man. A volume of his school sermons has been published by Macmillan; also volumes of Essays and Addresses and Contributions to Religious Thought. He is understood to have taken much interest in Bristol, in its religious and philanthropic and educational work. He is Chaplain to the present Bishop of London.

WINCHESTER, Bishop of. *See* THOROLD, THE RIGHT REV. ANTHONY WILSON.

WINDTHORST, Ludwig, the Political leader of the German Catholic party in Prussia, was born Jan., 17, 1812. He attended the "Carolinum" in Osnabrück, and continued his studies at Göttingen and Heidelberg. He became an advocate, and then syndic and presiding member of the Consistory at Osnabrück; afterwards, "Ober-Appellationsrath" in Kalbe; from 1863 to 1865 he was Minister of Justice at Hanover; and finally, he was nominated Chief Syndic of the Crown in Kalbe. From 1849 to 1866, he was a member of the Assembly of the Estates of the Realm, and in 1851 President of the Second Chamber of the same. He became a member of the Constituent and the regular Reichstag; and since 1867 he has been a member of the Prussian House of Deputies, boldly upholding the Catholic cause in Germany, in spite of powerful opposition.

WINMARLEIGH (Lord), The Right Hon. John Wilson-Patten, is the eldest son of the late Thomas Wilson-Patten, Esq., of Bank Hall, M.P., who assumed the additional surname of Wilson on succeeding to the estates of Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man. He was born in 1802, and received his education at Eton, together with the late Earls of Derby and Carlisle, Lord Halifax, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, and others who have taken a prominent part in public affairs. From Eton he proceeded to Magdalen College, Oxford, and on leaving the University he spent three years on the Continent, visiting most of the countries of Europe. In 1830 he was elected, without opposition, one of the Knights of the Shire in the Conservative interest, for the whole county of Lancaster, as the colleague of Lord Stanley, afterwards thirteenth Earl of Derby. He voted for the second reading of the Reform Bill in 1831, but not having been able to pledge himself to all its details he retired at the general election of that year. However, he was re-elected in 1832 for the Northern Division of the county (comprising the present Northern and North-Eastern Division) as the colleague of the late Earl of Derby (the fourteenth Earl). He continued to be one of the representatives of the old Northern Division of Lancashire without opposition till 1868; on the county being again sub-divided he was elected for the present Northern Division, and remained one of its representatives till 1874, when he was called to the House of Peers. Thus for forty-two years Colonel Wilson-Patten represented North Lancashire in the House of Commons, where he acquired great popularity and a high reputation for skill in debate. While in the Lower House he filled the offices of Chairman of Committees of the whole House, from Nov., 1852, till April, 1853; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from June, 1867, to Sept., 1868; and Chief Secretary of Ireland from the last date to December following. The services rendered by him to the Conservative party were rewarded by his elevation to the peerage in March, 1874, when, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, he was created Baron Winmarleigh. From 1842 to 1872 he was Colonel of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, and he continues to be its honorary Colonel. He accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar at the time of the Crimean War, and on his return to England he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp. His Lordship has acted as Vice-Lieutenant of Lancashire, and he has taken an active interest in most of the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing questions which have been brought forward in the present half century.

WINTER, John Strange. *See* STANNARD, MRS. ARTHUR.

WOLF, Rudolf, Astronomer, was born at Zurich, Switzerland, on July 17, 1816, and became Professor at the Swiss Polytechnic and Director of the Zurich Observatory. He is widely known for his work upon Solar spots. The following are among his principal works:—"Neue Untersuchungen ueber die Periode der Sonnenflecken und ihrer Bedeutung," 1852; "Geschichte der Astronomie," 1877; "Geschichte der Vermessungen in der Schweiz," 1879; "Handbuch der Astronomie, ihre Geschichte und Litteratur," 1890; and his "*Astronomische Mittheilungen*," 1856-90.

WOLFF, The Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.P., P.C., is the eldest son of that eminent missionary and traveller the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Wolff, vicar of Isle-Brewers, Somersetshire, by Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, daughter of Horatio, second Earl of Orford, of the present creation. He was born at Malta, Oct. 12, 1830, and was educated at Rugby under Dr. Tait, and on the Continent; he entered the Foreign Office in 1840, and was made a permanent clerk in 1849. He was an Attaché at Florence in 1852-58, during part of which time he was acting Chargé d'Affaires. In July, 1856, he was attached to the late Earl of Westmoreland's special mission to Belgium. In 1858 he was appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the Earl of Malmesbury, and afterwards to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, and the following year was promoted to an assistant clerkship in the Foreign Office. In the same year he was appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and also Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. In that and the two following years he sat as a member of several Commissions of inquiry into the civil administration, taxation, and education of the Ionian Islands and their inhabitants, and in 1862, was a commissioner to represent the interests of those islands at the Great Exhibition of that year. He was nominated a K.C.M.G. in 1862, and retired on a pension in June, 1864, on the cessation of the British Protectorate over the Ionian Islands. In 1874 he was elected M.P. for Christchurch in the Conservative interest. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Copyright. In 1878 he was appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner in Eastern Roumelia to represent Great Britain in the preparation of an autonomous constitution for that province. For this service he was appointed a K.C.B., having previously been in succession C.M.G., K.C.M.G., and G.C.M.G. At the election of 1880 he was elected M.P. for Portsmouth. As such he was one of the active group known as the Fourth Party. In June, 1885, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and in the August following appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sultan of Turkey, on a special mission with particular reference to the affairs of Egypt, and High Commissioner in Egypt on Nov. 2. In 1888 Sir Henry Drummond Wolff was appointed Ambassador to Teheran. He accompanied the Shah on his recent visit to England, and returned to Teheran in Oct., 1889. He is J.P. for Hampshire and Middlesex, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Colonial Institute; is the author of a work on "The Residence of the First Napoleon at Elba," of a translation of a work by M. de Lesseps, on "The Suez Canal," and of the "Letters of Memnon," on the same subject, of "The Mother Country and the Colonies," and other pamphlets and articles. He married the only daughter of the late Mr. Sholto Douglas.

WOLSELEY (Viscount), General Sir Garnet Joseph, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D., son of Major G. J. Wolseley, of the 25th Regiment of Foot, was born at Golden Bridge House, near Dublin, June 4, 1833, and was educated at a private school and under tutors. He entered the army as Ensign in March, 1852; became a Captain in Jan., 1855; Major of the 90th Foot in March, 1858; Lieut.-Col. in the army in April, 1859; and Colonel in June, 1865. He served with the 80th Foot, in the Burmese War of 1852-53, where he was severely wounded, and for which he received a Medal. Afterwards he achieved distinction in the Crimea, where he served with the 90th Light Infantry. At the siege of Sebastopol he was severely wounded, after which he received the Legion of Honour, and the fifth class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidieh. He was also at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the defence of Alumbagh, when he was made brevet Lieut-Col. and mentioned with commendation in dispatches. In 1860 he served on the staff of the Quartermaster-General throughout the Chinese campaign, for which he received a Medal and two Clasps. He was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada in Oct., 1867, and commanded the expedition to the Red River; was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1870; and was Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters in 1871. He was appointed in Aug., 1873, to command the troops on the Gold Coast during the Ashantee War, with the local rank of Major-General. On Sept. 12, 1873, he and his staff embarked at Liverpool for the West Coast of Africa. After defeating the enemy, Sir Garnet Wolseley, on Feb. 5, entered Coomassie, and received the submission of the King. The success of the expedition justified the confidence which had been reposed in the Commander-in-Chief. On his return to England Sir Garnet Wolseley received the thanks of Parliament and a Grant of £25,000 for his "courage, energy, and perseverance," in the conduct of the Ashantee War; was created a K.C.B.; and was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a splendid sword of the value of 100 guineas, Oct. 22, 1874. He was appointed to command the auxiliary forces in April, 1874. At the commencement of the following year he was despatched to Natal to administer the government of that colony and to advise upon several important points connected with the management of native affairs and the best form of defensive organization. On Oct. 2, 1875, he landed at Portsmouth, accompanied by his staff, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope. He remained in command of the auxiliary forces till Nov., 1876, when he was nominated a member of the Council of India. On July 12, 1878, he was appointed the Administrator of the Island of Cyprus, under the style of Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in the same island. In June, 1879, he was sent to South Africa, as Governor and High Commissioner of Natal and the Transvaal, to reorganise the affairs of Zululand, and on that occasion conducted the operations against Sikukuni, whose stronghold he destroyed. Returning in May, 1880, he was appointed Quartermaster-General at the headquarters of the army, and in April, 1882, succeeded Sir Charles Ellice as Adjutant-General of the army. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Force sent to Egypt in 1882; received the thanks of Parliament; and was gazetted (Nov. 20) Baron Wolseley of Cairo, and of Wolseley, in the county of Stafford. For his services in Egypt, he received from the Khedive, Tewfik

Pacha, the grand cordon of the Osmanieh. He was also promoted to the rank of General in 1882. On the 12th of May, 1883, he was appointed to the Hon. Colonelcy of the 23rd Middlesex V.B. (now the 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers), in succession to Sir Charles Russell, V.C., deceased. He was made D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge. In June, 1883, the University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1884-85 he was Commander-in-Chief in Egypt, and conducted the operations undertaken for the relief of Khartoum, for which services he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, was made K.P., and raised to the dignity of Viscount Wolseley, of Wolseley, in the county of Stafford. He has just retired from being Adjutant-General to the Forces, and is succeeded by Sir Redvers Buller; Lord Wolseley having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland. Lord Wolseley is the author of "Narrative of the War with China in 1860, to which is added the Account of a Short Residence with the Tai-Ping Rebels at Nankin, and a Voyage thence to Hankon," 1862; "The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service," 1869, 2nd edit., 1871; new edit., 1882; "The System of Field Manœuvres best adapted for enabling our Troops to meet a Continental Army," printed in "Essays Written for the Wellington Prize," 1872; "France as a Military Power in 1870 and 1878" in the *Nineteenth Century*, Jan., 1878.

WOOD, General Sir Hy. Evelyn, V.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., is the youngest son of the late Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart., of Rivenhall, some time vicar of Cressing, Essex, and rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, by Emma Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr. Sampson, of Croft West, Cornwall, a captain, R.N., and an admiral in the Portuguese service. He was born at Cressing in Feb., 1838, entered the Navy in 1852, served with distinction as aide-de-camp to Captain Sir William Peel, in command of the Naval Brigade in the Crimea (1854-55). At the unsuccessful assault on the Redan (June 18, 1855), while carrying one of the scaling-ladders, he was severely wounded; he was mentioned with praise in Lord Raglan's despatches. He obtained the Crimean Medal with two Clasps, the 5th class of the Order of the Medjidieh, and a Turkish Medal; and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He next entered the army as cornet 13th Light Dragoons; was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1856; captain in 17th Lancers in 1861; and major in 1862. In the Indian campaign of 1858 he served as a brigade-major, and was present at the actions of Rajghur, Sindwaho, Kharee, and Baroda, for which he gained a Medal, and was twice mentioned in despatches. In 1859 and 1860 he commanded the 1st Regiment of Beatson's Irregular Horse, and received the thanks of the Indian Government for his pursuit of the Rebels in the Seronge jungle; he also won the Victoria Cross for valour. He raised the 2nd Regiment of Central India Horse. In Sept., 1873, being a lieutenant-colonel 90th Infantry, he accompanied Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Ashantee War, and organised a native force, which he commanded, with other troops, in the affairs of Essaman, and on the road from Mansu to the river Prah, following the retreat of the Ashantee army from the coast. Lieutenant-Colonel Wood afterwards commanded the right wing of the army in the battles of Amoaful (wounded) and Ordahsu and the capture of Coomassie. For these services he was several times mentioned in dispatches, and was nominated a C.B. (1874), promoted to the brevet rank of colonel, and received the Medal with Clasp. Having distinguished himself in both the naval and the military services of the country, he joined the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in April, 1870, and was called to the Bar in Easter Term, 1874, shortly after his return from the Ashantee War. He served throughout the Zulu war of 1879 in command of No. 4 column. As political agent he raised a contingent of 1,000 friendly Zulus, known as "Wood's Irregulars." Two days after the British reverse at Isanlwana he surprised and defeated a force of several thousands of the enemy, and then maintained an advanced position in the enemy's country, for which he was specially commended by the High Commissioner. He defeated the Zulus in the action of Kambula on March 29, and in April was made brigadier-general. He led the advance to Ulundi with a flying column, and was present in the engagement there on July 4. On his return to England he was received by the Queen in person, and was created a K.C.B. (Sept., 1879). On Nov. 1, 1879, the Bar of England entertained him at a banquet in the hall of the Middle Temple; he was given a sword of honour by the county of Essex, and was made J.P. for the county. He served in the Transvaal war of 1880-81, with the local rank of major-general; was nominated one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for settling the Transvaal territory in April, 1881; created G.C.M.G.; and was re-appointed to command the troops in the Chatham district in 1880. He commanded the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, in the expedition to Egypt in 1882, and for his distinguished services received the thanks of Parliament. In Dec., 1882, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army, ranking as chief of the Pachas, or Sirdar. He commanded the line of communication in the Nile Expedition 1884-5, Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh, Khedive's Star, and Medals. He commanded the Eastern District from April 1, 1886, to Dec., 1889. Sir Evelyn Wood has been commanding the Aldershot District from Jan. 1, 1889.

WOOD, Professor John, F.R.S., born at Bradford, was educated at a private school, and at King's College, London, on leaving which he was apprenticed to the Senior Surgeon of the Bradford Infirmary. In 1846 he entered King's College Hospital, gaining four scholarships and two Gold Medals, and becoming House Surgeon in 1850. He was then appointed Surgeon to the Lincoln's Inn Infirmary. After being Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, at King's College, he gained successively the posts of Examiner to the Universities of London and Cambridge, and to the Royal College of Physicians, Professor of Surgery at King's College, 1871, Examiner to the Royal College of Surgeons, and to the conjoint Board of Examiners at the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (of which he was one of the Council, and subsequently Vice-President), and in 1885 Hunterian Professor of Surgery and Pathology. Professor Wood has published a large number of lectures, articles, and papers on medical subjects. He is now Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery at King's College Hospital.

WOODALL, William, M.P., was born in 1832, and educated at Liverpool. He is sole surviving partner in the Washington China Works, at Burslem, and is Chairman of the Sneyd Colliery. Was first elected to Parliament as member for Stoke-on-Trent at the general election of 1880, and represented that constituency until the dissolution of 1885, when he was returned for Hanley, being again returned unopposed in 1886 as a Gladstone Liberal. Mr. Woodall was for 12 years Chairman of the Burslem School Board, and is still Chairman of the Free Library, the School of Art, and the Endowed Schools in that town; was a member of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, and in Mr. Gladstone's government of 1886 was appointed Surveyor-General of Ordnance. He is an ardent advocate of Women's Suffrage, and of Disestablishment. Mr. Woodall is also one of the Trustees of the Savage Club.

WOODFORD, Charles Morris, was born at Gravesend, Kent, Oct. 30, 1852; and is the son of Henry Pack Woodford, of Gravesend. He was educated at Tonbridge School, 1864-70; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1885; a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (N. S. Wales Branch) in 1888; Member of the Council in 1889; a Fellow of the Linnean Society of New South Wales in 1889; Corresponding Member of Zoological Society in 1889; and was awarded the Gill Memorial by the Royal Geographical Society in 1890, for "Three expeditions to the Solomon Islands, and the important additions made to our typographical knowledge and natural history of the islands." His works published are: a paper on the "Exploration of the Solomon Islands," read before the Royal Geographical Society, March 26, 1888, published in the "Proceedings" of the Society, June, 1888; a paper on "A Third Visit to the Solomon Islands," read before the Royal Geographical Society, April, 1890, published in the "Proceedings," July, 1890; "General Remarks on the Zoology of Solomon Islands, and Notes on Brenchley's Megapode," publised in the "Proceedings" of the Zoological Society, May 1, 1888; and a book entitled, "A Naturalist among the Head Hunters," 1890.

WOODHULL, Mrs. Victoria Claflin. *See* MARTIN, MRS. JOHN BIDDULPH.

WOODS, Sir Albert William, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.S.A., was born in 1816, and is a son of Sir William Woods, who filled the office of Garter King-of-Arms from 1838 until his death in 1842. He entered the College of Arms as Portcullis Pursuivant in 1838, was appointed Lancaster Herald in 1841, and became Registrar of the College in April, 1866. He was advanced to the office of Garter Principal King-of-Arms, Oct. 25, 1869, in succession to Sir Charles George Young deceased, and received the honour of knighthood on the 11th of the following month. He was attached to the missions for investing the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, and the Emperor of Austria with the Order of the Garter, and, as Garter, was joint plenipotentiary for investing the King of Italy, the King of Spain, and the King of Saxony. Sir A.

W. Woods holds the office of Registrar and Secretary to the Order of the Bath, Registrar to the Order of the Star of India, King-of-Arms to that of St. Michael and St. George, and Registrar to that of the Indian Empire.

WOODS, Henry, A.R.A., born April 23, 1847, at Warrington, in Lancashire, is eldest son of the late Mr. William Woods, of that town, was educated at the local grammar school, entered the Warrington School of Art as a pupil at nine years of age, and remained there until he went to London, in the winter of 1864, having obtained a "National Scholarship" in the Art Training Schools at South Kensington. Mr. Woods held that scholarship for three years, working in the Antique and Life Schools, and at the Study of Stained Glass. When he left South Kensington, the latter study was not proceeded with, but he began to illustrate for various periodicals, painting during the greater part of his time. When the *Graphic* started, Mr. Woods was one of the first members of its staff. His first picture exhibited at the Royal Academy was a little landscape at the first exhibition held at Burlington House. Since then he has been a regular exhibitor. His first pictures of any importance were Thames subjects—"Going Home," "Haymakers," &c. In 1876 Mr. Woods first went to Venice, and joined the group of artists who have made modern Venetian subjects so popular; his earliest pictures of everyday Venetian life were, "A Venetian Ferry" (purchased for the Cape Town Gallery); "Street Trading in Venice;" "A Gondolier's Courtship;" "The Ducal Courtyard;" and "Preparing for the Festa." He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1882. Since then Mr. Woods has painted, "Bargaining for an Old Master," "Preparations for First Communion," "Il Mio Traghetto," "Cupid's Spell," "Choosing a Summer Gown," "The Water-wheels of Savassa," &c. In the Royal Academy, 1890, Mr. Woods exhibited "On the Riva of the Giudecca;" "In the Shade of the Senola San Rocco;" and "La Promessa Sposa." Mr. Woods is a resident in Venice.

WOODWARD, Henry, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., F.R.M.S., V.P. Pal. Soc., Keeper of the Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History), is the sixth son of the late Samuel Woodward, of Norwich, author of "The Geology of Norfolk," 1833; a "Synoptical Table of British Organic Remains," 1830; &c. His eldest brother Mr. B. B. Woodward, B.A. Lond., F.S.A., was for some years Librarian to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle. His second brother, Dr. S. P. Woodward, F.G.S., for seventeen years in the Department of Geology, British Museum, was a geologist and naturalist of eminence, and author of a "Manual of the Mollusca" (1851-56), which has reached a sale of upwards of 12,000 copies. The subject of the present notice was born at Norwich, Nov. 24, 1832. His father died when he was only five years of age. Henry Woodward was educated at the Norwich Grammar School, and at the Grammar School, Botesdale, Suffolk. Thence, in 1846, he went to reside with his brother, Dr. S. P. Woodward, at that time Professor of Natural History at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, where he entered as an out-door student at the College, and worked diligently for three years. There he imbibed that knowledge of geology and love of natural history which, inherited from his father, needed only opportunity and encouragement to develop. In January, 1858, Prof. Owen, the Superintendent of the Natural History Departments in the British Museum, wrote offering him a junior assistant's post in the Geological Department, under Mr. G. R. Waterhouse, where his brother, Dr. S. P. Woodward, was already a senior assistant. His ready acceptance of this small post evinced his anxiety to take up geology as a profession, and he entered on his new duties with alacrity. In 1859 he was made a second class assistant; in 1865 a first class; and in 1867 he entered the first class upper section, a proof that his services met with favourable official recognition. In the spring of 1860 he accepted an invitation to join Mr. Robert MacAndrew, F.R.S., on a dredging expedition to the south coast of Spain and the Mediterranean; and at Malaga and Gibraltar he made excellent zoological and geological collections. In 1863 he again joined MacAndrew in a dredging expedition along the north coast of the Spanish Peninsular from Bilbao to Coruna. Excursions were also made into the interior to Vittoria, Burgos, &c. In 1864 Mr. Woodward commenced, and still continues to edit the *Geological Magazine*, a monthly journal of Geology, now in its twenty-eighth year. Dr. Woodward's contributions to scientific literature number over 200; he has also published a monograph on the "Fossil Merostomata," and one on "Carboniferous Trilobites," in the volumes of the Palæontographical Society; a Catalogue of British Fossil Crustacea, published by the Trustees of the British Museum; articles on "Mollusca" and "Crustacea," in Cassell's Natural History; and on "Crustacea," in the Encyclopædia Britannica. In 1873-74 Mr. Woodward was elected President of the Geologists' Association, and a Vice-President of the Geological Society of London, 1887-88. In 1873 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1878 the University of St. Andrews conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. On the 23rd June, 1880, on the retirement of Mr. George R. Waterhouse, the Principal Trustees of the British Museum appointed Dr. Henry Woodward Keeper of the Department of Geology, in which he had served as an assistant for twenty-two years; a promotion which has been received with satisfaction among scientific men generally. In 1857 Mr. Woodward married Ellen Sophia, only child of M. F. Page, Esq., of Norwich, by whom he has two sons and five daughters. Dr. Woodward's eldest son, H. P. Woodward, F.G.S., is now Government Geologist for Western Australia, and the younger, M. F. Woodward, is Demonstrator in Biology in the Royal College of Science (formerly the Royal School of Mines), South Kensington.

WOOLLEY, Celia Parker, American writer, was born at Toledo, Ohio, in 1848. When she was quite young her parents removed to Coldwater, Mich., where, excepting a few months spent at the Lake Erie Seminary (Painesville, Ohio), she was educated, graduating from the Coldwater Seminary in 1866. Her literary career began with occasional contributions to periodicals. For eight years she was the Chicago correspondent of the *Christian Register* (a Boston Unitarian weekly); in 1884 *Lippincott's* published her first short story, and a few others have followed in the same magazine. Her first novel was issued in 1887, and was received with great favour. It was brought out under the title of "Love and Theology," a name changed in later editions to "Rachel Armstrong." She has since (1889) published another, entitled "A Girl Graduate." In 1868 she was married to Dr. J. H. Woolley, and in 1876 went to Chicago, where she has since resided.

WOOLNER, Thomas, R.A., was born at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, Dec. 17, 1826, and received his education in private schools at Ipswich, Witnesham, and London. When thirteen years of age he evinced a talent for sculpture, and was placed in the studio of William Behnes, under whose able guidance he studied with great diligence for six years, acquiring remarkable skill as a sculptor, and becoming an accomplished draughtsman. His first models were of a poetical and historical character. "Eleanor sucking the Poison from Prince Edward's Wound" was exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1843, and a life-size group of "The Death of Boadicea" in Westminster Hall. The latter attracted particular attention, and was regarded as a work of great promise in the inventive or ideal style of sculpture. Following up this success, Mr. Woolner exhibited figures of "Puck" and of "Titania with her Indian Boy" at the British Institution, and an "Eros and Euphrosyne" and "The Rainbow" at the Royal Academy in 1848. Two years later, in conjunction with Mr. Millais, Mr. Holman Hunt, and Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, he took a leading part in establishing *The Germ*, a short-lived periodical, in which the ideas of those artists who were afterwards called "Pre-Raphaelites" first found expression. Mr. Woolner's contributions consisted of a number of graceful poems, two of which, with others from his pen, were afterwards published in a volume, entitled "My Beautiful Lady," that appeared in 1863, and reached a third edition in 1866, and a fourth in 1887. Mr. Woolner went to Australia in 1862, and during a residence of nearly two years there he modelled a number of characteristic likenesses in medallion. On his return to this country his first important production was a life-size statue of Lord Bacon, for the new Museum at Oxford. Among his subsequent works are statues of John Robert Godley, for Canterbury, New Zealand; Lord Macaulay, for Trinity College, Cambridge; William III., for the Houses of Parliament; Sir Bartle Frere, for Bombay; Dr. Whewell, for Cambridge; Lord Lawrence, for Calcutta; and Lord Palmerston, for Palace Yard; busts of Tennyson, Carlyle, Dr. Newman, Mr. Darwin, Rajah Brooke, Sir William Fairbairn, Professor Sedgwick, Sir William Hooker, Richard Cobden, Charles Dickens, Canon Kingsley, Mr. Gladstone, Viscount Sandon, Mr. W. Fuller Maitland, Professor Lushington (for the University of Glasgow), Mr. John Simon (for the College of Surgeons), and Professor Huxley; also "Elaine with the Shield of Sir Lancelot," "Ophelia," "In Memoriam," a poetical group, "Virgil bewailing the Banishment of Coriolanus," "Guinevere," and "Achilles and Pallas shouting from the Trenches," the latter being his diploma work exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1876; "Lady Godiva Unrobing." Mr. Woolner was afterwards engaged on a colossal statue in bronze of Captain Cook, for the Government of

New South Wales, to be erected in Hyde Park, Sydney, overlooking Sydney Harbour. In 1871, Mr. Woolner was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in Dec., 1874, he received the final honour of being nominated a Royal Academician. On the death of Mr. Henry Weekes, in 1877, he was appointed to succeed him as Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy. He resigned that professorship in Jan., 1879. His statue of Lord Chief Justice Whiteside was erected in the Hall of the Four Courts, Dublin, in 1880. Mr. Woolner has since executed the recumbent statue of Lord Frederick Cavendish, now in Cartmel Priory Church, and the Monument to Sir Edwin Landseer, in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. He is now engaged on a recumbent statue of the late Bishop Jackson, for St. Paul's; a bronze statue of Sir Stamford Raffles, for Singapore; and a bronze statue of the late Bishop Fraser, for Manchester. In 1881 he published the poem of "Pygmalion;" 1884, "Silenus;" and 1886, "Tiresias;" and in 1887, "Nelly Dale." His last work is a bust of Sir Thomas Elder, in the Royal Academy Exhibition, 1890.

WOOLSON, Constance Fenimore, an American writer and grandniece of James Fenimore Cooper, was born at Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1848. While she was quite young her family removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and she was educated at a young ladies' seminary in that city and in New York. Her father died in 1869, and in 1873 she and her mother went to the Southern States, where they remained until the death of Mrs. Woolson in 1879, when the daughter came to England and has since resided in Europe, mainly in Italy. Miss Woolson's literary career began with some contributions to periodicals published about the time her father died. Her writings, most of which first appeared in magazines, comprise "Castle Nowhere," 1875; "Rodman the Keeper," 1880; "Anne," 1882; "For the Major," 1883; "East Angels," 1886; and "Jupiter Lights," 1889.

WORCESTER, Bishop of. *See* PEROWNE, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN JAMES STEWART.

WORDSWORTH, The Right Rev. Charles, D.D. and D.C.L., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, second son of the late Dr. Christopher Wordsworth (many years Master of Trinity College, Cambridge), and nephew of the celebrated poet, born in 1806, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained, among other distinctions, two Chancellor's prizes, that for Latin verse in 1827, and for the Latin essay in 1831, and was placed in the first class of Literæ Humaniores, when he took the degree of B.A. in 1830. In reward for the first of these distinctions he was appointed to a studentship by the Dean. He was no less distinguished for athletic exercises, being, in 1829, one of the Oxford eight, and also one of the Oxford eleven, and successful in both encounters with the sister University. After taking his B.A. degree, he remained at Christ Church for two or three years as a private tutor, and had among his pupils the late Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Cardinal Manning, and other celebrated men. In 1835 he was elected Second Master of Winchester College, an office which up to that time had never been conferred on any one not educated at Winchester. On account of weak health, he resigned in 1845, and accepted in 1846 the appointment of first Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, which he held for seven years. In 1852 he was elected Bishop of the united dioceses of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, and at the installation of the late Earl of Derby as Chancellor, in 1853, was admitted to the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. In 1854 he resigned the Wardenship of Glenalmond, and has since devoted himself exclusively to the duties of the episcopate, taking an active part in the affairs of the Scottish Church. He was one of the New Testament Company for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Bible. The published works of the Bishop of St. Andrews are chiefly of a theological character. There are, however, some exceptions; among which must be mentioned his "Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta," published in 1839, and now in the nineteenth edition; "The College of St. Mary Winton," an illustrated work, in 1848; a volume "On Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible," in 1854, 3rd edition, 1880; "Shakespeare's Historical Plays, Roman and English," 3 vols., 1883; and "A Greek Primer," in 1870. His other publications are, "Christian Boyhood at a Public School," 1846; "Catechesis, or Christian Instruction," 4th (enlarged) edition, 1864; a "Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone on Religious Liberty;" and numerous sermons, charges, and pamphlets. His elaborate judicial "Opinions" on the cases of the Bishop of Brechin and the Rev. P. Cheyne, and his "Notes on the Eucharistic Controversy" (the last printed for the use of his clergy and private circulation only), are a powerful vindication of the doctrines held by the Anglican Church. He has made various appeals to the Presbyterian community in Scotland in the form of lectures, &c., on behalf of unity among Christians; among which may be specified "A United Church for the United Kingdom, advocated in a Tercentenary Discourse on the Scottish Reformation," together with Proofs and Illustrations, designed to form a "Manual of Reformation Facts and Principles," in 1860; and "The Outlines of the Christian Ministry delineated and brought to the Test of Reason, Holy Scripture, History, and Experience; with a view to the Reconciliation of Existing Differences concerning it, especially between Presbyterians and Episcopalians," 1872. He has also published "A Discourse on Scottish Church History from the Reformation to the Present Time," 1881; and "Remarks on Bishop Lightfoot's Essay on the Christian Ministry," 2nd edition, 1884. In 1885, he received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh, on occasion of the grand Tercentenary Festival, and also from the University of St. Andrews in the same year. In 1886, a series of his various Charges and Addresses on the subject of Reconciliation between Episcopalians and Presbyterians, appeared under the title of "Public Appeals on Behalf of Christian Unity," 2 vols. 12mo. That he has kept up his classical scholarship to the last is shown by his "Anni Christiani quæ ad Clerum pertinent Latini reddita," 1880; and by his "Series Collectarum, cum Selectis Hymnis Psalmisque," also in Latin verse, 1890. In Dec., 1890, the Bishop published the Memoir of his long and useful life.

WORDSWORTH, The Right Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury, nephew of the above, and eldest son of the late Right Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln, was born at Harrow, Sept. 21, 1843, and educated at Ipswich, Winchester School and at New College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1865. In 1866 he became a Master at Wellington College, and in 1867 was elected Fellow, and in 1868 Tutor, of Brasenose College, Oxford. He was appointed Prebendary of Lincoln in 1870, Select Preacher at Oxford, 1876; Bampton Lecturer, 1881; Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture, 1883; and Canon of Rochester in the same year. On the death of Dr. Moberly in 1885 he was appointed Bishop of Salisbury. Dr. Wordsworth is the author of several articles in the "Dictionary of Christian Biography," and of "Keble College and the Present University Crisis," 1869; "Lectures Introductory to a History of Latin Literature," 1870; "Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin," 1874; "University Sermons on Gospel Subjects," 1878; "The Church and the Universities: a Letter to C. S. Roundell, Esq., M.P.," 1880; "The One Religion" (Bampton Lectures), 1881; "Old Latin Biblical Texts," No. 1, 1883; "Pastoral Letter to the Diocese of Sarum," 1885, &c. He was also joint editor of "Studia Biblica," Oxford, 1885. He has been long engaged on a critical edition of the "Latin New Testament of St. Jerome" (The Vulgate), the first part of which was published at Oxford in 1889 with the assistance of Rev. H. J. White; and the second part in 1890.

WORMS, The Right Hon. Baron Henry De, P.C., F.R.S., M.P. for East Toxteth Division of Liverpool, third son of the late Baron De Worms, of Park Crescent, W., was born in London, Oct. 20, 1840; and educated in Paris and at King's College, London, of which he is a Fellow. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in June, 1863, and practised as a Barrister for about three years. In 1880 he became member for Greenwich, and from that time he took an active part in the debates in the House, especially those relating to Foreign Affairs. He directed attention to the then imperfect administration of the Royal Patriotic Fund, and made certain recommendations which were afterwards embodied in an Act of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledgment of the services thus rendered, made the Baron a Royal Commissioner of the Patriotic Fund. At the general election of 1885, consequent upon alterations caused by the Redistribution Bill, he withdrew from Greenwich, and successfully contested East Toxteth, for which constituency he was returned unopposed in 1886. In both Lord Salisbury's Governments, he has held the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in Jan., 1888; President of the International Conference on Sugar Bounties in 1887-88; and British Plenipotentiary, in which capacity he signed the Treaty on behalf of Great Britain for the abolition of the Bounties. In Jan., 1889, he became a member of the Privy Council, and in the same year was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is the author of "The Earth and its Mechanism;" "England's Policy in the East;" and "The Austro-Hungarian Empire," the latter being an exposition of Count Beust's policy; and edited the

"Memoirs of Count Beust," to which he wrote the preface.

WORTHY, Charles, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Worthy, Vicar of Ashburton with Buckland, who died in 1879, and of Elizabeth, his wife, first cousin of the late Charles Richardson, LL.D., the Lexicographer (see "Men of the Time," sixth edition). He was born at Snayle Tower, Exeter, Dec. 28, 1840; educated at Exeter Grammar School, and by private tuition; was appointed to a commission in the 82nd Regiment in 1858, and proceeded to India in the following year. His health failing him Mr. Worthy retired from the service in 1864, and turned his attention to the History and Antiquities of Devonshire, his native county. From 1871 he has been a constant contributor of periodical articles on these and similar subjects, both to the Public Press and to the Transactions of the Devonshire Association. In 1875 he published "Ashburton and its Neighbourhood," "The Antiquities and History of Fourteen Parishes on the Borders of Dartmoor," fcap., 4to; "The Manor of Winkleigh, the Ancient Seat of the Honour of Gloucester," 8vo, 1876; "Local Guide to Ashburton and Dartmoor," 1879; "Memoir of Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter (1308);" "Notes on Bideford and the House of Granville" (Reprinted from Transactions of the Devonshire Association, 1876 and 1884). He was coadjutor with the late Stephen Tucker on the *Somerset Herald*, from 1879-1882. His first volume of "Devonshire Parishes," "The Antiquities, Heraldry, and Family History of Twenty-eight Parishes in the Archdeaconry of Totnes," appeared in 1887. In the following year he published an epitome of English armoury under the title of "Practical Heraldry;" vol. 2 of "Devonshire Parishes" appeared in 1889. He also revised the last edition of Murray's "Hand-book for Devonshire," 1887; and printed a pamphlet on "The Life of Lord Iddesleigh, with a Genealogical History of the Northcote Family," Jan. 1887, which ran to a second edition within three days.

WRATISLAW, The Rev. Albert Henry, M.A., born in 1821, and educated at Rugby School, and then at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, graduated B.A. in 1844, taking high honours. He was elected Head Master of the Grammar School, Felstead, in 1852, and of Bury School on the resignation of Dr. Donaldson in 1855. In 1879 he resigned the Head Mastership of Bury, and accepted the Vicarage of Manorbier, near Tenby, in Pembrokeshire. This he resigned from ill health in 1887 and now resides at Stoke Newington. He has written "Lyra Czecho-Slovanska, Bohemian Poems, translated," published in 1849; "Queen's Court Manuscript, with other Bohemian Poems, translated," in 1852; "Ellisian Greek Exercises," in 1855; "Barabbas the Scape-goat and other Sermon and Dissertations," in 1859; "Notes and Dissertations on Scripture," in 1863; "Plea for Rugby School," in 1864; "The Adventures of Baron Wratislaw of Mitrowitz in his Sojourn and Captivity at Constantinople, at the end of the sixteenth century;" and "The Diary of an Embassy from King George of Bohemia to Louis XI. of France, in 1464," both translated from the Bohemian-Slavonic; "Life, Legend, and Canonization of St. John Nepomucen," 1873; school-books, pamphlets, and magazine articles; "Lectures on the Native Literature of Bohemia in the 14th century," 1878 (these were delivered before the University of Oxford); "Life of John Huss," 1882, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; "Sixty Folk-Tales from exclusively Slavonic sources," 1889.

WRENFORDSLEY, The Hon. Sir Henry Thomas, Knight, was educated in France, and having been called to the English Bar, practised for some years on the old Norfolk Circuit. He contested the City of Peterborough, in the Conservative interest, in 1868; and again, in 1874, but without success. In 1876, he was appointed acting Deputy County Court Judge for the Metropolitan districts of Marylebone, Brompton, and Brentford. In 1877, he became Puisne Judge in the Colony of Mauritius; and, in June, 1878, he left the Bench, and became Procureur-General. Before leaving the colony, he received a vote of thanks from the Legislative Council in respect of his public services in connection with the passing of the Labour Law, and reforms introduced into the judicial administration of the colony. In 1880, he was appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Western Australia, and received the Dormant Commission from the Crown to administer, in case of need, the Government of that Colony. He was appointed Delegate to represent the colony at the Intercolonial Conference held at Sydney in 1881; and subsequently, he administered the Government from February to June 1883. During that period, he organised and started the first Expedition to the Kimberley, or northern district, and named the first town "Derby," by permission of the Secretary of State. A further expedition also was despatched for the purpose of extending the telegraph system about 900 miles further north. He received the honour of Knighthood and several public addresses before leaving the colony. In 1883, Sir Henry proceeded in H.M.S. *Diamond,* to Fiji, as Chief Justice of that Colony and also held the appointment of Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific. In 1884, he left Fiji on leave, in consequence of bad health. Before leaving the colony, he was entertained by the leading merchants and others at the largest banquet ever given in that part of the Pacific. Subsequently, and by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he became acting Puisne Judge in the Colony of Tasmania. In consequence of the action of the Colonial Office in having filled up his appointment in Fiji, Sir Henry was called to the Bar of Victoria and became a Queen's Counsel. In 1888, he was invited by the Government of Victoria to act as a Judge of the Supreme Court in the absence of one of the Judges, for which duty he received the thanks of the Colonial Government. In 1890 he was appointed by the Secretary of State, acting Chief Justice of Western Australia, and he held that appointment at the time when that colony received a new Act of Constitution, and became for the first time a responsible Government Colony. Sir Henry has thus served the Crown as a Judge of the Supreme Court in five of Her Majesty's Colonies; viz., Mauritius, Western Australia, Fiji, Tasmania, Victoria, and again in Western Australia, besides having held the appointments of Procureur-General in Mauritius, and Deputy Governor in Western Australia.

WRIGHT, The Hon. Robert Samuel, M.A., B.C.L., was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he had a distinguished career. He took a First Class in Classical Moderations in 1859, and in Literæ Humaniores in 1860. In 1859-62 he gained three University prizes, the Latin verse prize, the English essay, and the Arnold essay; he was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel, of which he is now an honorary Fellow, and he gained the Craven scholarship in 1861. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in June, 1865, and joined the Northern Circuit. He has held the office of common law junior counsel to the Treasury for several years. He succeeded the late Baron Huddleston, as one of the Justices of the High Court in Dec., 1890.

WYNDHAM, Charles, was born in 1841, and was educated for the medical profession. He went to America in 1862, and made his first appearance as an actor at Washington with John Wilkes Booth (the assassin of President Lincoln), playing Osric to his Hamlet, and subsequently, Glavis to his Claude Melnotte. On the termination of his engagement he returned to the army, in which he had already served as a surgeon, and was concerned in some engagements that took place in the Civil War. He was attached to the 19th Army Corps, having at one time the medical charge of a brigade, and at another, charge of a regiment. On returning to England he went to Liverpool, to the Old Amphitheatre, where his success was such, that it led to a highly remunerative engagement of several months' duration. In May, 1868, he made his first London appearance as Sir Arthur Lascelles in "All that Glitters is not Gold." He returned to America in 1869, and appeared with distinction at Wallack's Theatre as Charles Surface in "The School for Scandal." Coming home again, he re-appeared at the St. James's Theatre in 1872, then under Mr. Stephen Fiske's management, as Rabagas. A provincial tour followed this engagement, and in 1873 he played "the lead" at the Royalty, appearing there notably in the character which he revived in 1886 in "Wild Oats." A version of Mr. Bronson Howard's comedy "Saratoga," called "Brighton," was produced at the Court Theatre in 1874, with Mr. Wyndham in the principal character. In 1875 he went to Berlin and produced a version of "Brighton" in German. From 1876 the Criterion Theatre, under Mr. Wyndham's management, was distinguished by pieces of lively character until, in 1886, he made trial of old comedy. In the year 1887, another visit to Germany was paid, embracing the cities of Berlin, Frankfort and Liegnitz, during which "David Garrick" in German, under the title of "Auf Ehrenwort," was played, and proved such a success that an invitation from the Emperor of Russia extended the tour to St. Petersburg and Moscow. On the occasion of his performance in the Russian capital, Mr. Wyndham was presented by the Czar with a magnificent sapphire and ruby ring in recognition of the pleasure which his acting had afforded His Majesty. Two years later another tour to America followed, when Boston, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia were visited, the répertoire including such plays as "David Garrick," "The Candidate," "Wild Oats," "Still Waters Run Deep," and an eccentric comedy, written specially for Mr. Wyndham by F. C. Burnand, editor of London *Punch*, and entitled "The Headless Man," when fresh laurels were gathered, resulting in a cordial invitation on the part of the American public to revisit the United States at no very distant date. The latest characterisation, with which Mr. Wyndham has identified himself, is Young Marlow, in "She Stoops to Conquer."

Y.

YATES, Edmund Hodgson, son of the well-known actor, who was lessee of the Adelphi, was born in July 1831, and was for some years Chief of the Missing Letter Department in the Post-Office. He has written "My Haunts and their Frequenters," published in 1854; "After Office Hours," in 1861; "Broken to Harness," a Story, in 1864; "Business of Pleasure," "Pages in Waiting," and "Running the Gauntlet, a Novel," in 1865, and "Kissing the Rod," and "Land at Last, a Novel," in 1866. In conjunction with the late Mr. F. E. Smedley, he wrote "Mirth and Metre, by Two Merry Men," published in 1854; in conjunction with the late Mr. R. B. Brough, edited "Our Miscellany," which appeared in 1857-8; prepared a condensed edition of "The Life and Correspondence of C. Mathews the elder," published in 1860; and a "Memoir of Albert Smith and Mont Blanc." Mr. Yates, who has written some dramas, and was the theatrical critic of the *Daily News* for six years, edited the *Temple Bar Magazine*, in which his novel "Broken to Harness" appeared as a serial in 1864-5; was the first editor of *Tinsley's Magazine*; and a constant contributor to *All the Year Round*, in which his novel "Black Sheep" was the leading serial story in 1866-7. His later novels are "Wrecked in Port," 1869; "Dr. Wainwright's Patient," and "Nobody's Fortune," 1871; "The Yellow Flag," 1873; and "The Impending Sword," 1874. In May, 1872, Mr. Yates retired from the Post-Office in order to devote himself exclusively to literature. In the course of that year he went on a lecturing tour in the United States, and in May, 1873, he was appointed London representative of the *New York Herald*, which post he resigned in July, 1874, when he established *The World*, "a journal for men and women," which has a wide circulation, and of which he still remains sole proprietor and editor. In Nov., 1884, Mr. Yates published two volumes of "Personal Reminiscences and Experiences," an autobiography, which has gone through four editions. Mr. Yates was in 1884 indicted for having published in *The World* a libel on the Earl of Lonsdale, for which, as editor, he was responsible; he was sentenced by the Lord Chief Justice to four months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant, but was released before two months had expired.

YEAMES, William Frederick, R.A., was born in Dec., 1835, at Taganrog, on the Sea of Azoff, South Russia, of which port his father, Mr. William Yeames, was Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. The family belonged originally to the county of Norfolk. During the years 1842 and 1843 he travelled with his family through Italy. After returning to Russia and spending the winter at Odessa, the family went to Dresden, and there remained till the spring of 1848 when it removed to London. Mr. Yeames received his first instruction in art from Mr. George Scharf, who taught him drawing and anatomy. The young artist also practised drawing form casts in the studio of Mr. J. Sherwood Westmacott. In 1852 Mr. Yeames left England, in order to advance his art-education in Italy; and studied at Florence, first for two years under the direction of Professor Pollastrini, of the Florence Academy, afterwards under Signor Raffaelle Buonajuti. Subsequently he spent eighteen months in Rome, and at last, in 1858, he returned to England. In 1859 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a portrait and "The Staunch Friends," a subject-picture of a jester and monkey. In 1861 he was represented there by works entitled "Il Sonetto," with illustrative lines from "Petrarch," and "The Toilet;" in 1862 by "Rescued," a boy saved from drowning; in 1863 by "The Meeting of Sir Thomas More with his Daughter after his Sentence to Death;" in 1864 by "La Reine Malheureuse," Queen Henrietta Maria taking refuge from the fire of the Parliament ships in Burlington Bay; in 1865 by "Arming the Young Knight;" and in 1866 by "Queen Elizabeth receiving the French Ambassadors after the News of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew." In June, 1866, he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Since then he has exhibited "The Dawn of the Reformation," 1867; "The Chimney Corner," and "Lady Jane Grey in the Tower," 1868; "The Fugitive Jacobite" and "Alarming Footsteps," 1869; "Maunday Thursday" and "Love's Young Dream," 1870;

"Dr. Harvey and the Children of Charles I.," 1871; "The Old Parishioner," 1872; "The Path of Roses," 1873; "The Appeal to the Podestà," "Flowers for Hall and Bower," and "The Christening," 1874; "Pour les Pauvres" and "The Suitor," 1875; "La Contadinella," "The Last Bit of Scandal," and "Campo dei SS. Apostoli, Venice," 1876; "Waking" and "Amy Robsart," 1877; "When Did You Last See Your Father?" 1878; "La Bigolante: Venetian Water-Carrier," his diploma work, deposited on his election as an Academician, 1879; "The Finishing Touch; Green-Room at Private Theatricals," 1880; "Here We Go Round The Mulberry Bush" and "Il Dolce far Niente," 1881; "The March Past," "Prince Arthur and Hubert," and "Welcome as Flowers in Spring," 1882; "Tender Thoughts," 1883; and "St. Christopher," 1887. Mr. Yeames was elected a Royal Academician, June 19, 1878.

YEO, Gerald F., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., second son of Henry Yeo, Esq., J.P. of Howth, was born in Dublin in 1845; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; graduated in the Dublin University as Moderator in Natural Science in 1866, and in 1867 took the M.B. and M.Ch. degrees. In 1866 an Essay by him on Renal Disease was awarded the Gold Medal of the Dublin Pathological Society. He then studied for a year in each of the Great Schools of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna; and on his return to Ireland in 1870 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical School of Trinity College. He then took the M.D. and Sanitary degree, and also the qualification of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland. He taught Physiology in the Carmichael School of Medicine for two years, and then left Ireland; as in 1875, he was appointed Professor of Physiology in King's College, London. In 1877 he was made Assistant Surgeon to King's College Hospital, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. While in Dublin he published in the Local Medical Journals, numerous papers, chiefly of a pathological nature. Since coming to London his works—with the exception of a paper on Cerebral Surgery and a report on Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia, have been almost exclusively physiological. Some of his researches were communicated to the Royal Society and have appeared in the Transactions and Proceedings of that body; but the greater part of his contributions was published in the *Journal of Physiology*. He is the author of a well-known "Manual of Physiology for the Use of Students of Medicine." He has held the post of Examiner in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Royal Veterinary College. He acted as Honorary Secretary of the Physiological Society from its foundation in 1875 until 1889. It is a strange coincidence that the only two medical men of the same surname in England should both be at King's College, London; but Mr. Gerald Yeo is not in any way related to Dr. Isaac Burney Yeo.

YEO, Professor I. Burney, M.D., descended from an ancient Cornish family already settled in Cornwall in the reign of Edward III., was born at Stonehouse, Devonshire, and educated privately, until, in 1858, he became a student in King's College, London, where he rapidly distinguished himself, and obtained three scholarships in succession and other distinctions. At the Doctor of Medicine's examination, in the London University, he obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Gold Medal. In 1866 he was appointed Resident Medical Tutor in King's College; this post he resigned in 1871 and began practice in Mayfair, having about that time been elected one of the Physicians to the Brompton as well as to King's College Hospitals. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (1876), Hon. Fellow and Professor of Clinical Therapeutics in King's College, London (1885), and Physician to King's College Hospital. Dr. Yeo has contributed largely to medical literature, and has furnished numerous lectures, commentaries, &c., to the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal, &c.* He is the translator of Oertel's "Respiratory Therapeutics" in Ziemssen's Handbook of General Therapeutics, and of articles in Ziemssen's "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine." He has written much on the treatment of disease. He is the author of a work on "Consumption" (1882), and of a manual on "Climate and Health Resorts" (new edit. 1890); also of a Manual on "Food in Health and Disease." He has also contributed several articles to the *Fortnightly* and *Contemporary reviews*, and to the *Nineteenth Century*.

YONGE, Charles Duke, M.A., son of the Rev. Charles Yonge, Lower Master of Eton College, born in Nov. 1812, was educated at Eton and at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, taking a first-class degree. In 1866 he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History and English Literature in the Queen's College, Belfast, where he has been very successful in promoting the study of History; and in 1882 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal University. He has been a very voluminous author of both classical and historical works, many of which are often referred to by continental writers, and have a large circulation in the United States. His chief works are an "English and Greek Lexicon," 1849, the companion to Liddell and Scott's Greek and English Lexicon; "Gradus ad Parnassum, with Dictionary of Epithets," 1850; "School Phraseological English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary," two parts, 1855-56; "History of England to the Peace of Paris, 1856," in 1857, 2nd edit., 1871; short parallel lives of Epaminondas, Gustavus Adolphus, Philip, and Frederick the Great, in imitation of Plutarch's method, 1858; "Life of the Duke of Wellington," in two volumes, 1860; a school edition of Virgil, with English notes, 1861; "History of the British Navy," in three volumes, 1863; "English-Greek Lexicon, abridged," 1864; "History of France under the Bourbons, A.D. 1589-1830," in four volumes, in 1866; "The Life and Times of Lord Liverpool," in three volumes, in 1868, and a "Life of Marie Antoinette," in two volumes, in 1876; "Three Centuries of Modern History," 1872; "History of the English Revolution of 1688," in 1874; a Constitutional History of England, 1760-1860," a sequel to Hallam's, 1883, and "Our Great Naval Commanders," 1884, etc.

YONGE, Charlotte Mary, only daughter of the late W. C. Yonge, Esq., of Otterbourne, Hants, a magistrate for Hampshire, was born in 1823. She is the authoress of several works of fiction, in which the plot is made to enforce, in a plain and sober manner, the doctrines of what is called the High-Church school of opinion. Her best known works are, "The Heir of Redclyffe," "Heartsease," "Dynevor Terrace," "The Daisy Chain," "The Young Stepmother; or, a Chronicle of Mistakes," "Hopes and Fears; or Scenes from the Life of a Spinster," "The Lances of Lynwood," "The Little Duke," "Clever Women of the Family," "Prince and the Page: a Story of the Last Crusade," and "Dove in the Eagle's Nest." Most of these have gone through several editions, and have been reprinted in a cheap form. It has been stated in the public papers, that she gave £2,000, the profits of her "Daisy Chain," for the building of a Missionary College at Auckland, New Zealand, and devoted a great portion of the proceeds of "The Heir of Redclyffe" to the fitting out of the missionary schooner *Southern Cross*, for the use of Bishop Selwyn. Miss Yonge has also published "Marie Thérèse de Lamourons," a biography abridged from the French; "The Kings of England," "Landmarks of History, Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern," forming a compendium of Universal History for young people; "History of Christian Names and their Derivation," 1863; "The Story of English Missionary Workers," in "Macmillan's Sunday Library," 1871; "Lady Hester," 1873; "Life of John Coleridge Patteson, Missionary Bishop of the Melanesian Islands," 2 vols., 1873; "Stories of English History," 1874; "Stories of Greek History for the Little Ones," 1876; "Aunt Charlotte's German History for the Little Ones," 1877; "Aunt Charlotte's Roman History for the Little Ones," 1877; "Unknown to History; a Story of the Captivity of Mary of Scotland," a novel, 2 vols., 1882; "Stray Pearls; Memoirs of Margaret de Ribaumont, Viscountess of Bellaise," 2 vols., 1883; "The Two Sides of the Shield," and "Nuttie's Father," 1885, and "The Reputed Changeling," 1890.

YORK, Archbishop of. *See* MAGEE, THE MOST REV. WILLIAM CONNOR.

YOUNG, Sir Allen, arctic navigator, formerly commanded a ship in the merchant service, and among the many officers of that service who did good work and gained credit at Balaclava during the Russian war, there was no commander whose services were more warmly acknowledged by the late Lord Lyons than were those of Captain Allen Young. Subsequently he volunteered and filled a responsible position on board Lady Franklin's little ship, the *Fox*, in McClintock's memorable voyage (1857-60), when the problem of the fate of Franklin and his companions was solved. As an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve his commission bears date from the first creation of the force. In 1875, principally at his own expense, he made in his yacht, the *Pandora*, a gallant though unsuccessful attempt to accomplish the North-West Passage, and to throw some further light on the proceedings of the lost expedition under Franklin, by a search for their records on King William's Land. Again, in 1876, he refitted the *Pandora* for a second attempt, with the same objects in view; but the Admiralty, having been unexpectedly called upon to communicate with the dépôts of the Government Expedition in Smith's Sound, Captain Young readily responded to an invitation to fulfil that important duty, which he did at no small risk, and in a manner which was deemed thoroughly satisfactory. In recognition of this service the Queen conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, March 12, 1877. An account of the "Two Voyages of the *Pandora* in 1875 and 1876" was published in London in 1879.

YOUNG, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., was born in the year 1817, and is the son of the late Mr. George Frederick Young, who represented the shipping interests in the House of Commons as a member for Tynemouth, from 1832 to 1838, and afterwards sat for Scarborough from 1851 to 1852. He had for his grandfather, on the paternal side, Vice-Admiral William Young, who commanded the line-of-battle ship *Foudroyant*, a stately craft carrying 98 guns, in the days when men-of-war were still picturesque, if not so destructive as they are now, and when our naval commanders relied more upon the pluck of their men than upon the metal of their armament. This gallant admiral was appointed by Lord Keith its naval commander, to superintend the disembarkation of the troops which formed the Egyptian Expedition in March, 1801, and in his cabin died Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who received his mortal wound at the battle of Alexandria. Sir Frederick's mother was of Kentish origin, being Mary, daughter of Mr. John Abbott, of Canterbury. The first work of public utility which calls for notice in this sketch, is one which redounds to the credit of both Sir Frederick and his father. The project of obtaining Victoria Park, and, after rescuing it from the possible spoliation of the speculative builder, throwing it open as a place of popular recreation, originated with Mr. George Frederick Young, who was the author of the scheme. Sir Frederick (then Mr.) Young was asked to act as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Committee then formed to prosecute the scheme. It was not accomplished in a day. Mr. Young, Sen., drew up a memorial for presentation to the Queen, and the matter being undertaken with spirit, it roused such interest that the young secretary soon obtained 30,000 signatures, and the memorial was presented in due course. The agitation thus begun was kept alive for three or four years, constant communications passing between the promoters, Lord Duncannon, and prominent Government officials, until, at last, vested interests were satisfied, the delays of red-tape surmounted, and Victoria Park, as a magnificent open space for the recreation of overcrowded East Londoners, was thrown open to the people. Sir Frederick was also chiefly instrumental in securing Epping Forest for the public, and the domain was made for ever secure from the land-grabber by being placed under the guardianship of the Corporation of the City of London. He was actively engaged in the establishing of the People's Palace, and has taken a benevolent interest in the Emigration Question. In 1869 he embodied his views upon that subject, in a pamphlet entitled, "Transplantation;" and in the following year was elected Chairman of the National Colonial Emigration League. Imperial Federation, of which he was one of the earliest advocates, has likewise largely engaged his attention, and received his support. He is the author of several works relating to the Colonies generally, including, among others, "Reasons for Promoting the Cultivation of New Zealand Flax;" "Transplantation: the True System of Emigration;" "Long Ago and Now;" "New Zealand: Past, Present, and Future;" "England and her Colonies at the Paris Exhibition;" "On the Political Relations of Mother Countries and Colonies;" "An Address on Imperial Federation;" and "Emigration to the Colonies;" and was editor of an important work entitled "Imperial Federation." His latest work is "A Winter Tour in South Africa." Sir Frederick Young derives his title from the fact that his services on behalf of Colonial matters has caused him to be created a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of St. Michael and St. George. He is also on the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex, Westminster, the County of London, and the Liberty of the Tower, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets. He married, in 1845, Cecilia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Drane, of Torquay, but she died in 1873.

YOUNG, The Right Hon. George, a Scotch Lord of Session with the courtesy title of Lord Young, eldest son of the late Alexander Young, Esq., of Rosefield, co. Kirkcudbright, born in 1819 and educated at Edinburgh, was called to the Scotch Bar in 1840, appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and retired in 1866. On the return of Mr. Gladstone to power in 1868, he again became Solicitor-General for Scotland, and in Oct., 1869, he was appointed Lord Advocate in the place of the Right Hon. J. Moncrieff. Mr. Young was Sheriff of Inverness-shire from 1853 till 1860, and of Berwick and Haddington from 1860 till 1862. In April, 1865, on the retirement of Sir W. Dunbar, Bart., he was elected member in the Liberal interest for the borough of Wigton, and was again returned in 1865 and 1868. He was defeated at the general election of Feb., 1874, but in the same month he was, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, created a Lord of Session and one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.

Z.

ZANARDELLI, Giuseppe, an Italian statesman, was born in 1826, in Brescia. He became a student in the Ghislieri College at Pavia, and took his degree as Doctor of Law in 1848. He enrolled himself in the legion of students which was formed at that time, and took part in the war of independence. Returning to Brescia after August, 1848, he there prepared the rising which took place in March, 1849. He escaped, and in consequence of the amnesty granted by the Austrian Government, subsequently returned to Brescia, where, from 1851 to 1859, he lived as a private teacher of jurisprudence. When Lombardy became free, in 1859, Zanardelli sat in the Piedmontese Legislature in several Parliaments for Isco. In 1866 he became *commissario regio* of the Province of Belluno, under the Ministry of Ricasoli. In 1869 he sat on the commission of inquiry into the tobacco Regia. At the Lombard Bar, Zanardelli enjoyed a very high reputation as an advocate. After the Ministerial crisis of 1876, he became Minister of Public Works in the first Depretis Cabinet, which portfolio he resigned in Nov., 1877, in consequence of differences with Depretis, which made it impossible for him to sign, as Minister of Public Works, the Railway Convention arranged by the latter. He was appointed to the Home Office in the Cairoli Ministry in March, 1878, and went into opposition on its fall.

ZANZIBAR, Sultan of. *See* SAÏD, SEYYID ALI.

ZELLER, Eduard, German theological and philosophical writer, was born at Kleinbottwar in Würtemberg, Jan. 22, 1814, and studied at Tübingen and Berlin. In 1847 he became Professor of Theology at Berne, in 1849 at Marburg, and in 1862 Professor of Philosophy at Heidelberg, and subsequently in Berlin, where he has since remained. His principal works are: "Platonic Studies," 1839; "The History of Greek Philosophy," 4th edit. 1876; "Critical Study of the History of the Apostles," 1854; "State and Church," 1872; "Strauss, his Life and Writings," 1874; and his chief work "The History of German Philosophy since Leibnitz," 1873. Several sections of his "History of Greek Philosophy," which is still the standard work on the subject, and widely used in the English Universities, have been translated into English by the late Miss S. F. Alleyne.

ZENKER, Dr. Wilhelm, was born in Berlin, May 2, 1829, and educated wholly in that city, where also he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1850. He was for many years a teacher of natural science, but has now retired. He has written many memoirs on very various subjects of which may be quoted "De natura sexuali generis Cypridis," 1850; "Memoir on the Depression in Northern Africa found by Gerh. Rohlfs," in the *Zeitschrift für Erdkunde*, 1872; "Der Venusdurchgang, 1874," 1874; "Meteorologischer Kalender," 1886; "Die Vertheilung der Warme auf der Erdoberfläche," 1888.

ZETLAND, The Right Hon. the Earl of. *See* VICEROY OF IRELAND.

ZIMMERMANN, Agnes, was born at Cologne on July 5, 1847; at four years of age she came to England, and after studying under her father and one or two private masters, was entered at nine years of age as a student at the Royal Academy of Music, where Cipriani Potter was her master at the piano, and Dr. Steggall taught her harmony. On Cipriani Potter's retirement, in 1860, Herr Ernst Pauer became the young student's piano master, and she then began to study composition under Professor Macfarren. She continued to work hard, and while yet a pupil composed several works, instrumental and vocal, which were performed at the Royal Academy Students' Concerts. In 1860 she obtained the King's Scholarship, and the same honour fell to her in 1862; in the following year she won the Silver Medal, and on Dec. 5, she made what may be fairly termed her first appearance, at a Crystal Palace concert. In 1864, Miss Zimmermann went to Germany, where she played at the Leipzig Gewandhaus Concerts, before the Court of Hanover, and elsewhere. Returning to England, she grew rapidly in public favour. In 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1886 Miss Zimmermann played at many public concerts in Germany—at Hamburg, Düsseldorff, Brunswick, Berlin, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Halle, &c., as well as privately to the Courts at Dresden, Berlin, Darmstadt and Brussels. For many seasons she has regularly taken part in the Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts, and has played in most of the provincial cities and at the principal places in Scotland. Miss Zimmermann's own compositions are well known to musicians, and her editions of Beethoven's and Mozart's Sonatas are standard works among students. She is now engaged on an edition of Schumann's works, the first volume of which was published in 1890.

ZIMMERN, Helen, was born in the free Hanse Town of Hamburg, March 25, 1846, but has lived in England since 1850, and is a naturalized British subject. She is the author of "Stories in Precious Stones," 1873; "Schopenhauer, his Life and Philosophy," 1876; "Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, his Life and his Works," 1878; "Half Hours with Foreign Novelists," 1880; "Tales from the Edda," illustrated by Kate Greenaway, 1882; and a paraphrase of the Persian poet, Firdusi, issued under the title of "The Epic of Kings," and illustrated with etchings by Alma-Tadema, R.A., 1882; "Life of Maria Edgeworth," 1883; "The Hanse Towns," 1889. She also writes much for periodicals and for English, American German, and Italian newspapers.

ZOLA, Emile, a French writer, born in Paris April 2, 1840, passed his infancy in Provence with his father, the originator of the canal which bears his name at Aix. He then studied in the Lycée Saint-Louis in Paris, and obtained employment in the well-known publishing firm of Hachette & Co. He gave up that situation about 1865, in order to devote his attention exclusively to literature. He has been an industrious contributor to the newspaper press, and has written the following works of fiction:—"Contes à Ninon," 1863; "La Confession de Claude," 1865; "Le Vœu d'une Morte," 1866; "Les Mystères de Marseille;" "Thérèse Raquin;" "Manet," a biographical and critical study, 1867; "Madeleine Férat," 1868; a series of political, social, and physiological studies, entitled, "Les Rougon-Macquart, Histoire naturelle et sociale d'une famille sous le second Empire," which has been called his "Human Comedy;" the earlier volumes are entitled respectively "La Fortune des Rougon," "La Curée," "Le Ventre de Paris," "La Conquête de Plassans," "La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret," "Son Excellence Eugène Rougon," and "L'Assommoir" (1874-77.) The last-named volume created a great sensation, and has passed through many editions. M. Zola has since written a novel, entitled, "Une Page d'Amour," 1878; "Le Bouton de Rose," a three-act comedy played at the Palais Royal in 1878; "Nana," 1880; "Pot Bouille," 1882. His later works are:—"La Joie de Vivre," "Au Bonheur des Dames," "Germinal." All these belong to the "Rougon-Macquart" series. In 1888 M. Zola was appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

ZORRILLA, Manuel Ruiz, was born in Castile, in 1834. He was a Madrid barrister and a deputy in the Cortes, when the share he took in the June revolt, 1866, earned him a condemnation, and he was compelled to seek refuge beyond the French frontier. In the Provisional Government of Admiral Topete, after the revolution of 1868, he was Minister of Public Works, and caused much discontent when he ordered that church property should be taken into the custody of the State. He was Law Minister to Marshal Serrano in 1869, and, as President of the Parliament, advocated the Duke of Aosta's candidature to the throne. This advocacy was successful and on the accession of the Duke under the title of Amadeo I., Zorrilla was his righthand man. For his services he received, almost alone among non-royal personages, the famous order of the Annunziata, which ranks with the Golden Fleece and the Garter. When Amadeo abdicated, Zorrilla went to Portugal with him. He went back to Spain, but having allied himself openly with the Republicans, his position grew intolerable under King Alfonso, and in consequence he left the country. Since that time he has professed extreme Republican opinions, and is supposed to have been at the bottom of every conspiracy that has disturbed the peace of Spain. He lives in England France, or Switzerland, according to the needs of the moment, and his intrigues are a perpetual source of anxiety to every Spanish Government in turn.

NECROLOGY.

The following are the dates of publication of the various editions of this work :—

1st edition	1852	*6th edition*	1865	*10th edition*	1879
2nd ,,	1853	*7th* ,,	1868	*11th* ,,	1884
3rd ,,	1856	*8th* ,,	1872	*12th* ,,	1887
4th ,,	1857	*9th* ,,	1875	*13th* ,,	1891
5th ,,	1862				

The 1st edition contained only 300 biographics ; the present edition contains 2,450.

The Necrology, numbering 1,525 names, commences with those whose names appeared in the 5th Edition; and that quoted in the following list is the last in which the biography of the person referred to was published.

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
A'ALI PASHA	 1815	Sept. 6, 1871	7
Abbot, Gorham Dummer	Sept. 3, 1807	Aug. 3, 1874	9
Abbott, Jacob	Nov. 14, 1803	Oct. 31, 1879	10
Abbott, John Stephens Cabot	Sept. 18, 1805	June 17, 1877	9
Abd El-Kader	... ...	 1883	10
Abdul-Aziz Khan, Sultan of Turkey	Feb. 9, 1830	June 3, 1876	9
A'Beckett, Sir W.	 1806	June 27, 1869	7
Abercorn, Duke of	Jan. 21, 1811	Oct. 31, 1885	11
About, Edmund	Feb. 14, 1828	Jan. 16, 1885	11
Abyssinia, Theodore, King of	... ...	April 13, 1868	7
Adams, Charles Francis	Aug. 18, 1807	Nov. 21, 1886	12
Adams, Sir Francis	... ...	July 20, 1889	12
Adams, Wm., D.D.	Jan. 25, 1807	Aug. 30, 1880	10
Adams, Wm. Bridges	 1797	July 23, 1872	8
Adams, W. H.	 1809	Aug. 28, 1865	6
Adler, G. J.	 1821	Aug. 24, 1868	7
Adler, the Rev. Nathan Marcus	 1803	Jan. 21, 1890	12
Agassiz, Louis J. R.	May 28, 1807	Dec. 14, 1873	8
Aimard, Gustave	Sept. 13, 1818	April 30, 1883	10
Ainmüller, Maximilian E.	 1807	Dec. 9, 1870	7
Ainsworth, William Harrison	Feb. 4, 1805	Jan. 3, 1882	10
Aird, Tho.	Aug. 28, 1802	April 25, 1876	9
Airey, Lord	April, 1803	Sept. 14, 1881	10
Akerman, J. Yonge	June 12, 1806	Nov. 18, 1873	8
Albany, Leopold, Duke of	April 7, 1853	Mar. 28, 1884	11
Albert, Prince	Aug. 26, 1819	Dec. 14, 1861	5
Alcott, Amos Bronson	Nov. 29, 1799	Mar. 4, 1888	12
Alcott, Louisa May	Nov. 29, 1832	Mar. 5, 1888	12
Alcott, W. A., M.D.	 1798	 1859	8
Alderson, Sir James, M.D.	... ...	Sept. 13, 1882	10
Alexander II., Emp. of Russia	April 17, 1818	Mar. 13, 1881	10
Alexander, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. E.	 1803	April 2, 1885	12
Alexander, Stephen	Sept. 1, 1806	June 25, 1883	11
Alexander, Rev. William L.	Aug. 24, 1808	Dec. 20, 1884	11
Alfonso, King of Spain	Nov. 28, 1857	Nov. 25, 1885	11
Alford, Rev. Hy., Dean of Canterbury	Oct. 7, 1810	Jan. 12, 1871	7
Alice, Princess	April 25, 1843	Dec. 14, 1878	9
Alison, Sir Archibald	Dec. 29, 1792	May 23, 1867	7
Allen, Wm., D.D.	Jan. 2, 1784	July 16, 1868	7
Allibone, Samuel Austin	April 17, 1816	Sept. 2, 1889	12
Allingham, William	Mar. 19, 1824	Nov. 18, 1889	12
Almquist, K. J. L.	 1793	Oct. 26, 1866	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Amadeus, Prince, Duke of Aosta	May 30, 1845	Jan. 18, 1890	12
Amari, Michele	July 7, 1806	July, 1889	12
Amherst, Francis Kerril, D.D.	 1819	Aug. 21, 1883	11
Ampère, J. J. A.	Aug. 12, 1800	Mar. 27, 1864	5
Amphlett, Sir Richard Paul	 1809	Dec. 7, 1883	11
Ampthill, Lord (Ambassador)	Feb. 20, 1829	Aug. 25, 1884	11
Anderdon, Rev. W. H.	Dec. 26, 1816	July 28, 1890	12
Andersen, Hans Christian	April 2, 1805	Aug. 4, 1875	9
Anderson, Arthur	 1792	Feb. 28, 1868	7
Anderson, Sir Henry Lacon	 1817	April, 1879	10
Anderson, Rev. J. S. M.	 1798	Sept. 27, 1869	7
Anderson, Rob., Brigadier-Gen.	 1806	Oct. 26, 1871	7
Anderson, Wm., LL.D.	 1799	Sept. 15, 1872	8
Andrassy (Count), Julius	Mar. 8, 1823	Feb. 18, 1890	12
Andrew, John Albion	May 31, 1818	Oct. 30, 1867	7
Ansdell, Richard, R.A.	 1815	April 20, 1885	11
Ansted, David Thos.	 1814	May 13, 1880	10
Anster, John, LL.D.	 1798	June 9, 1867	7
Anstey, T. Chisholm	 1816	Aug. 1873	8
Anthon, Charles, LL.D.	 1797	July 29, 1867	7
Anthony, Henry B.	April 1, 1815	Sept. 2, 1884	11
Antonelli, Cardinal Giacomo	April 2, 1806	Nov. 6, 1876	9
Apponyi, Count Rudolph	 1812	June 1, 1876	9
Archer, J. W.	Aug. 2, 1806	May 25, 1864	5
Archibald, Sir Tho. Dickson	... ...	Oct. 18, 1876	9
Argelander, Fred. W. A.	Mar. 21, 1799	Feb. 17, 1875	9
Argyropoulo, P.	 1810	Dec. 28, 1860	6
Aristarchi, N.	 1800	Feb. 2, 1866	7
Arlès-Dufour, J. B.	 1805	Jan. 21, 1872	8
Arnason, Jon.	Aug. 17, 1819	Sept. 4, 1888	12
Arnaud, Fanny (Mme. Chas. Reybaud) ...	Dec. 13, 1802	Nov. 1870	7
Arnim, Count	Oct. 3, 1824	May 19, 1881	10
Arnold, Matthew	Dec. 24, 1822	April 15, 1888	12
Arnott, Neil, M.D.	 1788	Mar. 2, 1874	8
Arnould, Sir Joseph	 1815	Feb. 16, 1886	12
Arrivabene, Giovanni	June 23, 1787	Oct. 1874	8
Arrowsmith, John	... ...	May 2, 1873	8
Arthur, Chester Alan (ex-President U.S.A.) ...	Oct. 5, 1830	Nov. 18, 1886	12
Arwidson, A. J.	 1791	June 21, 1858	6
Asboth, Gen. Alex.	Dec. 18, 1811	Feb. 1868	7
Ashburton, Lord	 1799	Mar. 23, 1864	5
Atherstone, Edwin	April 17, 1788	Jan. 29, 1872	8
Atherton, Sir W.	 1806	Jan. 22, 1864	5
Athlumley, Lord	 1802	Dec. 7, 1873	8
Auber, D. F. E.	Jan. 29, 1782	May 13, 1871	7
Auckland, Lord, Bishop of Bath and Wells ...	 1799	April 25, 1870	7
Auerbach, Berthold	Feb. 28, 1812	Feb. 8, 1882	10
Auersperg (Prince), Adolph	July 21, 1821	Jan. 5, 1885	12
Augier, Guillaume V. E.	Sept. 17, 1820	Oct. 25, 1889	12
Augustenberg, F. C. A., Duke of	July 6, 1829	Jan. 14, 1880	10
Aurelles de Paladine, General	Jan. 9, 1804	Dec. 17, 1877	9
Auzoux, Tho. L. J.	April 7, 1797	May 7, 1880	10
Awdry, Sir John Wither	 1795	May 31, 1878	9
Aytoun, W. E.	 1813	Aug. 4, 1865	6
Azeglio, Marquis M. d'	 1800	Jan. 11, 1866	6
Babbage, Chas.	Dec. 26, 1792	Oct. 18, 1871	7
Babington, B. G.	 1794	April 8, 1866	6
Babington, Rev. Churchill	 1821	Jan. 13, 1889	12
Bache, A. D.	July 19, 1806	Feb. 17, 1867	6
Bache, F.	Oct. 25, 1792	Mar. 19, 1864	6

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Bachman, John, D.D.	Feb. 4, 1790	 1874	8
Back, Sir Geo.	 1796	June 23, 1878	9
Bacon, Leonard, D.D.	Feb. 19, 1802	Dec. 24, 1881	10
Badger, Rev. George Percy	April, 1815	Feb. 21, 1888	12
Baehr, J. C. F.	June 13, 1798	Nov. 28, 1872	8
Bagehot, Walter	Feb. 3, 1826	Mar. 24, 1877	9
Baggallay, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard	May 13, 1816	Nov. 13, 1888	12
Bailey, John Eglington	Feb. 13, 1840	Aug. 23, 1888	12
Bailey, Theodorus	April 12, 1805	Feb. 10, 1877	9
Baily, Edward Hodges	Mar. 1788	May 22, 1867	7
Bainbrigge, Sir P.	 1786	Dec. 20, 1862	5
Baines, Sir Edward	 1800	Mar. 2, 1890	12
Baird, Rob., D.D.	Oct. 6, 1798	Mar. 15, 1863	7
Baird, Spencer Fullerton	Feb. 3, 1823	Aug. 18, 1887	12
Baker, Valentine	 1825	Nov.16(?) 1887	12
Balfe, Michael W.	 1808	Oct. 20, 1870	7
Balfe, Victoria	 1837	Jan. 22, 1871	7
Balfour, Professor Francis Maitland	 1851	July 18, 1882	11
Balfour, John Hutton	Sept. 15, 1808	Feb. 11, 1884	12
Balfour, T. G.	... ...	Jan. 17, 1891	13
Ball, John, F.R.S.	Aug. 20, 1818	Oct. 21, 1889	12,
Ball, Rt. Hon. N.	 1791	Jan. 15, 1865	5
Ballantine, James	June 11, 1808	Dec. 18, 1877	9
Ballantine, Serjeant	Jan. 3, 1812	Jan. 9, 1887	12
Ballantine, William	Jan. 3, 1812	Jan. 9, 1887	12
Baltard, Victor	 1805	Jan. 13, 1874	8
Bancroft, George	Oct. 3, 1800	Jan. 17, 1891	13
Bannerman, Sir A.	 1783	Dec. 30, 1864	6
Baraguay-d'Hilliers, Comte	Sept. 6, 1795	June 6, 1878	9
Barante, Baron A. G. P. B.	June 10, 1787	Nov. 22, 1866	6
Barbet, Auguste	 1800	Mar. 1875	9
Barbey d'Aurévilly, Jules	Nov. 2, 1808	April, 1889	12
Bardsley, Sir Jas. Lomax, M.D.	 1801	July 10, 1876	9
Baring, Chas., D.D., Bishop of Durham	 1807	Sept. 14, 1879	10
Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. (Lord Northbrook)	April 20, 1796	Sept. 6, 1866	6
Baring, Tho., M.P.	 1800	Nov. 18, 1873	8
Barker, Frederick, D.D., Bishop of Sydney	 1808	April 5, 1882	10
Barlow, P.	 1780	Mar. 1, 1862	5
Barlow, Thomas Oldham	Aug. 4, 1824	Dec. 24, 1889	12
Barnabò, Cardinal	Mar. 2, 1801	Feb. 24, 1874	8
Barnard, Frederick A. P.	May 5, 1809	April 27, 1889	12
Barnard, General John Gross	May 19, 1815	May 14, 1882	10
Barnes, Rev. Albert	 1798	Dec. 24, 1870	7
Barnett, John	July 15, 1802	April 17, 1890	12
Baroche, Pierre Jules	Nov. 18, 1802	Oct. 29, 1870	7
Barrot, Odillon	July 19, 1791	Aug. 6, 1873	8
Barrot, Victorin Ferdinand	Jan. 10, 1806	Nov. 1883	11
Barry, Edward Middleton, R.A.	 1830	Jan. 27, 1880	10
Barry, Sir Redmond	 1813	Dec. 30, 1880	10
Barth, H.	April 18, 1821	Nov. 26, 1865	6
Bartholomew, Mrs. A.	 1806	Aug. 18, 1862	5
Bartholomew, Valentine	Jan. 18, 1799	Mar. 21, 1879	9
Bartlett, John Russell	Oct. 23, 1805	May 28, 1886	12
Bartlett, Rev. Tho.	 1789	May 28, 1872	8
Barye, Antoine Louis	Sept. 24, 1795	June 26, 1875	9
Bates, Edward	Sept. 4, 1793	Mar. 25, 1869	7
Baudry, Paul Jacques Aimé	Nov. 7, 1828	Jan. 1886	11
Bauer, Bruno	Sept. 6, 1809	April, 1882	10
Bautain (Abbé), L. E. M.	Feb. 17, 1796	Oct. 18, 1867	7
Bavaria, Louis, ex-King of	Aug. 25, 1786	Feb. 28, 1869	7
Bavaria, Louis II., King of	Aug. 25, 1845	June 13, 1886	11
Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph II., King of	Nov. 28, 1811	Mar. 10, 1864	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Baxter, Sir David	 1793	Oct. 13, 1872	8
Baxter, Robert Dudley	 1827	May 20, 1875	9
Baxter, Rt. Hon. W. E.	June, 1825	Aug. 10, 1890	12
Bayley, James Roosevelt, Abp. of Baltimore	Aug. 23, 1814	Oct. 3, 1877	9
Baynes, Thomas Spencer	Mar. 24, 1823	May 29, 1887	12
Bazaine, François Achille	Feb. 13, 1811	Sept. 23, 1888	12
Bazley, Sir Thomas	 1797	Mar. 18, 1885	11
Beaconsfield, Earl of	Dec. 21, 1804	April 19, 1881	10
Beal, Rev. Wm., LL.D.	 1815	 1870	7
Beales, Edmond	July 3, 1803	June 26, 1881	10
Beatson, Wm. Ferguson, Lieut.-Gen.	... ...	Feb. 4, 1872	8
Beattie, Wm. M.D.	 1793	Mar. 17, 1875	9
Beauchamp, Frederic Lygon	 1830	Feb. 19, 1891	13
Beauchesne, A. H. D. de	Mar. 31, 1804	Dec. 5, 1873	8
Beaumont, Gustave Aug. de la Bonninière de	Feb. 16, 1802	Mar. 2, 1866	7
Becher, Elizabeth, Lady	 1791	Oct. 29, 1872	8
Becker, Chas. Ferdinand	June 17, 1804	Oct. 26, 1877	9
Beckz, Peter John	Feb. 8, 1795	Mar. 4, 1887	12
Becquerel, Antoine César	Mar. 7, 1788	Jan. 19, 1878	9
Bedeau, M. A.	Aug. 10, 1804	Oct. 30, 1863	5
Bedford, Paul	 1798	Jan. 11, 1871	7
Beecher, Catherine Esther	Sept. 6, 1800	May 12, 1878	9
Beecher, Henry Ward	June 24, 1813	Mar. 8, 1887	12
Beecher, Dr. L.	Oct. 12, 1775	Jan. 1863	5
Behnes, W.	 1800	Jan. 3, 1864	5
Beke, C. Tilstone, Ph.D.	Oct. 10, 1800	July 31, 1874	8
Bekker, Emanuel	 1785	June, 1871	7
Belcher, Admiral Sir Edward	 1799	Mar. 18, 1877	9
Belgians, Leopold I., King of the	Dec. 16, 1790	Dec. 10, 1865	5
Belgiojoso, Princess of	June 28, 1808	July 5, 1871	7
Bell, Lieut.-General Sir Geo.	 1794	July 10, 1877	9
Bell, General Sir John	... ...	Nov. 20, 1876	9
Bell, Robert	 1800	April 12, 1867	7
Bell, Thomas, F.R.S.	Oct. 11, 1792	Mar. 13, 1880	10
Bellew, J. C. M.	Aug. 3, 1823	June 19, 1874	8
Bellows, Henry Whitney, D.D.	June 10, 1814	Jan. 30, 1882	10
Belot, Adolphe	Nov. 6, 1829	Dec. 18, 1890	13
Belper, Lord	 1801	June 30, 1880	10
Bendemann, Edward	Dec. 3, 1811	Dec. 28, 1889	12
Benedek, General Louis Von	 1804	April 26, 1881	9
Benedict, Sir Julius	Nov. 27, 1804	June 5, 1885	11
Benfey, Theodore	Jan. 28, 1809	July, 1881	10
Benjamin, Judah Philip, Q.C.	 1811	May 6, 1884	11
Bennett, James Gordon	 1800	June 2, 1872	8
Bennett, John Hughes, M.D.	Aug. 31, 1812	Sept. 25, 1875	9
Bennett, Rev. William James Kelly	 1805	Aug. 15, 1886	11
Bennett, Sir W. Sterndale	 1816	Feb. 1, 1875	8
Benson, Sir J.	 1812	Oct. 17, 1874	8
Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh	 1801	Dec. 26, 1885	12
Bergh, Henry	 1823	Mar. 12, 1888	12
Beriot, Ch. Anguste de	Feb. 20, 1802	April, 1870	7
Berkeley, Francis Fitz-Hardinge	Dec. 7, 1794	Mar. 10, 1870	7
Berkeley, George C. Grantley Fitz-Hardinge	 1800	Feb. 23, 1881	10
Berkeley, The Rev. Miles J.	 1803	July 30, 1889	12
Berlioz, Louis Hector	Dec. 11, 1803	Mar. 9, 1869	7
Bernard, Claude	July 12, 1813	Feb. 10, 1878	9
Bernard, Rt. Rev. C. B., Bishop of Tuam	Jan. 4, 1811	Jan. 31, 1890	12
Bernard, Montague, D.C.L.	Jan. 28, 1820	Sept. 3, 1882	10
Bernard, Wm. Bayle	 1808	Aug. 5, 1875	9
Berners, Lord	Feb. 23, 1797	 1871	8
Bernstorff, Count	Mar. 22, 1809	Mar. 26, 1873	8
Berryer, Pierre Antoine	Jan. 4, 1790	Nov. 29, 1868	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Berthaut, Jean Auguste	Mar. 29, 1817	Dec. 24, 1881	10
Bertini, Hy. Jerome	Oct. 28, 1798	Sept. 1876	9
Beulé, C. E.	June 29, 1826	April 4, 1874	8
Beust, Count Von Fredk. Ferdinand	Jan. 13, 1809	Oct. 24, 1886	11
Beverly, William Roxby	 1824	May 18, 1889	12
Bewick, Bishop of Hexham	April 20, 1824	Oct. 29, 1886	11
Biber, Rev. G. E.	 1801	Jan. 19, 1874	8
Bibesco, G. Demetrius	 1804	May, 1873	8
Bickersteth, Robert, Bishop of Ripon	Aug. 24, 1816	April 14, 1884	11
Bidder, Geo. Parkes, F.R.S.	 1800	Sept. 20, 1878	9
Biddlecombe, Sir George	 1807	July, 1878	9
Biggar, Joseph Gillis	 1828	Feb. 19, 1890	12
Bigsby, Robert	 1806	Sept. 27, 1873	8
Billault, A. A. M.	Nov. 12, 1805	Oct. 13, 1863	5
Billing, Archibald, M.D.	 1791	Sept. 2, 1881	10
Binney, Rt. Rev. H., Bishop of Nova Scotia	Aug. 12, 1819	April 28, 1887	12
Binney, Rev. Tho.	 1798	Feb. 24, 1874	8
Biot, J. B....	April 21, 1774	Feb. 3, 1862	5
Birch, Rev. Henry Mildred	 1820	June 29, 1884	11
Birch, Samuel, LL.D.	Nov. 3, 1813	Dec. 27, 1885	11
Birks, Tho. Rawson	Sept. 1810	July 19, 1883	11
Blaauw, Wm. H., F.S.A.	 1793	April 26, 1870	7
Blachford (Baron), F. R.	Jan. 31, 1811	Nov. 21, 1889	12
Black, Adam	 1784	Jan. 24, 1874	8
Blades, William	 1824	April 27, 1890	12
Blair, Francis Preston	April 12, 1791	Oct. 18, 1876	9
Blair, Francis Preston, jun.	Feb. 19, 1821	July 8, 1875	9
Blair, Montgomery	May 10, 1813	July 27, 1883	11
Blakeney, Sir Edward	 1778	Aug. 2, 1868	7
Blakesley, Dean of Lincoln	 1808	April 18, 1885	11
Blakey, Dr. Robert	 1795	Oct. 26, 1878	10
Blanc, A. A. P. Charles...	Nov. 15, 1813	Jan. 17, 1882	10
Blanc, J. J. Louis	Oct. 29, 1811	Dec. 6, 1882	10
Blanchard, Edward Laman	Dec. 11, 1820	Sept. 4, 1889	12
Blanchet, Alex. L. Paul	 1819	Feb. 21, 1867	7
Bland, Miles, D.D., F.R.S.	 1786	Jan. 1868	7
Blanqui, J. A.	 1798	 1854	5
Blanqui, Louis Auguste...	 1805	Jan. 1, 1881	10
Bledsoe, Albert J.	 1809	Dec. 1, 1877	9
Bleek, Dr. Wilhelm H. J.	... ...	Aug. 17, 1875	9
Blewitt, Octavian	Oct. 3, 1810	Nov. 4, 1884	11
Bligh, Sir John Duncan	 1798	May 8, 1872	8
Blommaert, Philip	Aug. 27, 1808	Aug. 14, 1871	9
Bloomfield, Lord ...	Nov. 12, 1802	 1879	10
Bluhme, Christian Albert	Dec. 27, 1794	 1866	7
Blunt, Rev. John Henry	 1823	April 11, 1884	12
Bode, Rev. J. E. ...	 1816	Oct. 6, 1874	8
Bodichon, Dr. Eugene	 1810	 1885	11
Bodkin, Sir Wm. H.	Aug. 4, 1791	Mar. 26, 1874	8
Boehm, Sir Joseph Edgar	July 6, 1834	Dec. 12, 1890	13
Boettcher, Adolphe	May 21, 1815	Nov. 1870	7
Boettiger, Karl Wilhelm	Aug. 15, 1790	Nov. 26, 1862	7
Bogardus, James...	Mar. 14, 1800	July, 1874	8
Bohn, Henry George	Jan. 4, 1796	Aug. 22, 1884	11
Boker, George Henry	Oct. 6, 1824	Jan. 2, 1890	12
Bonald, Cardinal de (*See* De Bonald)...			
Bonaparte (Prince) Pierre Napoleon ...	Sept. 12, 1815	April 8, 1881	10
Bond, Wm. Cranch	 1789	 1859	7
Bonham, Sir S. G., Bart.	Sept. 7, 1803	Oct. 8, 1863	5
Bonjean, Louis Bernard	Dec. 4, 1804	May 24, 1871	7
Bonnechose, Emile de	Aug. 18, 1801	Feb. 1875	9
Bonnechose, Henri M. G. B., Cardinal de	May 30, 1800	Oct. 28, 1883	11

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Bonney, Ven. H. K.	 1780	April 7, 1863	5
Bonomi, Joseph	 1796	Mar. 3, 1878	9
Booth, Rev. James, LL.D.	 1814	April 15, 1878	9
Bopp, Franz	Sept. 14, 1791	 1867	7
Borland, Dr. J.	 1776	Feb. 22, 1863	6
Borrow, George	 1803	July 30, 1881	10
Bosquet, Marshal P. F. J.	Nov. 8, 1810	Feb. 3, 1861	5
Bosworth, Joseph, D.D.	 1790	May 27, 1876	9
Botfield, B.	 1807	Aug. 7, 1863	5
Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes	Sept. 10, 1788	Aug. 5, 1868	7
Boucicault, Dion	Dec. 26, 1822	Sept. 18, 1890	12
Bouët-Willaumez, Count	April 24, 1808	Aug. 25, 1871	7
Bourqueney, Baron F. A.	Jan. 7, 1800	Dec. 27, 1869	7
Bovill, Sir Wm.	 1814	Nov. 1, 1873	8
Bowers, Rev. G. Hull, D.D.	 1794	Dec. 27, 1872	8
Bowles, General Sir Geo.	 1787	May 21, 1876	9
Bowles, Sam.	Feb. 9, 1826	Jan. 16, 1878	9
Bowring, Sir John	Oct. 17, 1792	Nov. 23, 1872	8
Bowyer, Sir Geo.	 1811	June 7, 1883	10
Boxall, Sir Wm., R.A.	 1800	Dec. 6, 1879	10
Boyd, Archibald, Dean of Exeter	 1803	July 11, 1883	10
Boys, Thomas	June 17, 1792	Sept. 2, 1880	10
Brackenbury, Major-General C. B.	Nov. 7, 1831	June 21, 1890	12
Bradlaugh, Charles	Sept. 28, 1833	Jan. 30, 1891	13
Bradley, The Rev. Edward	 1827	Dec. 12, 1889	12
Brady, H. B.	... ...	Jan. 10, 1891	13
Brady, Sir Maziere	 1796	April 13, 1871	7
Bragg, General Braxton	 1815	Sept. 27, 1876	9
Brand, Sir J. H.	Dec. 6, 1823	July 14, 1888	12
Brande, W. T.	 1788	Feb. 11, 1866	6
Brassey, Thomas	 1805	Dec. 8, 1870	7
Bravo, Gonzales	 1817	Dec. 1874	8
Bravo-Murillo, Don Juan	June, 1803	Jan. 11, 1873	10
Bray, Mrs. Anna Eliza	 1791	Jan. 21, 1883	10
Breckinridge, John C.	Jan. 21, 1821	May 17, 1875	9
Bremer, Miss F.	Aug. 17, 1801	Dec. 31, 1865	6
Brewer, Rev. John Sherren	 1810	Feb. 16, 1879	10
Brewster, Rt. Hon. Abraham	 1796	July 26, 1874	8
Brewster, Sir David	Dec. 11, 1781	Feb. 8, 1868	7
Bright, Sir C. T.	 1832	May 3, 1888	12
Bright, Rt. Hon. John	Nov. 16, 1811	Mar. 26, 1889	12
Bristow, Henry William	 1817	June 14, 1889	12
Broca, Paul	June 28, 1824	July 9, 1880	10
Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins	June 9, 1783	Oct. 21, 1862	5
Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins	 1817	Nov. 24, 1880	10
Brogden, Rev. J.	 1806	Feb. 11, 1864	5
Broglie, A. C. L. V., Duc de	Dec. 1, 1785	Jan. 25, 1870	7
Bromley, Sir R. M.	June 11, 1813	Nov. 30, 1865	6
Brongniart, Adolphe Théodore	Jan. 14, 1801	Feb. 18, 1876	9
Bronn, Henry George	Mar. 3, 1800	 1868	7
Brooke, G. V.	April 25, 1818	Jan. 11, 1866	6
Brooke, Sir James	April 29, 1803	June 11, 1868	7
Brooks, Charles Shirley	 1815	Feb. 23, 1874	8
Brotherton, General Sir Thos. Wm.	... ...	Jan. 20, 1868	7
Brougham, Henry, Lord	Sept. 19, 1779	May 9, 1868	7
Broughton, Lord, John Cam Hobhouse	June 27, 1786	June 3, 1869	7
Brown, General Sir G.	July 3, 1790	Aug. 27, 1865	6
Brown, Henry Kirke	Feb. 24, 1814	July 10, 1886	12
Brown, Rev. Hugh Stowell	Aug. 10, 1823	Feb. 24, 1886	11
Brown, Rev. James Baldwin	Aug. 19, 1820	June 23, 1884	11
Brown, James, D.D., Bp. of Shrewsbury	Jan. 11, 1812	Oct. 14, 1881	10
Brown, John, M.D.	Sept. 1810	May 11, 1882	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Brown, Thos. J., Bp. of Newport	May 2, 1798	April 12, 1880	10
Brown, W.	 1784	Mar. 3, 1864	5
Browne, Charles Thos.	 1825	Oct. 7, 1868	7
Browne, Hablot Knight	 1815	July 8, 1882	10
Browne, Henry, M.A.	 1804	June 19, 1875	9
Browne, John Ross	 1817	Dec. 8, 1875	9
Browne, Sir Thomas Gore	 1807	April 17, 1887	12
Browne, W. A. F.	 1805	 1885	12
Browning, Robert	 1812	Dec. 12, 1889	12
Brownlow, Wm. Gannaway	Aug. 29, 1805	April 28, 1877	9
Brownson, Orestes A.	Sept. 16, 1803	April 16, 1876	9
Bruce, The Rt. Hon. Sir F. W. A. W.	April 14, 1814	Sept. 19, 1867	7
Bruce, John, F.S.A.	 1802	Oct. 28, 1869	7
Bruce, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight	Feb. 15, 1791	Nov. 7, 1866	6
Brunnow, Count	Aug. 31, 1797	April 11, 1875	9
Brunswick, Duke of	... ...	Oct. 18, 1884	10
Bryant, Wm. Cullen	Nov. 3, 1784	June 12, 1878	9
Buccleugh, 5th Duke of	Nov. 25, 1806	April 16, 1884	11
Buchanan, Sir Andrew	 1807	Nov. 13, 1882	10
Buchanan, Isaac	July 21, 1810	Oct. 1, 1883	11
Buchanan, James, ex-President U.S.	April 13, 1791	June 1, 1868	7
Buckingham and Chandos, Duke of	Sept. 10, 1823	Mar. 26, 1889	12
Buckland, Francis Trevelyan	Dec. 17, 1826	Dec. 19, 1880	10
Buckle, H. T.	Nov. 24, 1822	May 29, 1862	5
Buckstone, John Baldwin	Sept. 1802	Oct. 31, 1879	10
Budd, Wm., M.D.	 1811	Jan. 9, 1880	10
Bull, Ole Bornemann	Feb. 5, 1810	Aug. 18, 1880	10
Buller, Sir A. W.	 1808	June 30, 1866	6
Bülow, Bernhard Ernst von	Aug. 2, 1815	Oct. 1879	10
Buol-Schauenstein, Count	May 17, 1797	Oct. 28, 1865	7
Burcham, Thos. Borrow	 1809	Nov. 27, 1869	7
Burges, Wm., A.R.A.	Dec. 2, 1827	April 20, 1881	10
Burgess, Geo. D.D.	Oct. 31, 1809	April 23, 1866	7
Burgess, Richard, B.D.	 1796	April 12, 1881	10
Burgoyne, General Sir John Fox	 1782	Oct. 7, 1871	7
Burke, Peter	May 7, 1811	Mar. 26, 1881	10
Burke, Rev. Thos. N.	 1830	July 2, 1883	12
Burnaby, Lieut.-Col. Frederick	Mar. 3, 1842	Jan. 17, 1885	11
Burnes, J.	 1803	Sept. 19, 1862	5
Burnet, John	Mar. 20, 1784	May 28, 1868	7
Burns, Jabez, D.D.	 1805	Jan. 31, 1876	10
Burnside, Ambrose Everett	May 23, 1824	Sept. 13, 1881	10
Burritt, Alex. M.	 1806	Feb. 7, 1869	7
Burritt, Elihu	Dec. 8, 1810	Mar. 7, 1879	10
Burrows, Sir George, M.D.	 1832	Dec. 12, 1887	11
Burton, John Hill, LL.D.	Aug. 22, 1809	Aug. 10, 1881	10
Burton, Captain Sir R. F.	 1821	Oct. 19, 1890	12
Bushnell, Horace, D.D.	April 14, 1802	Feb. 17, 1876	9
Busk, Hans	 1815	Mar. 11, 1882	10
Butcher, Sam., D.D., Bp. of Meath	 1811	July 29, 1876	9
Butler, Rev. George	 1819	Mar. 14, 1890	12
Butt, Isaac, M.P.	 1813	May 5, 1879	10
Butter, John, M.D.	Jan. 22, 1791	Jan. 13, 1877	9
Buxton, Chas., M.P.	 1822	Aug. 1871	7
Byles, Sir John Barnard	 1801	Feb. 3, 1884	10
Byron, Henry J. (Dramatist)	 1836	April 11, 1884	11
Caballero, Firmin Agosto	July 7, 1800	Aug. 1876	9
Cabanel, Alexandre	Sept. 28, 1823	Jan. 23, 1889	12
Cabrera, Ramon	Aug. 31, 1810	May 24, 1877	9
Cahen, S.	Aug. 4, 1796	Jan. 8, 1862	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Cahill, Rev. D. W.	 1802	Oct. 28, 1864	6
Cail, Jean François	 1804	June, 1871	10
Cairoli, Benedetto	 1826	Aug. 8, 1889	12
Caithness, Earl of	Dec. 16, 1821	Mar. 28, 1881	10
Caldecott, Ranolph	 1846	Feb. 15, 1886	11
Callaway, The Right Rev. H., Bishop of Moray	... ...	March, 1890	12
Calvert, Charles A.	Feb. 28, 1828	June 12, 1879	10
Cameron, Capt. Charles Duncan	... ...	May 30, 1870	7
Cameron, General Sir D. A.	 1808	June 7, 1888	12
Cameron, Col. George Poulett	... ...	Feb. 12, 1882	10
Cameron, Simon	Mar. 8, 1799	June 26, 1889	12
Campbell, Rev. J.	Oct. 5, 1794	Mar. 26, 1867	6
Candlish, Robert Smith, D.D.	Mar. 23, 1807	Oct. 19, 1873	8
Canning, Earl	Dec. 14, 1812	June 17, 1862	5
Canterbury, Viscount	May, 1814	June 24, 1877	9
Capefigue, J. B. H. R.	 1802	Dec. 23, 1872	10
Capern, Edward	Jan. 29, 1819	... ...	12
Carden, Sir R. W.	 1801	Jan. 17, 1888	12
Cardigan, J. T. B., Earl of	Oct. 16, 1797	Mar. 27, 1868	7
Cardwell, Viscount	July 24, 1813	Feb. 15, 1886	11
Carew, John Edward	 1785	Nov. 30, 1868	7
Carey, Henry Charles	Dec. 15, 1793	Oct. 13, 1879	10
Carleton, Wm.	 1798	Jan. 30, 1869	7
Carlisle, Earl of	April 18, 1802	Dec. 5, 1864	6
Carlson, F. F.	June 13, 1811	Mar. 1887	12
Carlyle, Thomas	Dec. 4, 1795	Feb. 5, 1881	10
Carnarvon (Earl of), Henry Howard	June 24, 1831	June 28, 1890	12
Caro, Edmé-Marie	Mar. 4, 1826	July 13, 1887	12
Carpenter, Mrs. Margaret	 1793	Nov. 13, 1872	8
Carpenter, Mary	 1807	June 15, 1877	9
Carpenter, Wm.	 1797	April 21, 1874	8
Carpenter, W. H.	Mar. 2, 1792	July 12, 1866	6
Carrera, R.	 1814	April, 1865	6
Carruthers, Robert	Nov. 5, 1799	May 26, 1878	9
Carson, Thos., Bp. of Kilmore	 1805	July 7, 1874	8
Cartier, Hon. G. E.	Sept. 6, 1814	May 21, 1873	8
Cary, Alice	 1822	Feb. 12, 1871	7
Cary, Phœbe	... ...	July 31, 1871	7
Casabianca, Comte de	June 27, 1796	May, 1881	10
Castellane, Marshal E. V. E. B.	Mar. 21, 1788	Sept. 16, 1862	6
Castrén, Matthias Alex.	 1813	... ...	7
Caswall, Henry D.D.	 1810	Dec. 17, 1870	7
Catlin, George	 1795	Dec. 22, 1872	8
Cattermole, George	 1800	July 24, 1868	7
Caulfield, Richard	April 23, 1853	Feb. 23, 1887	12
Caussidière, M.	May 18, 1808	Jan. 27, 1861	5
Cautley, Sir Proby T.	 1802	Jan. 25, 1871	7
Cave, The Rt. Hon. Stephen	Dec. 28, 1820	June 7, 1880	10
Celeste, Madame	Aug. 6, 1815	Feb. 1882	10
Cetewayo, King of Zululand	... ...	Feb. 8, 1884	11
Chadbourne, Paul A.	Oct. 21, 1823	Feb. 23, 1883	11
Chadwick, Sir Edwin	 1801	July 5, 1890	12
Chadwick, James, Bp. of Hexham	April 24, 1813	May 14, 1882	10
Chaix d'Est Ange, G. L. A. V. C.	April 11, 1800	Dec. 1876	9
Challis, Rev. James, F.R.S.	 1803	Dec. 3, 1882	10
Cham (Amadée de Noé)	Jan. 26, 1819	Sept. 6, 1879	10
Chambers, Robert	 1802	Mar. 17, 1871	8
Chambers, William, LL.D.	 1800	May 20, 1883	10
Chambord, Comte de	Sept. 29, 1820	Aug. 24, 1883	11
Chamier, Capt. Frederick	 1796	Nov. 1, 1870	7
Champagny, Comte Franz de	Sept. 10, 1804	April 30, 1882	10
Champneys, W. W. (Dean)	 1807	Feb. 4, 1875	8

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Chandler, H. W.	 1828	May 16, 1889	12
Changarnier, General	April 26, 1793	Feb. 14, 1877	9
Channell, Sir W. F.	 1804	Feb. 26, 1873	8
Channing, William Henry	May 25, 1810	Dec. 25, 1883	11
Chanzy, General	Mar. 18, 1823	Jan. 5, 1883	10
Chapin, Edwin H., D.D.	Dec. 29, 1814	Dec. 27, 1880	10
Chapman, Hy. Sam.	 1803	Dec. 27, 1881	10
Chapman, James, D.D., Bishop of Colombo	 1799	Oct. 20, 1879	10
Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway	May 3, 1826	Sept. 18, 1872	8
Charner, Admiral Leonard V. J.	Feb. 13, 1797	Feb. 8, 1869	7
Chase, Salmon Portland	Jan. 13, 1808	May 7, 1873	8
Chasles, Michel	Nov. 15, 1793	Dec. 18, 1880	10
Chasles, Philarète	Oct. 8, 1798	July 19, 1873	8
Chasseloup-Laubat, Marquis de	Mar. 29, 1805	Mar. 29, 1873	8
Chatrian, Alexandre	Dec. 18, 1826	Sep. 4, 1890	12
Chauvenet, Wm.	 1820	Dec. 13, 1870	7
Cheever, Rev. G. B.	April 17, 1807	Oct. 1, 1890	12
Chelius, Maximilian J.	 1794	Aug. 17, 1876	9
Chelmsford, Lord	July, 1794	Oct. 5, 1878	9
Chenery, Thomas	 1826	Feb. 11, 1884	11
Chesney, Fred. Randon	 1789	Jan. 30, 1872	7
Chevalier, Michel	Jan. 13, 1806	Nov. 18, 1879	10
Chevalier, P. S. (*See* Gavarni.)			
Chevallier, Rev. Temple	 1794	Nov. 4, 1873	8
Chevreul, Michel-Eugène	Aug. 31, 1786	April 10, 1889	12
Chichester, Earl of	Aug. 25, 1804	Mar. 16, 1886	11
Chigi (Cardinal), Flavio	May 31, 1810	Feb. 15, 1885	12
Child, Lydia Maria	Feb. 11, 1802	Oct. 1880	10
China, Emperor of (Hien Foung)	 1831	Aug. 2, 1861	5
China, Emperor of (Toung-Tchi)	April 21, 1856	Jan. 12, 1875	8
Chisholm, Mrs. Caroline	 1810	Mar. 25, 1877	9
Chodzko, J. L. B.	Nov. 6, 1800	Mar. 12, 1871	10
Chorley, Henry Fothergill	Dec. 15, 1808	Feb. 15, 1872	8
Christian, The Right Hon. J.	 1811	Oct. 29, 1887	12
Christian VII., King of Denmark	Oct. 6, 1808	Nov. 15, 1863	5
Christie, Wm. Dougal, C.B.	Jan. 3, 1816	July 27, 1874	8
Christison, Sir Rob., M.D.	July 18, 1797	Jan. 27, 1882	10
Church, Sir Rd.	 1785	Mar. 20, 1873	8
Church, Very Rev. R. W., Dean of St. Paul's	 1815	Dec. 9, 1890	13
Churton, Edw. (Archdeacon)	 1800	July 4, 1874	8
Cissey, General de	Dec. 23, 1811	June 15, 1882	10
Civiale, Jean	July, 1792	June 13, 1867	7
Clanricarde, Marquis of	Dec. 20, 1802	April 10, 1874	8
Clare, J.	July 3, 1793	May 20, 1864	5
Clarendon, G. W. F. Villiers, Earl of	Jan. 12, 1800	June 27, 1870	7
Clark, Sir James, M.D.	Dec. 14, 1788	June 29, 1870	7
Clark, Rev. Samuel	May 19, 1810	July 17, 1875	9
Clark, Wm. Geo.	 1821	Nov. 6, 1878	10
Clarke, Chas. Cowden	Dec. 15, 1787	Mar. 13, 1877	9
Clarke, James Freeman	April 4, 1810	June 8, 1888	11
Claughton, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, P. C.	 1814	Aug. 11, 1884	11
Clay, Sir Wm.	 1791	Mar. 13, 1869	7
Cleasby, Sir Anthony	 1806	Oct. 6, 1879	10
Clerk, Sir George	 1787	Dec. 13, 1867	7
Clerk, Sir G. R.	 1800	July 25, 1889	12
Cleveland, Charles Dexter	Dec. 3, 1802	Aug. 18, 1869	7
Clifford, Major-General the Hon. Sir H. H.	 1865	April 12, 1883	12
Clint, Alfred	 1807	Mar. 22, 1883	10
Clinton, Rev. Chas. John Fynes	 1799	Jan. 10, 1872	7
Clissold, Rev. Augustus	 1797	Oct. 30, 1882	10
Clive, Mrs. Caroline	 1801	July 13, 1873	8
Close, Francis, D.D. (Dean)	 1797	Dec. 17, 1882	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Clyde, Lord	Oct. 20, 1792	Aug. 14, 1863	5
Cobbold, Rev. Richard	 1797	Jan. 5, 1877	9
Cobbold, Thomas Spencer	May 26, 1828	Mar. 20, 1886	11
Cobden, Richard	June 3, 1804	April 2, 1865	6
Cochet, The Abbé	Mar. 7, 1812	June 1, 1875	9
Cockburn, Sir Alex. J. E.	 1802	Nov. 20, 1880	10
Cockerell, C. R.	April 27, 1788	Sept. 17, 1863	5
Codrington, Sir Hy. John	 1808	Aug. 4, 1877	9
Codrington, Sir William John	Nov. 26, 1804	Aug. 6, 1884	11
Coffin, Rt. Rev. R. A., Bp. of Southwark (R. C.)	July 19, 1819	April 6, 1885	12
Colchester, Chas. Abbott, Lord	Mar. 12, 1798	Oct. 18, 1867	7
Cole, Sir Henry	July 15, 1808	April 18, 1882	10
Colebrooke, Sir Wm. M. G.	 1787	Feb. 6, 1870	7
Colenso, J. W., D.D., Bp. of Natal	Jan. 24, 1814	June 19, 1883	10
Coleridge, Rev. Derwent	Sept. 14, 1800	Mar. 28, 1883	10
Coleridge, Sir John Taylor	 1790	Feb. 11, 1876	9
Coles, Capt. Cowper Phipps	 1831	Sept. 7, 1870	7
Colfax, Schuyler	Mar. 23, 1823	Jan. 17, 1885	11
Collier, John Payne	Jan. 11, 1789	Sept. 17, 1883	11
Collins, Charles Allston	Jan. 25, 1828	April 9, 1873	8
Collins, Mortimer	 1827	July 28, 1876	9
Collins, William Wilkie	Jan. 1824	Sept. 23, 1889	12
Collinson, Admiral Sir Richard	Nov. 7, 1811	Sept. 12, 1883	11
Colonsay, Lord	 1793	Feb. 1, 1874	8
Colquhoun, John Campbell	Jan. 23, 1803	April 17, 1870	7
Colvile, Sir James W.	 1810	Dec. 5, 1880	10
Combermere, Viscount	Nov. 14, 1772	Feb. 21, 1865	6
Compton, Henry	 1818	Sept. 15, 1877	9
Conington, John	Aug. 10, 1825	Oct. 23, 1869	7
Conkling, Roscoe	Oct. 30, 1829	April 17, 1888	12
Conolly, Dr. J.	 1795	Mar. 5, 1866	6
Conscience, Henri	Dec. 3, 1812	Sept. 9, 1883	11
Cook, Dutton	 1832	Sept. 11, 1883	11
Cook, Eliza	Dec. 24, 1812	Sept. 24, 1889	12
Cook, Rev. F. C.	 1810	June 22, 1889	12
Cooke, Edward Wm., R.A.	 1811	Jan. 4, 1880	10
Cooke, G. W.	 1814	June 19, 1865	6
Cooke, John Esten	Nov. 3, 1830	Sept. 27, 1886	12
Cooke, Sir Wm. Fothergill	 1806	June 25, 1879	10
Cookesley, Rev. Wm. Gifford	Dec. 1, 1802	Aug. 16, 1880	10
Cooper, Abraham	Sept. 1787	Dec. 24, 1868	7
Cooper, Charles Hy., F.S.A.	Mar. 20, 1808	Mar. 21, 1866	6
Cooper, Peter	Feb. 12, 1791	April 4, 1883	10
Cope, Charles West, Hon. R.A.	 1811	Aug. 25, 1890	12
Copland, James, M.D.	 1793	July 12, 1870	7
Coquerel, Athanase L. C.	Aug. 27, 1795	Jan. 10, 1868	7
Coquerel, Athanase Josué	 1820	July 25, 1875	9
Corbaux, Miss Fanny	 1812	Feb. 1, 1883	10
Cordova, General de	 1792	Oct. 30, 1883	11
Cormenin, L. M. de la Haye, Viscount de	Jan. 6, 1788	Nov. 20, 1866	7
Cornelius, P. von	Sept. 27, 1787	Mar. 7, 1867	6
Cornell, Ezra	Jan. 11, 1807	Dec. 9, 1874	10
Corney, Bolton	 1784	Aug. 31, 1870	7
Cornthwaite, The Rt. Rev. R.	May 9, 1818	June 16, 1890	12
Corot, Jean-Baptiste C.	July, 1796	Feb. 22, 1875	8
Corrigan, Sir Dominic J.	Dec. 1, 1802	Feb. 1, 1880	10
Corry, Rt. Hon. H. T. L.	 1803	Mar. 6, 1873	8
Corwin, T.	July 29, 1794	Dec. 18, 1865	6
Costa, Sir Michael	Feb. 4, 1810	April 29, 1884	11
Costello, Dudley	 1803	Sept. 30, 1865	6
Costello, Louisa Stuart	... ...	April 24, 1870	7
Cotta, Bernhard von	Oct. 24, 1808	Sept. 13, 1879	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Cotterill, Bishop of Edinburgh	 1812	April 10, 1886	11
Cottesloe (Lord), Rt. Hon. T.	 1798	Dec. 3, 1890	13
Cotton, Dr. G. E. L., Bishop of Calcutta	Oct. 29, 1813	Oct. 6, 1866	6
Cotton, Hy. (Archdeacon)	 1790	 1871	8
Cotton, Sir Sydney J.	 1791	Feb. 20, 1874	8
Courbet, Gustave	June 10, 1819	Dec. 31, 1877	9
Cousin, Victor	Nov. 28, 1792	Jan. 14, 1867	6
Cousins, Samuel R. A.	May, 1801	May 7, 1887	12
Couza, Prince	 1820	May 15, 1873	8
Cowley, Earl	June 17, 1804	July 14, 1884	11
Cowper, Sir Charles	... ...	Oct. 19, 1875	9
Cox, Edward Wm.	 1809	Nov. 24, 1879	10
Cox, Robert	Feb. 25, 1810	Feb. 3, 1872	9
Cox, Samuel Sullivan	Sept. 30, 1824	Sept. 10, 1889	12
Cox, Rev. W. Hayward	 1803	June 6, 1871	8
Coxe, Rev. Henry Octavius	 1811	July 8, 1881	10
Coxe, Ven. R. C.	 1799	Aug. 25, 1865	6
Coyne, Joseph Sterling	 1805	July 18, 1868	7
Craig, Sir William Gibson	Aug. 2, 1797	Mar. 12, 1878	9
Craik, G. L.	 1798	June 25, 1866	6
Crampton, Sir John, Bart.	 1807	Dec. 5, 1886	12
Crampton, The Rt. Hon. P. C.	 1782	Dec. 29, 1862	5
Cranworth, R. M. Rolfe, Lord	Dec. 18, 1790	July 26, 1868	7
Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of	Oct. 16, 1812	Dec. 13, 1880	10
Creasy, Sir Edward Shepherd	 1812	Jan. 27, 1878	9
Crémieux, Isaac Adolphe	April 30, 1796	Feb. 10, 1880	10
Cresswell, Sir C.	 1794	July 29, 1863	5
Creswick, Thos. R.A.	 1811	Dec. 28, 1869	7
Crétineau, Joly	Sept. 23, 1803	Jan. 1, 1875	10
Croft, Sir J.	 1778	Feb. 5, 1862	5
Croll, Dr.	 1821	Dec. 1890	13
Cronyn, Benjamin, Bishop of Huron	 1810	Sept. 21, 1871	7
Cross, John Kynaston	 1832	Mar. 20, 1887	12
Crossley, Sir Francis, M.P.	 1817	Jan. 5, 1872	7
Crossley, James, F.S.A.	 1800	Aug. 3, 1883	11
Crowe, Mrs. Catherine	 1800	 1876	9
Cruikshank, George	Sept. 27, 1792	Feb. 1, 1878	9
Cubitt, Joseph	Nov. 24, 1811	Dec. 7, 1872	10
Cubitt, Sir W.	 1785	Oct. 13, 1861	5
Cubitt, Alderman William	 1791	Oct. 28, 1863	5
Cullen, Paul, Cardinal	 1803	Oct. 24, 1878	9
Cumming, John, D.D.	Nov. 10, 1810	July 5, 1881	10
Cumming, Rev. Joseph Geo.	 1812	Sept. 21, 1868	7
Cumming, R. G.	Mar. 15, 1820	Mar. 24, 1866	6
Cunard, Sir S., Bart.	Nov. 1787	April 28, 1865	6
Cunningham, Rev. J. W.	 1780	Sept. 30, 1861	5
Cunningham, Peter	April 7, 1816	May 18, 1869	7
Cunningham, Dr. W.	Oct. 2, 1805	Dec. 14, 1861	5
Currey, Rev. George	April 7, 1816	April 30, 1885	11
Currie, Sir Fredk.	 1799	Sept. 10, 1875	9
Curtius, Ernst	Sept. 2, 1814	 1886	12
Curtius, Dr. George	Aug. 10, 1820	Aug. 1885	11
Curwen, John	Nov. 14, 1816	May 26, 1880	10
Cushing, Caleb	Jan. 17, 1800	Jan. 2, 1879	10
Cushman, Charlotte Saunders	July 23, 1816	Feb. 18, 1876	9
Cust, Gen. Sir Edward	Mar. 17, 1794	Jan. 15, 1878	9
Custer, Geo. A.	Dec. 5, 1839	June 25, 1876	9
Cuvilier-Fleury, Alfred A.	 1802	Oct. 18, 1887	12
Czacki, Cardinal	 1834	Mar. 8, 1888	12
DACRES, General Sir Richard	 1799	Dec. 6, 1886	11
Dacres, Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys	 1805	Mar. 8, 1884	11

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Dahlgren, John A.	 1809	July 12, 1870	7
D'Albert, Charles	 1815	May 26, 1886	11
Dale, Rev. Thomas	Aug. 22, 1797	May 14, 1870	7
Dalhousie, Earl of	April 22, 1801	July 6, 1874	8
Dalhousie (Earl of), Rt. Hon. J. W. R.	 1847	Nov. 25, 1887	12
Dallas, Rev. Alex. R. Charles	 1791	Dec. 13, 1869	7
Dallas, G. M.	July 10, 1792	Dec. 31, 1864	6
Dallen, Giles	Oct. 26, 1808	Sept. 24, 1884	11
Dalling, H. Lytton E. Bulwer, Lord	 1805	May 23, 1872	8
Dall' Ongaro Francesco	 1808	Jan. 10, 1873	8
Dalton, John Call, M.D.	Feb. 2, 1825	Feb. 12, 1889	12
D'Alton, John	 1792	Jan. 20, 1867	7
Daly, Sir Dominic	 1798	Feb. 19, 1868	7
Daly, Robt., D.D., Bishop of Cashel	 1783	Feb. 16, 1872	7
Dalyell, Robert Anstruther	 1831	Jan. 18, 1890	12
Dana, Richard Hy.	Nov. 15, 1787	Feb. 2, 1879	10
Dana, Richard Henry, jun.	Aug. 1, 1815	Jan. 6, 1882	10
Danell, James, D.D., Bishop of Southwark	 1821	June 14, 1881	10
Dantan, Antoine Laurent	Dec. 8, 1798	May 31, 1878	9
Dantan, Jean Pierre	Dec. 28, 1800	Sept. 2, 1869	7
Darboy, Georges, D.D., Archbishop of Paris	 1813	May 24, 1871	7
Dargan, W.	 1798	Feb. 7, 1867	6
Darley, Bishop of Kilmore	Nov. 1799	Oct. 6, 1885	11
Darley, Felix O. P.	June 23, 1822	Mar. 27, 1888	12
Darwin, Chas. Rob., LL.D., F.R.S.	Feb. 12, 1809	April 19, 1882	10
Daubeney, C. G. B.	 1795	Dec. 12, 1867	7
David, Félicien	Mar. 8, 1810	Aug. 29, 1876	9
David (Baron), Jérome F. P.	June 30, 1823	Jan. 29, 1882	10
Davidson, Thomas, LL.D.	May 17, 1817	Oct. 16, 1885	11
Davies, Benj., LL.D.	Feb. 26, 1814	July 19, 1875	9
Davies, Charles	Jan. 22, 1798	Sept. 18, 1876	9
Davis, Charles Henry	Jan. 16, 1807	Sept. 10, 1876	9
Davis, Jefferson	June 3, 1808	Dec. 6, 1889	12
Davis, Joseph Barnard, M.D.	June 13, 1801	May, 1881	10
Davoud, Pacha	March, 1816	... ...(?)1880	12
Davys, Geo., Bp. of Peterborough	Oct. 1, 1780	April 18, 1864	5
Dawson, George	 1821	Nov. 30, 1876	9
Day, Geo. Edward, F.R.S.	 1815	Jan. 31, 1872	7
Dayton, W.	Feb. 17, 1807	Dec. 1, 1864	6
Déak, Francis	 1803	Jan. 28, 1876	9
Deane, Sir Thomas	 1792	Oct. 2, 1871	7
Deasy, The Rt. Hon. Rickard	 1812	May 6, 1883	10
De Bonald, Cardinal	Oct. 30, 1787	Feb. 24, 1870	7
De Bow, J. D. B.	July 10, 1820	Feb. 27, 1867	7
Decazes, Duke E.	Sept. 28, 1780	Oct. 24, 1860	6
Decazes, Louis Charles Élie, Duc	May 19, 1819	Sept. 1886	11
Dechamps, Card. Abp. of Mechlin	Dec. 6, 1810	Sept. 28, 1883	11
De Charms, R.	Oct. 17, 1796	Mar. 20, 1864	6
Delacroix, F. V. E.	April 26, 1799	Aug. 13, 1863	5
Delane, John Thadeus	Oct. 1817	Nov. 22, 1879	10
Delangle, Claude Alphonse	April 6, 1797	Dec. 21, 1869	7
Delaroche, H.	Feb. 17, 1797	Nov. 4, 1856	5
De La Rue, T.	 1793	June 7, 1866	6
De La Rue, Warren	Jan. 18, 1815	April 19, 1889	12
Delaunay, Charles Eugène	April 9, 1816	Aug. 5, 1872	10
Delepierre, J. Octave	 1804	Aug. 18, 1879	10
Demetz, Fred. Auguste	May 12, 1796	Nov. 2, 1873	8
De Morgan, Augustus	 1806	Mar. 18, 1871	7
Denison, Sir Wm. Thomas	 1804	Jan. 19, 1871	7
Denton, Rev. William	March, 1815	Jan. 1888	12
Depretis, Agostina	 1811	July 29, 1887	12
Derby, Edw. Geoffrey Stanley, Earl of	Mar. 29, 1799	Oct. 23, 1869	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Deschenes, Admiral P.	 1790	June 12, 1860	5
Devon (Earl of), Rt. Hon. W. R. C.	April 14, 1807	Nov. 18, 1888	12
Dewey, Chester, D.D.	Oct. 25, 1781	Dec. 15, 1867	7
Dickens, Charles	Feb. 7, 1812	June 9, 1870	7
Dickson, Sam. Henry	Sept. 1798	 1866	7
Dickson, William Gillespie	April 9, 1823	Oct. 19, 1876	9
Diez, Friedrich Christian	 1794	May 29, 1876	9
Digby, Kenelm Henry	 1800	Mar. 22, 1880	10
Dilke, Charles Wentworth	Dec. 8, 1789	Aug. 10, 1864	6
Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth	 1810	May 10, 1869	7
Dindorf, William	 1804	Aug. 1883	11
Dircks, Henry, LL.D.	Aug. 26, 1806	 1873	10
Dix, John Adams	July 24, 1798	April 21, 1879	10
Dixon, William Hepworth	June 30, 1821	Dec. 27, 1879	8
Djémil Pasha	 1827	Sept. 22, 1872	8
Dobell, Sydney	 1824	Aug. 22, 1874	8
Doherty, General Sir R.	 1777	Sept. 2, 1862	5
Dolby, Madame Sainton	May 17, 1821	Feb. 18, 1885	11
Döllinger, John Joseph Ignatius	Feb. 28, 1799	Jan. 10, 1890	12
Domett, Alfred	May 20, 1811	Nov. 2, 1887	12
Donaldson, Sir S. A.	 1812	Jan. 11, 1867	6
Donaldson, T. L.	Oct. 17, 1795	Aug. 1, 1885	12
Donnet, Cardinal	Nov. 16, 1795	Dec. 23, 1882	10
Donoughmore, Earl of	April 4, 1823	Feb. 22, 1866	6
Doo, George Thomas	Jan. 1800	Nov. 13, 1886	11
Doran, Dr. John	 1807	Jan. 25, 1878	9
Doré, Paul Gustave	Jan. 6, 1823	Jan. 23, 1883	10
Dorner, Isaac A.	June 20, 1809	July 8, 1884	12
Dorose, Rt. Hon. Richard	June, 1824	Mar. 14, 1890	12
Douglas, General Sir H.	July 1, 1776	Nov. 8, 1861	5
Douglas, Hy. Alex., Bp. of Bombay	 1820	Dec. 14, 1875	9
Dove, Henry William	Oct. 6, 1803	April 3, 1879	10
Doyle, Richard	 1826	Dec. 11, 1883	11
Doyle, Sir F. H. C.	Aug. 22, 1810	June 8, 1888	12
Drake, Fred.	June 23, 1805	April 8, 1882	10
Draper, Henry	Mar. 7, 1837	Nov. 20, 1882	10
Draper, John William, M.D.	May 5, 1811	Jan. 4, 1882	10
Drew, Admiral Andrew	 1792	Dec. 19, 1878	9
Dreyse, Nicolas	 1788	Dec. 9, 1867	7
Drouyn-de-Lhuys, Edouard	Nov. 19, 1805	Mar. 1, 1881	10
Dubois, Baron	Dec. 7, 1795	Nov. 29, 1871	10
Duchâtel (Count), Charles Marie Tanneguy	Feb. 19, 1803	Nov. 5, 1867	7
Duclere, C. T. E.	Nov. 9, 1812	July 21, 1888	12
Ducrot, General	 1817	Aug. 1882	10
Dudevant, Madame ("Georges Sand")	July 5, 1804	June 8, 1876	9
Dudley, Benjamin Winslow	 1785	Jan. 20, 1870	7
Dufaure, Jules	Dec. 4, 1798	June 27, 1881	10
Duff, Alexander, D.D.	 1806	Feb. 12, 1878	9
Dufferin, Lady. (*See* Gifford, Lady H. S.)			
Duke, Sir James	Jan. 31, 1792	May 28, 1873	8
Dumas, Alexandre Davy	July 24, 1803	Dec. 10, 1870	7
Duncan, Colonel Francis	 1836	Nov. 16, 1888	12
Duncan, J. M.	April 29, 1826	Sept. 1, 1890	12
Duncombe, T. S.	 1796	Nov. 13, 1861	5
Dundas, Sir David	 1799	Mar. 30, 1877	9
Dundas, Sir J. W. D.	Dec. 4, 1785	Oct. 3, 1862	5
Dunfermline, Ralph Abercromby, Lord	April 6, 1803	July 13, 1868	7
Dunglison, Robley, M.D.	Jan. 4, 1798	April 1, 1869	7
Dupanloup, F. A. P., Bp. of Orleans	Jan. 3, 1802	Oct. 11, 1878	9
Du-Petit-Thouars, Admiral A. A.	Aug. 3, 1793	Mar. 17, 1864	6
Dupin, A. M. J. J.	Feb. 1, 1783	Nov. 8, 1865	6
Dupin, Baron	Oct. 6, 1784	Jan. 18, 1873	8

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Durand, Asher Brown	Aug. 21, 1796	 1874	8
Durando, General Jean	 1807	May 27, 1869	7
Durbin, John Price, D.D.	 1800	Oct. 19, 1876	9
Durham, Joseph, A.R.A.	 1813	Oct. 27, 1877	9
Duvergier de Hauranne, P.	Aug. 3, 1798	May 20, 1881	10
Duvernois, Clément	April 6, 1836	July 8, 1879	10
Duyckinck, Evert Augustus	Nov. 23, 1816	Aug. 1878	9
Dyce, Rev. Alexander	June 30, 1798	May 15, 1869	7
Dyce, W.	 1806	Feb. 14, 1864	5
Dyer, Thomas Henry	May 4, 1804	Jan. 30, 1888	12
Dymoke, Sir H.	Mar. 5, 1801	April 28, 1865	6
Eadie, John, D.D.	 1813	June 3, 1876	9
Eads, James B.	May 28, 1820	Mar. 8, 1887	12
Eardley, Sir C. E.	April 21, 1805	May 21, 1863	5
Eastburn, M., Bp. of Massachusetts	Feb. 9, 1801	Sept. 11, 1872	8
Easthope, Sir J., Bart.	Oct. 29, 1784	Dec. 11, 1865	6
Eastlake, Sir C. L.	Nov. 17, 1793	Dec. 24, 1865	6
Eden, Rev. Robert, D.D.	 1804	Aug. 26, 1886	11
Eden, The Hon. Sir Ashley	Nov. 13, 1831	July 9, 1887	12
Eden, Rt. Rev. R., Bishop of Moray	 1804	Aug. 25, 1886	12
Edmonds, John Worth	Mar. 13, 1799	April 6, 1874	8
Edmondstone, Sir Archibald	 1795	Mar. 13, 1871	7
Edwardes, Sir Herbert Benjamin	Nov. 12, 1819	Dec. 23, 1868	7
Edwards, Thomas (Naturalist)	 1814	April 27, 1886	11
Egan, Pierce	 1814	July 6, 1880	10
Egg, A.	 1816	Mar. 26, 1863	5
Egypt, Viceroy of (Saïd Pacha)	 1822	Jan. 18, 1863	5
Ehrenberg, Chr. Gottfried	April 19, 1795	June 27, 1876	9
Eichwald, Edward	July 4, 1795	Nov. 24, 1876	10
Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of	July 20, 1811	Nov. 20, 1863	5
Elie de Beaumont, J. B.	Sept. 25, 1798	Sept. 22, 1874	8
Ellenborough, Edward Law, Earl of	Sept. 8, 1790	Dec. 22, 1871	7
Ellice, Rt. Hon. E.	 1787	Sept. 17, 1863	5
Elliot, Sir Charles	 1801	Sept. 9, 1875	9
Elliotson, John, M.D.	 1785	July 28, 1868	7
Elliott, Charles, D.D.	May 16, 1792	Jan. 6, 1869	7
Elliott, Charles Wyllys	May 27, 1817	Aug. 20, 1883	11
Ellis, Alexander John	June 14, 1814	Oct. 28, 1890	12
Ellis, Sir Henry	Nov. 1777	Jan. 15, 1869	7
Ellis, Sir S. B.	 1787	Mar. 10, 1865	6
Ellis, Rev. William	... ...	June 9, 1872	8
Ellis, William	 1800	Feb. 1881	10
Ellsler, Theresa	 1808	Nov. 19, 1878	9
Elmore, Alfred, R.A.	 1815	Jan. 24, 1881	10
Elwart, A. A. E.	Nov. 18, 1808	Oct. 14, 1877	9
Embery, Mrs. Emma Catherine	 1806	Feb. 10, 1863	7
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	May 25, 1803	April 27, 1882	10
Encke, J. F.	Sept. 23, 1791	Sept. 2, 1865	6
Enfantin, B. P.	Feb. 8, 1796	Sept. 1, 1864	5
England, Sir Richard	 1793	Jan. 19, 1883	10
Engstroem, John	April 7, 1794	Jan. 27, 1870	9
Eötvös, Joseph, Baron	Sept. 3, 1813	Feb. 3, 1871	7
Ericsson, John	July 31, 1803	March 7, 1889	12
Erle, The Rt. Hon. Sir William	 1793	Jan. 28, 1880	10
Erskine, Rt. Hon. T.	Mar. 12, 1788	Nov. 9, 1864	6
Esenbeck, Nees von. C. J. (*See* Nees von E.)			
Espartero, B. Duke de la Victoria	 1792	Jan. 8, 1879	10
Espinasse, E. C. M.	April 2, 1815	June 4, 1859	5
Esquiros, Henri Alphonse	 1814	May 12, 1876	9
Essex, Dowager Countess of	Sept. 18, 1794	Feb. 22, 1882	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Estcourt, T. S. Sotheron	 1801	Jan. 6, 1876	9
Esterhazy, Prince P. A.	Mar. 10, 1786	July, 1866	6
Evans, David Morier	 1819	Jan. 1, 1874	8
Evans, General Sir de Lacy	 1787	Jan. 9, 1870	7
Evans, Marian ("George Eliot")	Nov. 22, 1819	Dec. 22, 1880	10
Evans, Rev. R. W. E.	Aug. 30, 1789	Mar. 10, 1866	6
Everett, E.	April 11, 1794	Jan. 15, 1865	6
Eversley (Viscount) Rt. Hon. C. Shaw-Lefevre	Feb. 27, 1794	Dec. 28, 1888	12
Ewald, Henry Geo. Aug.	Nov. 16, 1803	May 4, 1875	9
Ewart, William	 1798	Jan. 23, 1869	7
Ewbank, Thomas	 1792	Sept. 16, 1870	7
Ewell, Robert Stoddard	 1821	Jan. 25, 1872	7
Ewing, Alexander, Bp. of Argyll	... ...	May 22, 1873	8
Ewing, Thos., LL.D.	Dec. 28, 1789	Oct. 26, 1871	7
Eyre, Sir Vincent	 1811	Sept. 22, 1881	10
Faber, Rev. Fred. William, D.D.	 1815	Sept. 26, 1863	5
Fagge, Charles Hilton, M.D.	 1838	Nov. 19, 1883	11
Faidherbe, L. L. C.	June 3, 1818	Sept. 28, 1889	12
Fairbairn, Sir William, F.R.S.	 1789	Aug. 18, 1874	8
Fairholt, F. W.	 1814	April 3, 1866	6
Faraday, Michael, F.R.S.	Sept. 22, 1791	Aug. 25, 1867	7
Farini, C. L.	Oct. 22, 1822	Aug. 1, 1866	6
Farnham, Mrs. E. W.	Nov. 17, 1815	Dec. 15, 1864	6
Farr, William, C.B., M.D.	 1807	April 14, 1883	10
Farragut, Admiral David D.	July 5, 1801	Aug. 14, 1870	7
Farrar, Rev. John	July 29, 1802	Nov. 19, 1884	12
Farre, Arthur, M.D.	March 6, 1811	Dec. 17, 1887	12
Favre, Jules	Mar. 31, 1809	Jan. 20, 1880	10
Fawcett, Henry, M.P.	 1833	Nov. 6, 1884	11
Fazy, Jean Jaques	May 12, 1796	Nov. 6, 1878	9
Fechter, Charles	Oct. 23, 1824	Aug. 5, 1879	10
Feild, Edward, Bp. of Newfoundland	 1801	June 8, 1876	9
Felton, C. C.	Nov. 6, 1807	Feb. 26, 1862	5
Ferdinand I., Emperor of Austria	April 19, 1793	July 29, 1875	9
Ferguson, James, D.C.L.	 1808	Jan. 9, 1886	11
Ferguson, Dr. R.	 1799	June 25, 1865	6
Fergusson, Sir William	Mar. 20, 1808	Feb. 10, 1877	9
Ferrey, Benjamin, F.S.A.	April 1, 1810	Aug. 22, 1880	10
Fessenden, William Pitt	Oct. 16, 1806	Sept. 9, 1869	7
Festing, Maj.-General Sir Francis Worgan	 1833	Nov. 21, 1886	11
Feuerbach, Ludwig Marie	July 28, 1804	Sept. 13, 1872	8
Feuillet, Octave	Aug. 11, 1820	Dec. 28, 1890	13
Feval, P. H. C.	Sept. 27, 1817	Mar. 8, 1887	12
Fichte, Immanuel Hermann	July 18, 1797	Aug. 8, 1879	10
Field, Rev. Frederick	 1801	April, 1885	11
Fillmore, Millard (President U.S.A.)	Jan. 7, 1800	Mar. 8, 1874	8
Fisher, The Hon. Charles, D.C.L.	... ...	 1880	10
Fitzgerald (Lord), Rt. Hon. J. D. F.	 1816	Oct. 16, 1889	12
Fitzgerald, The Rt. Hon. Sir William	 1817	June 28, 1885	11
Fitzgerald, Wm., Bp. of Killaloe	Dec. 3, 1814	Nov. 24, 1883	11
Fitzhardinge, Lord	Jan. 3, 1788	Oct. 17, 1867	7
Fitzroy, Admiral R.	July 5, 1805	May 1, 1865	6
Flahault de la Billarderie, Comte de	April 21, 1785	Aug. 31, 1870	7
Flaubert, Gustave	Dec. 12, 1821	May 9, 1880	10
Fleury, General	Nov. 1837	Dec. 11, 1884	11
Flint, Austin	Oct. 20, 1812	Mar. 13, 1886	11
Flocon, F.	 1800	May, 1866	6
Flotow, Fred: F. A. von	April 27, 1812	Jan. 24, 1883	10
Flourens, Marie Jean Pierre	April 15, 1794	Dec. 6, 1867	7
Flügel, Gustave Lebrecht	Feb. 18, 1802	June 5, 1870	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Folger, Charles	April 16, 1818	Sept. 4, 1884	11
Fonblanque, Albany W.	 1797	Oct. 13, 1872	8
Fonblanque, J. S. M.	March, 1787	Nov. 3, 1865	6
Foot, S.	Nov. 19, 1802	 1866	6
Foote, Henry Stuart	Sept. 20, 1800	 1867	7
Forbes, Alex. Penrose, Bishop of Brechin	 1817	Oct. 8, 1875	9
Forbes, The Hon. Francis Reginald	Sept. 17, 1791	Nov. 5, 1873	8
Forbes, Sir J.	 1787	Nov. 13, 1861	5
Forbes, James David, D.C.L.	April 20, 1809	Dec. 31, 1868	7
Forcade, Eugène	 1820	Nov. 6, 1869	7
Force, Peter	Nov. 26, 1790	Jan. 23, 1868	7
Forey, E. F., Marshal of France	Jan. 10, 1804	June 20, 1872	8
Forrest, Edwin	Mar. 9, 1806	Dec. 12, 1872	8
Forrester, A. H. ("Alfred Crowquill")	 1805	May 26, 1872	8
Forshall, Rev. J.	 1797	Dec. 18, 1863	5
Forster, Rev. Charles	 1780	... ... 18..	8
Förster, Henry, Bp. of Breslau	Nov. 24, 1800	Oct. 20, 1881	10
Forster, John	 1812	Feb. 1, 1876	9
Forster, The Right Hon. William	July 11, 1818	April 5, 1886	11
Forsyth, Sir Thomas Douglas	 1827	Dec. 17, 1886	12
Fortune, Robert	 1813	April 13, 1880	10
Foss, Edward, F.S.A.	 1787	July 27, 1870	7
Foster, John G.	 1824	Aug. 1874	8
Foucault, Jean Bernard Léon	Sept. 18, 1819	Feb. 13, 1868	7
Fould, Achille	Oct. 31, 1800	Oct. 5, 1867	7
Fowke, Capt. F.	 1823	Dec. 4, 1865	6
Fox, Sir Charles	 1810	June 14, 1874	8
Fox, General Charles Richard	 1796	April 13, 1873	8
Fox, W. J.	 1786	June 3, 1864	5
Francatelli, C. E.	 1805	Aug. 10, 1876	9
Frances, G. H.	 1816	Aug. 28, 1866	6
Francis, Francis (Angler)	 1822	Dec. 24, 1886	12
Francis, J. W.	Nov. 17, 1789	 1861	5
Francis, V., Duke of Modena	June 1, 1819	Nov. 20, 1875	9
Franclieu, Marquis de	 1810	Nov. 13, 1877	10
Franklin, Jane, Lady	Dec. 4, 1791	July 18, 1875	9
Franzoni, L.	 1790	Mar. 26, 1862	6
Fraser, A.	April 7, 1786	Feb. 15, 1865	6
Fraser, Charles	Aug. 20, 1782	 1860	7
Fraser, Bishop of Manchester	 1818	Oct. 22, 1885	11
Frederick Charles (Prince)	Mar. 20, 1828	June, 1885	11
Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany	Oct. 18, 1831	June 15, 1888	12
Frederick William I. of Hesse-Cassel	Aug. 20, 1802	Jan. 6, 1875	8
Freiligrath, Ferdinand	June 17, 1810	Mar. 17, 1876	9
Fremont, General John C.	Jan. 21, 1813	July 13, 1890	12
French, ex-Queen of the (Marie Amelia)	April 26, 1782	Mar. 24, 1866	6
Frere, Sir H. Bartle Edward, Bart.	Mar. 29, 1815	May 29, 1884	11
Friswell, James Hain	 1827	Mar. 12, 1878	9
Frossard, General	 1807	Sept. 1875	9
Frost, William Edward, R.A.	 1810	June 4, 1877	9
Fuad, Mehmed, Pasha	 1814	Feb. 1869	7
Fulford, Frs., D.D., Bp. of Montreal	 1803	Sept. 9, 1868	7
Fuller, Bishop of Niagara	July 16, 1810	 1885	11
Fuller, Richard, D.D.	April 22, 1804	Oct. 20, 1876	9
Fullerton, Lady Georgina	... ...	Jan. 19, 1885	11
Fürst, Dr. Julius	May 12, 1805	Feb. 1873	8
Fustel de Coulanges, Numa D.	Mar. 18, 1830	Sept. 12, 1889	12
GABLENTZ, Baron von	June 19, 1814	Jan. 28, 1874	8
Gade, Niels Wilhelm	Feb. 22, 1817	Dec. 21, 1890	12
Gaertner, Friedrich von	 1792	April 21, 1874	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Gaillard, Claude F.	Jan. 7, 1834	Jan. 1887	12
Galignani, John Anthony	Oct. 13, 1796	Dec. 1873	8
Galignani, William	Mar. 10, 1798	Dec. 11, 1882	10
Gallait, Louis	 1810	Nov. 17, 1887	12
Gambetta, Léon	April 2, 1838	Dec. 31, 1882	10
Garbett, Ven. James	 1802	Mar. 25, 1879	10
Gardiner, General Sir R. W.	May 2, 1781	June 26, 1864	5
Garibaldi, Giuseppe	July 22, 1807	June 2, 1882	10
Garnier-Pagès, L. A.	July 18, 1803	Oct. 31, 1878	9
Garrett, Sir Robert	 1794	June 12, 1869	7
Garrison, William Lloyd	Dec. 12, 1804	May 24, 1879	10
Garside, Rev. Charles Brierley	April 6, 1818	May 21, 1876	9
Gaskell, Mrs. E. C.	 1811	Nov. 12, 1865	6
Gassiot, John Peter	 1797	Aug. 15, 1877	9
Gatty, Mrs. Alfred Margaret	 1809	Oct. 4, 1873	8
Gauntlett, Dr. Henry John	 1806	Feb. 21, 1876	9
Gautier, Théophile	Aug. 31, 1811	Oct. 23, 1872	8
Gavarni (Sulpice P. C.)	 1801	Nov. 24, 1866	6
Gavazzi, Alessandro	 1809	Jan. 10, 1889	12
Geden, Rev. John	May 4, 1822	Mar. 1886	12
Geefs, W.	 1806	Jan. 21, 1883	10
Geffrard, Fabre	Sept. 19, 1806	Jan. 1879	10
George V., King of Hanover	May 27, 1819	June 12, 1878	9
Gérard, C. J. B.	June 14, 1817	Sept. 1864	5
Gerhard, Edward	Nov. 29, 1796	May 12, 1867	7
Gerstaecker, Fred.	May 16, 1815	June, 1872	8
Gervinus, George Godfrey	May 20, 1805	Mar. 1871	7
Gesner, Dr. A.	 1797	April 27, 1864	6
Ghika, A.	 1795	Jan. 1862	6
Gibson, J.	 1791	Jan. 27, 1866	6
Gibson, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Milner	 1807	Feb. 25, 1884	11
Gibson, William Sydney, F.S.A.	 1815	... ...	7
Gifford, Lady Helen Selina	 1807	June 14, 1867	7
Gilbart, J. W.	 1794	Aug. 8, 1863	5
Gilbert, Ashurst Turner, D.D., Bishop of Chichester	 1786	Feb. 21, 1870	7
Gilbert, J. G.	 1794	June 4, 1866	6
Giles, Rev. John Allen	Oct. 26, 1808	Sept. 24, 1884	11
Gilfillan, Rev. George	 1813	Aug. 13, 1878	9
Gillmore, General Q. A.	Feb. 28, 1825	April 7, 1888	12
Gilpin, Charles, M.P.	 1815	Sept. 8, 1874	8
Girardin, Émile de	 1802	April 27, 1881	10
Girdlestone, Rev. Charles	Mar. 6, 1797	April 28, 1881	10
Girdlestone, Rev. Edward	Sept. 6, 1805	Dec. 4, 1884	11
Giudici, Paolo Emiliani	June 13, 1812	Oct. 1872	8
Giuglini, A.	 1826	Oct. 12, 1865	6
Glais-Bizoin, A.	Mar. 9, 1800	Nov. 1877	9
Glass, Sir Richard Atwood	 1820	Dec. 22, 1873	8
Gleig, Rev. G. R.	 1796	July 9, 1888	12
Glenelg, Lord	Oct. 26, 1778	April 23, 1866	6
Glover, Sir John Hawley	 1829	Sept. 30, 1885	11
Glyn, Isabella	May 22, 1825	May 18, 1889	12
Gobat, Sam., D.D., Bp. of Jerusalem	Jan. 26, 1799	May 11, 1879	10
Godkin, James	 1806	May 2, 1879	10
Godwin, George	Jan. 28, 1815	Jan. 27, 1888	12
Goldschmidt, H.	June 17, 1802	Sept. 12, 1866	6
Goldschmidt, Meier	Oct. 26, 1819	Aug. 16, 1887	12
Gomm, Field Marshal	 1784	Mar. 15, 1875	8
Gooch, Sir Daniel	 1815	Oct. 15, 1889	12
Goode, W., D.D., F.S.A.	Nov. 10, 1801	Aug. 12, 1868	7
Goodford, Rev. Charles, D.D.	 1812	May 9, 1884	11
Goodhall, Edward	Sept. 1795	April 11, 1870	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Goodwin, Charles Wycliffe	 1817	Jan. 17, 1878	9
Gordon, Lady Duff	... ...	July 14, 1869	7
Gordon, The Rt. Hon. Edw. Strathearn	 1814	Aug. 21, 1879	10
Gordon, Admiral Sir James Alex.	 1782	Jan. 8, 1869	7
Gordon, General	Jan. 28, 1833	Jan. 26, 1885	11
Gordon, The Hon. Sir Arthur H.	Nov. 26, 1829	May 19, 1890	12
Gordon, Sir J. W.	 1790	June 1, 1864	5
Gortschakoff, Prince A. M.	 1798	Mar. 11, 1883	10
Gortschakoff, Prince M. D.	 1795	May, 1861	5
Goss, Alexander, Bp. of Liverpool	July 5, 1814	Oct. 3, 1872	8
Goss, Sir John, Mus.D.	 1800	May 10, 1880	10
Gosse, Philip Henry, F.R.S.	 1810	Aug. 23, 1888	12
Gotthelf, J. or A. B.	Oct. 4, 1797	 1854	5
Gough, Hugh, Viscount	Nov. 3, 1779	Mar. 2, 1869	7
Gough, John B.	Aug. 22, 1817	Feb. 18, 1886	11
Gould, John, F.R.S.	Sept. 14, 1804	Feb. 3, 1881	10
Graham, Dr. John, Bp. of Chester	Feb. 23, 1794	June 15, 1865	6
Graham, Thomas	Dec. 21, 1805	Sept. 16, 1869	7
Gramont, Duc de	Aug. 14, 1819	Jan. 16, 1880	10
Granier de Cassagnac, A. B.	 1808	Jan. 31, 1880	10
Grant, Sir Francis	 1803	Oct. 5, 1878	9
Grant, James	 1802	May 23, 1879	10
Grant, James	Aug. 1, 1822	May 5, 1887	12
Grant, General Sir James Hope	 1808	Mar. 7, 1875	8
Grant, General Ulysses	April 27, 1822	July 23, 1885	11
Gratry, Abbé, Auguste Jsph. Alphonse	Mar. 30, 1805	Feb. 4, 1872	7
Grattan, T. C.	 1796	July 4, 1864	5
Gray, Asa	Nov. 18, 1810	Jan. 30, 1888	12
Gray, E. Droyer	 1845	Mar. 27, 1888	12
Gray, Geo. Robert, F.R.S.	July 8, 1808	May 6, 1872	8
Gray, Sir John, M.P.	 1815	April 9, 1875	8
Gray, John Edward, F.R.S.	 1800	Mar. 7, 1875	8
Gray, Rob., D.D., Bp. of Cape Town	 1809	Sept. 1, 1872	8
Greeley, Horace	Feb. 3, 1811	Nov. 29, 1872	8
Greene, George W.	April 8, 1811	Feb. 1883	11
Greg, William Rathbone	 1809	Nov. 15, 1881	10
Gregg, John, Bp. of Cork	 1798	May 26, 1878	9
Gresley, William	 1801	Nov. 20, 1876	9
Greswell, Edward, D.D.	 1797	June 29, 1869	7
Grey, The Rt. Hon. Sir C. E.	 1786	June 1, 1865	6
Grey, The Rt. Hon. Sir Geo.	May 11, 1799	Sept. 10, 1882	10
Grier, Robert Cooper	Mar. 5, 1794	Sept. 25, 1870	7
Griffin, Dr., Bp. of Limerick	July 10, 1786	April 5, 1866	6
Griffith, Sir Richard John	Sept. 20, 1784	Sept. 22, 1878	9
Grimm, J. L.	Jan. 4, 1785	Sept. 20, 1863	5
Grimm, W. K.	Feb. 24, 1786	Dec. 16, 1859	5
Grinfield, Rev. E. W.	 1785	July 9, 1864	5
Grisi, Giulia	May 22, 1812	Nov. 25, 1869	7
Gronow, Capt. R. H.	 1794	Nov. 20, 1865	6
Gross, Samuel D.	July 8, 1805	May 6, 1884	11
Grote, Geo., D.C.L., F.R.S.	 1794	June 18, 1871	7
Gruneisen, Charles Lewis	Nov. 2, 1806	Nov. 1, 1879	10
Gudin, Théodore	Aug 15, 1802	April, 1880	10
Guericke, Henry E. F.	Feb. 23, 1803	Feb. 4, 1878	10
Guéroult, Adolphe	Jan. 29, 1810	July, 1872	8
Guibert, Archbishop of Paris	Dec. 13, 1802	July 8, 1886	11
Guizot, François P. Guillaume	Oct. 4, 1787	Sept. 12, 1874	8
Gull, Sir W. W.	Dec. 31, 1816	Jan. 29, 1890	12
Gully, James Manby, M.D.	 1808	Mar. 27, 1873	7
Gurney, Sir Goldsworthy	 1793	Feb. 28, 1875	8
Gurney, Russell, M.P.	 1804	May 31, 1878	9
Guthrie, Thomas, D.D.	 1803	Feb. 24, 1873	8

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition
Guy, William Augustus	 1810	Aug. 10, 1885	11
Guyot, Professor	Sept. 8, 1807	Feb. 8, 1884	11
HAAST, Sir Julius Von.	May 1, 1824	Aug. 15, 1887	12
Hackett, Horatio Balch, D.D.	Dec. 27, 1808	Nov. 2, 1875	9
Hagenbach, Karl Rudolph	May 4, 1801	June 7, 1874	8
Haghe, Louis	1806	Mar. 9, 1885	11
Hahn-Hahn, Countess von	June 22, 1805	Jan. 12, 1880	10
Hale, John Parker	Mar. 31, 1806	Nov. 19, 1873	8
Hale, William, Archdeacon	 1795	Nov. 27, 1870	7
Halévy, J. E. F.	May 27, 1799	Mar. 19, 1862	5
Haliburton, T. C.	 1796	Aug. 27, 1865	6
Halifax, Viscount	Dec. 24, 1800	Aug. 8, 1884	11
Hall, Mrs. Anna Maria	 1800	Jan. 30, 1881	10
Hall, Sir Charles, Vice-Chancellor	April 14, 1814	Dec. 12, 1883	11
Hall, Capt. Charles Francis	 1825	Nov. 11, 1871	8
Hall, Sir J.	 1795	Jan. 17, 1866	6
Hall, Vice-Admiral Robert	July 5, 1817	June 11, 1882	10
Hall, Samuel Carter	 1801	Mar. 16, 1889	12
Halleck, Fitz-Greene	July 8, 1790	Nov. 19, 1867	7
Halleck, Henry Wager	 1810	Jan. 1872	7
Halley, Robert, D.D.	Aug. 13, 1796	Aug. 1876	9
Halliday, Andrew	 1830	April 10, 1877	9
Halliwell-Phillipps, J. O.	June 21, 1820	Jan. 3, 1889	12
Hamelin, F. A.	Sept. 2, 1796	Jan. 16, 1864	5
Hamilton, Geo. Alexander	Aug. 29, 1802	Sept. 1871	7
Hamilton, Henry Parr (Dean)	 1794	Feb. 7, 1880	10
Hamilton, James, D.D.	 1814	Nov. 24, 1867	7
Hamilton, Sir Robert N. C.	April 7, 1802	May 29, 1887	12
Hamilton, Walter Ker, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury	Nov. 1808	Aug. 1, 1869	7
Hamilton, Sir W. R.	Aug. 5, 1805	Sept. 2, 1865	6
Hammond, J. H.	Nov. 15, 1807	Nov. 13, 1864	6
Hammond, Lord, Rt. Hon. E.	 1802	April 29, 1890	12
Hampden, R. D., Bishop of Hereford	 1793	April 23, 1868	7
Hampton, Lord	Feb. 20, 1799	April 9, 1880	10
Hancock, Albany, F.L.S.	 1807	Oct. 26, 1873	8
Hancock, General Winfield S.	Feb. 14, 1824	Feb. 9, 1886	11
Hanna, Rev. William, LL.D.	 1808	May 24, 1882	10
Hannah, The Ven. John	 1818	June 1, 1888	12
Hannay, James	 1827	Jan. 9, 1873	8
Hanson, Sir Richard Davies	 1805	Mar. 4, 1876	9
Harcourt, B. H. M., Marquis d'	 1821	Oct. 1, 1883	10
Hardee, Lieut.-Gen. W. J.	 1818	Nov. 6, 1873	8
Harding, C.	Sept. 1, 1792	 1866	6
Harding, John, D.D., Bp. of Bombay	 1805	June 18, 1874	8
Harding, J. D.	 1798	Dec. 4, 1863	5
Harding, Sir John Dorney	 1809	Nov. 23, 1868	7
Hardwick, Philip, R.A.	 1792	Dec. 28, 1870	7
Hardwicke, Earl of	April 2, 1799	Sept. 17, 1873	8
Hardy, Sir Thomas Duffus	 1804	June 15, 1878	9
Hardy, Sir William	July 6, 1807	Mar. 15, 1887	12
Harford, J. S.	 1785	April 16, 1866	6
Harington, Rev. Edward Charles	 1807	July 14, 1881	10
Harness, Rev. William	 1790	Nov. 11, 1869	7
Harrington, Countess Dowager of (Miss Foote)	 1798	Dec. 27, 1867	7
Harris, Ch. Amyand, Bp. of Gibraltar	 1813	Mar. 16, 1874	8
Harris, George	 1809	Nov. 15, 1890	12
Harris, Lord	Aug. 14, 1810	Nov. 23, 1872	8
Harris, Sir W. S.	 1792	Jan. 22, 1867	6

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Harrowby, Earl of	May 19, 1798	Nov. 19, 1882	10
Hart, Joel T.	 1810	Mar. 2, 1877	9
Hart, Solomon A.	April, 1806	June 11, 1881	10
Hartshorne, Rev. C. H.	 1803	Mar. 11, 1865	6
Harvey, Sir Geo.	 1805	Jan. 22, 1876	9
Harvey, W.	 1800	Jan. 13, 1866	6
Hastings, Sir C.	 1794	July 30, 1866	6
Hastings, Admiral Sir Thomas	 1790	Jan. 2, 1870	7
Hatch, Rev. Edwin	 1835	Nov. 11, 1889	12
Hatchell, John	 1783	Aug. 14, 1870	7
Hatherley, Lord	 1801	July 10, 1881	10
Hatherton, Lord	Mar. 18, 1791	May 4, 1863	5
Hatton, John L.	 1815	Sept. 20, 1886	11
Haussmann, Baron G. E.	Mar. 27, 1809	Jan. 12, 1891	13
Havergal, Rev. William Henry	 1793	April, 1870	7
Havet, Ernest A. E.	April 11, 1813	Dec. 21, 1889	12
Havin, Léonor Joseph	 1799	Nov. 13, 1868	7
Hawes, Sir Benjamin	 1797	May 15, 1862	5
Hawkins, B. W.	Feb. 8, 1807	 1889	12
Hawkins, Cæsar	 1799	July 20, 1884	11
Hawkins, Edward, F.R.S.	 1780	May 23, 1867	7
Hawkins, Edward, D.D.	 1789	Nov. 18, 1882	10
Hawkins, Rev. Ernest	 1802	 1868	7
Hawkins, Thomas	July 25, 1810	Oct. 29, 1889	12
Hawks, Francis S., D.D.	June 10, 1798	Sept. 27, 1866	7
Hawthorne, Nathaniel	July 4, 1804	May 19, 1864	5
Hawtrey, Rev. E. C.	May 7, 1789	Jan. 27, 1862	5
Hay, Sir A. L.	 1785	Oct. 13, 1862	5
Hayden, F. Vandeveer	Sept. 7, 1829	Dec. 22, 1887	12
Hayes, Augustus Allen, M.D.	Feb. 28, 1806	Aug. 1882	10
Hayes, Isaac Israel, M.D.	Mar. 5, 1832	Dec. 17, 1881	10
Hayter, Sir George	 1792	Jan. 18, 1871	7
Hayter, Sir William Goodenough	Jan. 28, 1792	Dec. 26, 1878	10
Hayti, F. Soulouque, ex-Emperor of	 1790	Aug. 6, 1867	7
Hayward, Abraham, Q.C.	Oct. 21, 1803	Feb. 2, 1884	11
Head, Sir Edmund Walker	 1805	Jan. 28, 1868	7
Head, Sir Francis Bond	Jan. 1, 1793	July 20, 1875	9
Hecker, The Very Rev. Isaac T.	Dec. 18, 1819	Dec. 22, 1888	12
Heilberg, J. L.	Dec. 14, 1791	Aug. 25, 1860	5
Heilbuth, Ferdinand	 1826	Nov. 20, 1889	12
Helmore, Rev. Thomas	May 7, 1811	July 6, 1890	12
Helps, Sir Arthur	 1817	Mar. 7, 1875	8
Hengstenberg, E. W.	Oct. 20, 1802	June 1869	7
Henley, Joseph, M.P.	 1793	Dec. 8, 1884	11
Hennessy, W. Mannsell	 1828	Jan. 13, 1889	12
Henry, Caleb Sprague	Aug. 2, 1804	 1874	8
Henry, Joseph, LL.D.	Dec. 17, 1797	May 13, 1878	9
Henry, Hon. William A.	Dec. 30, 1816	May 3, 1888	12
Herapath, William	 1796	Feb. 13, 1868	7
Heraud, John Abraham	 1799	April 20, 1887	12
Herbert, The Rt. Hon. H. A.	 1815	Feb. 26, 1866	6
Herbert, John Rogers	Jan. 23, 1810	Mar. 17, 1890	12
Hergenröther, Cardinal Josef	Sept. 15, 1822	Oct. 3, 1890	12
Herring, J. F.	 1795	Sept. 22, 1865	6
Herschel, Sir John F. W.	Mar. 7, 1792	May 11, 1871	7
Herzen, Alexander	Mar. 25, 1812	Jan. 21, 1870	7
Hess, Baron H. von	 1788	Mar. 30, 1863	6
Hewett, Rear-Admiral, Sir William	 1834	May 13, 1888	12
Hewitson, William Chapman	Jan. 9, 1806	May 28, 1878	9
Hickok, Laurens Perseus, D.D.	Dec. 29, 1798	June 10, 1876	9
Higgin, William, D.D., Bp. of Derry	 1793	July 12, 1867	7
Higgins, M. J. (" Jacob Omnium")	 1810	Aug. 14, 1868	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Hildreth, R.	June 28, 1807	July 11, 1865	6
Hildyard, Rev. James	 1809	Sept. 1887	12
Hill, Lieut.-General A. P.	 1825	April 2, 1865	6
Hill, David Octavus	 1802	May 17, 1870	10
Hill, Sir Hugh	 1802	Oct. 12, 1871	7
Hill, Matthew Davenport	 1792	June 7, 1872	8
Hill, Sir Rowland	 1795	Aug. 27, 1879	10
Hill, Rt. Rev. R., Bishop of Sodor and Man	Feb. 1836	May 27, 1887	12
Hillard, Geo. Stillman	Sept. 22, 1808	Jan. 21, 1879	10
Hilton, John, F.R.S.	Sept. 22, 1807	Sept. 14, 1878	9
Hincks, Rev. E.	 1795	Dec. 3, 1866	6
Hincks, Sir Francis	 1807	Aug. 18, 1885	11
Hinds, Sam., D.D., Bp. of Norwich	 1793	Feb. 7, 1872	7
Hinton, Rev. J. Howard	Mar. 24, 1791	Dec. 17, 1873	8
Hirscher, John Baptist von	July 20, 1788	Sept. 4, 1865	7
Hitchcock, E.	May 24, 1793	Feb. 27, 1864	6
Hitchcock, Rev. R. D.	Aug. 15, 1817	June 16, 1887	12
Hobart Pacha	April 1, 1822	June, 1886	11
Hodge, Charles, D.D.	Dec. 28, 1797	June 19, 1878	9
Hodges, Sir G. L.	 1792	Dec. 14, 1862	5
Hodgson, Wm. Ballantyne, LL.D.	 1815	Aug. 25, 1880	10
Hoffman von Fallersleben, A. H.	April 2, 1798	Jan. 19, 1874	9
Hogarth, George	 1777	Feb. 12, 1870	7
Hogg, Lieut.-Col. Sir James M.	 1823	June 27, 1890	12
Hogg, Sir James Weir	 1790	May 27, 1876	9
Holbrook, John Edwards, M.D.	 1795	Sept. 8, 1871	8
Holker, Sir John, M.P.	 1828	May 24, 1882	10
Holl, Francis, A.R.A.	Mar. 23, 1815	Jan. 14, 1884	11
Holl, Frank, R.A.	July 4, 1845	July 31, 1888	12
Holland, Sir Henry, M.D.	Oct. 27, 1788	Oct. 27, 1873	8
Holland, Josiah Gilbert, M.D.	July 24, 1819	Oct. 12, 1881	10
Home, Daniel (Medium)	 1833	June 22, 1886	11
Honolulu, Emma, Queen Dowager of	... ...	Sept. 20, 1870	7
Honyman, Sir George Essex	 1819	Sept. 16, 1875	9
Hood, Tom	Jan. 19, 1835	Nov. 20, 1874	8
Hood, Rev. Paxton	 1820	June 12, 1885	11
Hook, Walter Farquhar, D.D.	 1798	Oct. 20, 1875	9
Hooker, General Joseph	Nov. 13, 1814	Oct. 31, 1879	10
Hooker, Sir W. J.	 1785	Aug. 12, 1865	6
Hope, Admiral Sir James	 1808	June 9, 1881	10
Hope, H. T.	 1808	Dec. 3, 1862	5
Hope, Rev. F. W.	Jan. 3, 1797	April 15, 1862	5
Hope, Rt. Hon. A. J. Beresford	Jan. 25, 1820	Oct. 20, 1887	12
Hopkins, John Henry, D.D.	Jan. 30, 1792	Jan. 9, 1868	7
Hopkins, Mark	Feb. 4, 1802	June 17, 1887	12
Hopkins, W.	 1805	Oct. 13, 1866	6
Horn, Ignatius	 1825	Nov. 2, 1875	10
Hornby, Admiral Sir P.	 1785	Mar. 19, 1867	6
Horne, Richard Hengist	 1803	Mar. 13, 1884	11
Horne, Rev. T. H.	Oct. 20, 1780	Jan. 27, 1862	5
Horner, L.	... ...	Mar. 5, 1864	5
Horseman, Edward, M.P.	 1807	Nov. 30, 1876	9
Houdin, Robert J. E.	Dec. 6, 1805	June 18, 1871	7
Houghton, Lord	June 19, 1809	Aug. 11, 1885	11
Houston, S.	Mar. 2, 1793	July 23, 1863	5
Howard, Henry Edward John, D.D.	Dec. 14, 1795	Oct. 8, 1868	7
Howard of Glossop, Lord	Jan. 20, 1818	Dec. 1, 1883	11
Howard de Walden, Lord	June 5, 1799	Aug. 29, 1868	7
Howden, Lord	Oct. 16, 1799	Oct. 9, 1873	8
Howe, Elias	 1819	Sept. 3, 1867	7
Howe, Joseph	 1804	June 1, 1873	8
Howe, Samuel Gridley, M.D.	Nov. 10, 1801	Jan. 9, 1876	9

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Howitt, Mrs. Mary	... ...	Jan. 30, 1888	12
Howitt, William	 1795	Mar. 3, 1879	10
Howson, Dean of Chester	 1816	Dec. 15, 1885	11
Hubbard, Rt. Hon. John G.	 1805	Aug. 28, 1889	12
Huddleston, Hon. Sir J. W.	 1815	Dec. 5, 1890	12
Hudson, George	 1800	Dec. 14, 1871	7
Hudson, Sir James	 1810	Sept. 20, 1885	11
Hueffer, Francis	 1845	Jan. 19, 1889	12
Hughes, Dr.	 1797	Jan. 3, 1864	5
Hughes, Rt. Rev. J., Bishop of St. Asaph ...	 1807	Jan. 21, 1889	12
Hugo, Rev. Thomas	 1820	Dec. 31, 1876	9
Hugo, Victor	Feb. 26, 1802	May 22, 1885	11
Hullah, John	 1812	Feb. 21, 1884	11
Hume, Rev. A.	 1815	... ...	12
Hume, Rev. Abraham (Canon)	 1815	Nov. 21, 1884	11
Hume, Hamilton	June 18, 1797	... ...	11
Humphrey, Rev. William	 1815	Jan. 10, 1886	11
Humphreys, A. A.	Nov. 10, 1810	Dec. 21, 1883	11
Humphreys, Henry Noel	 1810	June 10, 1879	10
Hunt, George Ward, M.P.	July 30, 1825	July 28, 1877	9
Hunt, Sir H. A.	 1810	Jan. 13, 1889	12
Hunt, Robert	Sept. 6, 1807	Oct. 17, 1887	12
Hunt, Thornton Leigh	Sept. 10, 1810	June 25, 1873	8
Hunt, W.	 1790	Feb. 10, 1864	5
Hunter, Joseph, F.S.A.	Feb. 6, 1783	May 9, 1861	7
Huntingdon, Lucius S.	May 26, 1827	May 19, 1886	11
Huntley, Sir H. V.	 1795	May 7, 1864	5
Hurlstone, Frederick Yeates	 1801	June, 1869	7
Hutchinson, T. J.	Jan. 18, 1820	Mar. 23, 1885	12
Hutt, Rt. Hon. Sir William	 1803	Nov. 24, 1882	10
Hymers, Rev. John	July 26, 1803	April 7, 1887	13
IDDESLEIGH, Lord. (*See* Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry.)			
Ingemann, B. S.	May 28, 1789	 1862	6
Ingersoll, Charles Jared, LL.D.	Oct. 3, 1782	Jan. 14, 1862	7
Ingham, Sir James T.	 1805	March 5, 1890	12
Inglis, Sir J. E. W.	 1814	Sept. 27, 1862	7
Ingres, J. D. A.	Sept. 15, 1781	Jan. 14, 1867	6
Inverness, Duchess of	 1788	Aug. 1, 1873	8
Irons, William Joseph, D.D.	Sept. 12, 1812	June 18, 1883	10
Isbister, Alexander Kennedy	 1823	May 28, 1883	10
Ismail Pacha. (*See* Kmety, General J.)			
Ivory, Lord	 1792	Oct. 17, 1866	6
JACKSON, John, Bishop of London	Feb. 22, 1811	Jan. 6, 1885	11
Jackson, Rev. Thomas	 1812	Mar. 18, 1886	11
Jacobini, Cardinal Ludovico	May 6, 1832	Feb. 28, 1887	12
Jacobson, Rt. Rev. W., Bishop of Chester ...	July 18, 1803	July 13, 1884	11
Jahn, Otto	June 16, 1813	Sept. 9, 1869	7
James, Sir Henry, F.R.S.	 1803	June 14, 1877	9
James, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Milbourne	 1807	June 7, 1881	10
Janin, Jules	Dec. 24, 1804	June 19, 1874	8
Jardine, Sir William	 1800	Nov. 21, 1874	8
Jarrett, Rev. Thomas	 1805	Mar. 7, 1882	10
Jasmin, J.	Mar. 6, 1798	Oct. 2, 1864	5
Jebb, Rev. John	 1805	Jan. 8, 1886	12
Jebb, Sir J.	 1793	June 26, 1863	5
Jelf, Rev. William, D.D.	 1798	Sept. 19, 1871	7
Jelf, Rev. William Edward	 1811	Oct. 18, 1875	9
Jellachick, Baron J. von	Oct. 16, 1801	May 19, 1859	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Jellett, Rev. J. H.	Dec. 25, 1817	Feb. 19, 1888	12
Jenkyns, Henry, D.D.	 1795	April 2, 1878	9
Jerdan, William	 1782	July 11, 1869	7
Jeremie, James Amiraux, D.D.	 1800	June 11, 1872	8
Jerrold, William Blanchard	Dec. 23, 1826	Mar. 10, 1884	11
Jerviswoode, Lord	 1804	July 23, 1879	10
Jesse, Edward	Jan., 1780	Mar. 29, 1868	7
Jesse, John Heneage	 1815	July 7, 1874	8
Jessel, Rt. Hon. Sir George	 1824	Mar. 21, 1883	10
Jeune, Francis, Bp. of Peterborough	 1806	Aug. 21, 1868	7
Jevons, William Stanley, F.R.S.	 1835	Aug. 13, 1882	10
Jobson, Frederick James, D.D.	 1812	Jan. 3, 1881	10
John, King of Saxony	Dec. 12, 1801	Oct. 29, 1873	8
Johns, Rev. Charles Alexander	 1811	June 28, 1874	8
Johnson, Andrew	Dec. 29, 1808	July 21, 1875	9
Johnson, Cuthbert William, F.R.S.	Sept. 28, 1799	Mar. 8, 1878	9
Johnson, Rev. G. H. Sacheverell	 1808	Nov. 4, 1881	10
Johnson, George William	Nov. 4, 1802	 1886	11
Johnson, Reverdy	May 21, 1796	Feb. 10, 1876	9
Johnson, Thomas Marr	June 29, 1826	 1874	9
Johnston, Alex. Keith, LL.D., F.R.S.	Dec. 28, 1804	July 9, 1871	7
Johnston, Alexander	 1813	Jan. 31, 1891	13
Johnston, George, M.D.	 1814	Mar. 9, 1889	12
Jomini, Baron Henri	Mar. 6, 1799	Mar. 24, 1869	7
Jones, Ernest	... ...	Jan. 26, 1869	7
Jones, Geo., R.A.	 1786	Sept. 19, 1869	7
Jones, Henry Bence, M.D.	 1814	April 20, 1873	8
Jones, Lieut-General Sir H. D.	 1792	Aug. 2, 1866	6
Jones, Sir Horace	May 20, 1819	May 21, 1887	12
Jones, John Winter	 1805	Sept. 7, 1881	10
Jones, Owen	 1809	April 19, 1874	8
Jones, Thomas Rymer, F.R.S.	 1810	Dec. 10, 1880	10
Jordan, S.	Dec. 30, 1792	April 14, 1861	5
Josika, Baron N.	Sept. 28, 1796	Feb. 27, 1865	6
Jost, I. M.	Feb. 22, 1793	Nov. 25, 1860	5
Joule, James Prescott	Dec. 24, 1818	Oct. 11, 1889	12
Juarez, Benito	Mar. 21, 1806	July 18, 1872	8
Jukes, Joseph Beete, F.R.S.	Oct. 10, 1811	July 29, 1869	7
Julien, Stanislas Aignan	Sept. 20, 1799	Feb. 12, 1873	8
Jung, Sir Salar	Jan. 2, 1829	Feb. 8, 1883	10
Junghung, F. W.	Oct. 26, 1812	April 24, 1864	6
Juynboll, D. W.	April 6, 1802	 1861	6
Kalish, Marcus (Biblical Critic)	May 16, 1828	Aug. 23, 1885	11
Kaméhaméha V., King of Honolulu	Dec. 11, 1830	Dec. 25, 1872	8
Kane, Sir Robert	 1810	Feb. 16, 1890	12
Karr, Jean B. Alphonse	Nov. 24, 1808	Oct. 3, 1890	13
Karslake, Rt. Hon. Sir John	 1821	Oct. 4, 1881	10
Kaufmann, General	... ...	May 15, 1882	10
Kaulbach, Wilhelm von	Oct. 15, 1805	April 7, 1874	8
Kavanagh, Julia	 1824	Oct. 28, 1877	9
Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir James Phillips	July 20, 1804	May 26, 1877	9
Kaye, Sir John William	 1814	July 24, 1876	9
Kean, Charles	Jan. 18, 1811	Jan. 22, 1868	7
Kean, Mrs. Charles	 1805	Aug. 20, 1880	10
Keating, Rt. Hon. Sir H. S.	 1804	Oct. 1, 1888	12
Keating, Rt. Hon. Richard	 1793	Feb. 9, 1876	9
Keble, Rev. J.	April 25, 1792	Mar. 29, 1866	6
Keeley, Robert	 1793	Feb. 3, 1869	7
Keightley, Thomas	Oct. 1789	Nov. 4, 1872	8
Keith, Alexander, D.D.	 1791	Feb. 8, 1880	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Kelly, Rt. Hon. Sir Fitzroy	 1796	Sept. 17, 1880	10
Kelly, Miss Frances Maria	Oct. 15, 1790	Dec. 1882	10
Kemble, Adelaide	 1816	Aug. 6, 1879	10
Kennedy, Rev. B. H.	Nov. 6, 1804	April 5, 1889	12
Kennedy, Charles Rann	Mar. 1, 1808	... ...	7
Kensett, John Frederick	Mar. 22, 1818	Dec. 16, 1872	8
Keogh, Rt. Hon. William	 1817	Sept. 30, 1878	9
Keppel, Hon. and Rev. T. R.	Jan. 17, 1811	April 20, 1863	5
Ketteler (Baron von), Bp. of Mayence	Dec. 25, 1811	July 13, 1877	9
Key, Rt. Hon. Sir Astley Cooper	 1821	Mar. 3, 1888	12
Key, Thomas Hewitt	 1799	Nov. 29, 1875	9
Killaloe, Bishop of (Dr. Tonson)	 1784	Dec. 1861	5
Kilmore, Bishop of. (*See* Verschoyle.)			
Kilmore, Bishop of. (Dr. Darley)	Nov. 1799	 1884	11
Kincaid, Sir J.	 1789	April 22, 1862	5
Kindersley, Rt. Hon. Sir Rich. Torin	 1792	Oct. 22, 1879	10
Kinglake, Alexander W.	 1811	Jan. 2, 1891	12
Kingsdown, T. Pemberton-Leigh, Lord	Feb. 11, 1793	Oct. 7, 1867	7
Kingsley, Rev. Charles	June 12, 1819	Jan. 23, 1875	8
Kingsley, Henry	 1830	May 24, 1876	9
Kinkel, Johann Gottfried	Aug. 11, 1815	Nov. 13, 1882	10
Kiss, A.	Oct. 11, 1802	Mar. 24, 1865	6
Kmety, General G. (Ismael Pasha)	 1814	April 25, 1865	6
Knight, Charles	 1791	Mar. 9, 1873	8
Knight, John Prescott, R.A.	 1803	Mar. 26, 1881	10
Knowles, J. Sheridan	 1784	Nov. 30, 1862	5
Kobell, Franz von	July 19, 1803	Nov. 11, 1882	10
Kock, Charles Paul de	 1794	Aug. 29, 1871	7
Kohl, John Geo.	April 28, 1808	Oct. 28, 1878	10
Krupp, Frederick	... ...	July 14, 1887	12
Kynaston, Herbert, D.D.	 1809	Oct. 26, 1878	9
Labiche, Eugène Marin	May 5, 1815	Jan. 23, 1888	12
Laborde, Comte de	June 12, 1807	Mar. 1869	7
Laboulaye, Edouard R. L.	Jan. 18, 1811	May 24, 1883	10
Lacrosse, Baron B. T. J. de	Jan. 29, 1796	March, 1865	6
La Fontaine, Sir L. H., Bart.	Oct. 1807	Feb. 26, 1864	5
Lagrange, Comte Frédéric de	 1816	Nov. 22, 1883	9
La Guéronnière, Vicomte	 1816	Dec. 23, 1875	9
Laird, John, M.P.	 1805	Oct. 29, 1874	8
Lake, Col. Sir Henry Atwell	 1809	Aug. 17, 1881	10
La Marmora, A. F., Marquis de	Nov. 17, 1804	Jan. 5, 1878	9
Lamartine, Alphonse de	Oct. 21, 1790	Feb. 28, 1869	7
Lamington (Lord), Rt. Hon. A. D. R. W. Baillie Cochrane	Nov. 1816	Feb. 15, 1890	12
Lamoricière, General C. L. L. J. de	Feb. 1806	Sept. 11, 1865	6
Lampson, Sir Curtis	Sept. 21, 1806	Mar. 12, 1885	11
Lance, G.	Mar. 24, 1802	June 18, 1864	5
Landor, Walter Savage	Jan. 30, 1775	Sept. 17, 1864	5
Landseer, Charles, R.A.	Aug. 12, 1799	July 22, 1879	10
Landseer, Sir Edwin, R.A.	 1802	Oct. 1, 1873	8
Landseer, Thomas, A.R.A.	... ...	Jan. 20, 1880	10
Lane, Edward William	 1801	Aug. 10, 1876	9
Lanfrey, Pierre	Oct. 26, 1828	Nov. 15, 1877	9
Lang, John Dunmore, D.D.	... ...	 1878	9
Langdale, Hon. Charles	 1787	Dec. 1, 1868	7
Lankester, Edwin, M.D.	April 23, 1814	Oct. 30, 1874	8
Lansdowne, Marquis of	July 2, 1780	Jan. 31, 1863	5
Lanza, Giovanni	 1815	Mar. 9, 1882	10
Lappenberg, J. M.	July 30, 1794	Nov. 28, 1865	6
Larcom, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas A.	 1801	June 15, 1879	10

Name.	Date of Birth.		Date of Death.		Edition.
Lassell, William, F.R.S....	June 18,	1799	Oct. 5,	1880	10
Lassen, Christian...	Oct. 22,	1800	May 9,	1876	9
Lasteyrie, Comte de	June 15,	1810	May 13,	1879	10
Latham, R. G.	... ...	1812	Mar. 9,	1888	12
Lathbury, Rev. T.	... ...	1798	Feb. 11,	1865	6
Lauder, Robert Scott, R.S.A.	... ...	1803	April 21,	1869	7
La Valette, Marquis de	Nov. 25,	1806	May 1,	1881	10
Lawrence, Sir George	Mar. 17,	1805	Nov. 16,	1884	11
Lawrence, Geo. Alfred	... ...	1827	Sept.	1876	9
Lawrence, Lord	Mar. 4,	1811	June 27,	1879	10
Lawrence, Sir W., Bart....	... ...	1785	July 5,	1867	6
Lawson, Rt. Hon. J. A.	... ...	1817	Aug. 9,	1887	12
Laycock, Thomas, M.D....	Aug. 10,	1812	Sept. 21,	1876	9
Lecomte, J.	June 20,	1814	April 22,	1864	6
Ledru-Rollin, Alex. Auguste	Feb. 2,	1808	Dec. 31,	1874	8
Lee, Rev. A. T.	...	...	July 19,	1883	12
Lee, Frederick Richard, R.A.	June	1798	June 4,	1879	10
Lee, Dr. J....	April 28,	1783	Feb. 25,	1866	6
Lee, James Prince, D.D., Bishop of Manchester	... ...	1804	Dec. 24,	1869	7
Lee, John E.	Dec. 21,	1808	Aug.	1887	12
Lee, Robert, D.D.	... ...	1804	Mar. 14,	1868	7
Lee, Gen. Robert Edmund	... ...	1808	Oct. 12,	1870	7
Lee, William, D.D. (Archdeacon)	... ...	1815	May 11,	1883	10
Leech, J.	Aug. 29,	1817	Oct. 28,	1864	5
Lefevre, Sir J. G. Shaw	Jan. 24,	1797	Aug. 20,	1879	10
Lefroy, Rt. Hon. Thomas	... ...	1776	May 4,	1869	7
Le Marchant, Sir Denis	July 3,	1795	Oct. 30,	1874	8
Le Marchant, Sir John Gaspard	... ...	1803	Feb. 6,	1874	8
Lemon, Mark	Nov. 30,	1809	May 23,	1870	7
Lennep, Jakob van	Mar. 25,	1802	Aug. 26,	1868	7
Lennox, Lord William Pitt	Sept. 20,	1799	Feb. 18,	1881	10
Lenormant, C.	June 1,	1802	Nov. 24,	1859	6
Lenormant, François	Jan. 17,	1837	Dec. 9,	1883	11
Leopold I., King of the Belgians	Dec. 16,	1790	Dec. 10,	1865	5
Lepsius, Prof. Karl Richard	Dec. 20,	1813	July 10,	1884	11
Leroux, Pierre	... ...	1798	April 12,	1871	7
Letheby, Henry, M.B.	... ...	1816	Mar. 28,	1876	9
Lever, Charles James	... ...	1809	June 1,	1872	8
Le Verrier, Urbain J. J....	Mar. 11,	1811	Sept. 23,	1877	9
Levi, Leone	July 6,	1821	May 7,	1888	12
Levy, Emile	Aug. 29,	1826	Aug. 3,	1890	12
Lewes, George Henry	April 18,	1817	Nov. 30,	1878	9
Lewin, Thomas	... ...	1805	Jan. 5,	1877	9
Lewis, Estelle Anna	April,	1824	Nov. 24,	1880	10
Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C., Bart.	Oct. 11,	1806	April 13,	1863	5
Lewis, John Frederick, R.A.	July 14,	1805	Aug. 15,	1876	9
Lewis, Lady M. T.	March,	1803	Nov. 9,	1865	6
Leys (Baron), Jean Auguste Henri	Feb. 18,	1815	Aug. 25,	1869	7
Liddell, Sir John, M.D., F.R.S.	... ...	1794	May 28,	1868	7
Liddon, Rev. Canon	... ...	1829	Sept. 9,	1890	12
Lieber, Francis, LL.D.	Mar. 18,	1800	Oct. 2,	1872	8
Liebig, Baron Justus von	May 12,	1803	April 18,	1873	8
Light, Sir Henry	... ...	1783	Mar. 3,	1870	7
Lightfoot, Rt. Rev. J. B.	... ...	1828	Dec. 21,	1889	12
Limayrac, Paulin...	Feb. 26,	1817	July,	1868	7
Lincoln, Abraham	Feb. 12,	1809	April 15,	1865	6
Lind, Jenny (Madame Goldschmidt)	Oct. 6,	1821	Nov. 2,	1887	12
Lindley, Dr. J.	... ...	1799	Nov. 1,	1865	6
Lindsay, William Schaw	... ...	1816	Aug. 28,	1877	9
Linnell, John	... ...	1792	Jan. 20,	1882	10
Lisgar, Lord	April 21,	1807	Oct. 6,	1876	9

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Liszt, The Abbé Franz (Pianist)	Dec. 20, 1813	July 11, 1886	11
Littledale, Rev. R. F.	Sept. 14, 1833	Jan. 11, 1890	12
Littré, Maximilien P. Émile	Feb. 1, 1801	June 2, 1881	10
Livingstone, David	 1817	May 4, 1873	8
Llanover, Baron	Nov. 8, 1802	April 27, 1867	6
Lloyd, C. D. C.	 1845	Jan. 7, 1891	12
Lloyd, Humphrey, D.D., F.R.S.	 1800	Jan. 17, 1881	10
Locock, Sir Charles, M.D.	April 21, 1799	July 23, 1875	9
Loewe, Dr. William	Nov. 14, 1814	 1886	11
Logan, Maj.-General John Alexander	 1826	Dec. 26, 1886	9
Logan, Sir William Edmond	April 23, 1798	June 22, 1875	9
Lomenie, Louis Léonard de	 1818	April 2, 1878	9
Long, George, M.A.	 1800	Aug. 10, 1879	10
Longfellow, Hy. Wadsworth (Poet)	Feb. 27, 1807	Mar. 24, 1882	10
Longley, T., D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury	 1794	Oct. 27, 1868	7
Lonsdale, Henry, M.D.	 1816	July 23, 1876	9
Lonsdale, John, D.D., Bp. of Lichfield	Jan. 17, 1788	Oct. 19, 1867	7
Lonsdale, Earl of	July 21, 1787	Mar. 4, 1872	7
Loomis, Elias	Aug. 7, 1811	Aug. 15, 1889	12
Lopez, Don Francisco Solano	 1827	Mar. 1, 1870	7
Lorimer, James	Nov. 4, 1818	Feb. 13, 1890	12
Lough, John Graham	... ...	April 8, 1876	9
Louis I., King of Portugal	Oct. 1838	Oct. 19, 1889	12
Love, Lieut.-General Sir J. F.	 1789	Jan. 13, 1866	6
Lovell, John	Nov. 20, 1835	Feb. 20, 1890	12
Lover, Samuel	 1797	July 6, 1868	7
Löwenthal, John Jacob	July, 1810	July 20, 1876	9
Lower, Mark Anthony	 1813	Mar. 22, 1876	9
Lubbock, Sir J. W.	Mar. 26, 1803	June 20, 1865	6
Luca, Cardinal	Oct. 28, 1805	Dec. 28, 1883	12
Lucan (Earl of), Rt. Hon. G. C. B.	April 16, 1800	Nov. 10, 1888	12
Lucas, Charles	 1808	Mar. 23, 1869	7
Lucas, Rt. Hon. Edward	 1787	Nov. 12, 1871	7
Lucas, John	 1807	April 30, 1874	8
Lucas, Samuel	 1818	Nov. 27, 1868	7
Lumley, Benjamin	 1812	Mar. 17, 1875	8
Lush, Sir Robert	Oct. 25, 1807	Dec. 27, 1881	10
Lushington, Rt. Hon. Stephen	Jan. 14, 1782	Jan. 20, 1873	8
Lushington, Rt. Hon. Stephen Rumbold,	 1775	Aug. 5, 1868	7
Luynes, Duc de	Dec. 15, 1802	Dec. 14, 1867	7
Lycurgos, A., Abp. of Syra	... ...	Oct. 29, 1875	9
Lyell, Sir Charles	Nov. 14, 1797	Feb. 22, 1875	8
Lynch, Pat. N., Bp. of Charleston	Mar. 10, 1817	Feb. 26, 1882	10
Lyndhurst, Baron	May 21, 1772	Oct. 12, 1863	5
Lyons (Viscount), Rt. Hon. R. M. P. L.	April 26, 1817	Dec. 4, 1887	12
Lyttelton, Lord	Mar. 31, 1817	April 19, 1876	9
Lytton, Lord	May 25, 1803	Jan. 18, 1873	8
Lyveden, Lord	Feb. 1800	Nov. 10, 1873	8
Macabe, Cardinal	 1816	Feb. 10, 1885	11
Macbeth, R. W.	 1848	March, 1888	12
Macbride, John David, D.C.L.	 1778	Jan. 24, 1868	7
McCarthy, Sir C. J.	 1812	Aug. 14, 1865	5
McCarthy, Denis Florence	 1820	April 7, 1882	10
McCaul, Rev. A.	 1798	Nov. 13, 1863	6
McCaul, Rev. John	March 7, 1807	April 15, 1887	12
McCausland, Dominick, Q.C.	Aug. 20, 1806	June 29, 1873	8
McClellan, George B.	Dec. 3, 1826	Oct. 29, 1885	11
McCloskey, Cardinal John	Mar. 10, 1810	Oct. 10, 1885	11
McClure, Sir Robert J. Le Mesurier	Jan. 28, 1807	Oct. 17, 1873	8

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
McCormick, Robert	July 22, 1800	Oct. 28, 1890	12
McCulloch, Horatio	 1806	June 24, 1867	6
McCulloch, J. R.	Mar. 1, 1789	Nov. 11, 1864	5
Macdonald, Rt. Hon. Francis Thomas	 1817	Nov. 16, 1886	11
Macdonald, John Sandfield	Dec. 12, 1812	June 1, 1872	8
McDonnell, Sir Richard Graves	 1815	Feb. 5, 1881	10
McDougall, Sir D.	 1789	Dec. 10, 1862	5
McDowell, Gen. Irvin	Oct. 15, 1818	May 4, 1885	12
McDowell, Patrick, R.A.	Aug. 1799	Dec. 9, 1870	7
Macfarren, Sir George A.	March 2, 1813	Oct. 31, 1887	12
McGhee, Hon. Thomas Darcy	April 13, 1825	April 7, 1868	7
Macgregor, Sir J.	 1791	Jan. 13, 1866	6
MacHale, John, Abp. of Tuam	 1791	Nov. 7, 1881	10
McIlvaine, Chs. Pettit, Bp. of Ohio	Jan. 18, 1798	Mar. 12, 1873	8
Mackarness, Geo. Rchd., Bp. of Argyll	 1823	April 20, 1883	10
Mackarness, Rt. Rev. J. F., Bishop of Oxford	Dec. 3, 1820	Sept. 16, 1889	12
Mackay, Charles	 1814	Dec. 1889	12
Mackenzie, Hy., D.D., Bp. Suffragan	May 16, 1808	Oct. 15, 1878	9
Mackenzie, Thomas, Lord	 1807	Sept. 26, 1869	7
Maclaren, C.	 1782	Sept. 10, 1866	6
Maclean, Bishop of Saskatchewan	 1828	Nov. 13, 1886	11
Macleod, Norman, D.D.	 1812	June 16, 1872	8
Maclise, Daniel, R.A.	Jan. 25, 1811	April 1, 1870	7
Macnee, Sir Daniel	 1806	Jan. 17, 1882	10
McNeile, Hugh, D.D.	 1795	Jan. 28, 1879	10
McNeill, Rt. Hon. Sir John	Aug. 1795	May 16, 1883	10
Macready, William Charles	Mar. 3, 1793	April 27, 1873	8
Madden, Sir Frederick	 1801	Mar. 8, 1873	8
Madden, Richard Robert	 1798	Feb. 5, 1886	11
Maddock, Sir Thomas Herbert	 1792	Jan. 15, 1870	7
Madvig, M. Jeans Nicholas	Aug. 7, 1804	Dec. 12, 1886	11
Magenis, Sir A. C.	 1801	Feb. 14, 1867	6
Magheramorne, Lord. *See* Hogg, Lieut.-Col.	 1823	June 27, 1890	12
Magnan, Marshal B. P.	Oct. 7, 1791	May 29, 1865	6
Magne, Pierre	Dec. 3, 1806	June 8, 1878	9
Maguire, John Francis, M.P.	 1815	Nov. 1, 1872	8
Maguire, Rev. Robert	 1826	Sept. 5, 1890	12
Mahony, F. (Father Prout)	 1805	May 18, 1866	6
Maine, Sir Henry J. S.	 1822	Feb. 3, 1888	12
Maitland, Rev. S.	 1795	Jan. 9, 1866	6
Major, John Richardson, D.D.	 1797	Feb. 29, 1876	9
Malakhoff, Duc de. (*See* Pelissier, Marshal)			
Malden, Henry	 1800	July 4, 1876	9
Malins, Sir Richard	 1805	Jan. 15, 1882	10
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis	Mar. 14, 1823	Feb. 15, 1890	12
Malmesbury (Earl of), Rt. Hon. J. H. H.	Mar. 25, 1807	May 17, 1889	12
Manby, Charles	Aug. 7, 1804	Dec. 12, 1884	11
Manisty, The Hon. Sir Henry	 1808	Jan. 31, 1890	12
Manning, Daniel	Aug. 16, 1831	Dec. 24, 1887	12
Mansel, Very Rev. Hy. Longueville	Oct. 6, 1820	July 30, 1871	7
Manteuffel, Baron von	Feb. 3, 1805	Nov. 26, 1882	10
Manteuffel, General	Feb. 4, 1809	June 17, 1885	11
Manzoni, Count Alessandro	Mar. 8, 1784	May 22, 1873	8
Margoliouth, Rev. Moses	Dec. 3, 1820	Feb. 25, 1881	10
Maria Christina, Queen Dowager of Spain	April 27, 1806	Aug. 21, 1878	9
Marie, Alexandre Thomas	Feb. 15, 1797	April 20, 1870	7
Marie-Amelia. (*See* French, ex-Queen of.)			
Mariette, Pacha A. E.	Feb. 11, 1821	Jan. 19, 1881	10
Mario, Giuseppe (Marchese di Candia)	 1808	Dec. 11, 1883	11
Marlborough, 7th Duke of	June 2, 1822	July 5, 1883	10
Marochetti, Baron Charles	 1805	Dec. 28, 1867	7
Marsh, Geo. Perkins, LL.D.	Mar. 17, 1801	July 24, 1882	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Marshall, Francis A.	Nov. 18, 1840	Dec. 28, 1889	12
Marshall, John	... ...	Jan. 1, 1891	12
Marston, Philip Bourke	Aug. 13, 1850	Feb. 14, 1887	12
Marston, Westland	Jan. 30, 1819	Jan. 5, 1890	12
Martin, Bon Louis Henri	Feb. 20, 1810	Dec. 11, 1883	11
Martin, Sir James Ranald	 1800	Nov. 27, 1874	8
Martin, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel	 1801	Jan. 9, 1883	10
Martineau, Harriet	June 12, 1802	June 27, 1876	9
Martinez de la Rosa, F.	 1789	Feb. 7, 1862	5
Martius, Karl Frederick Philip von	 1794	Dec. 13, 1868	7
Marvin, Charles	 1854	Jan. 1891	13
Mason, Francis (Surgeon)	July 21, 1837	June 5, 1886	11
Mason, James Murray	Nov. 3, 1798	April 28, 1871	7
Massey, Rt. Hon. W. N.	 1809	Oct. 24, 1881	10
Massingberd, Rev. Francis Charles	 1800	Dec. 18, 1872	8
Mastrell, William	 1814	April 12, 1890	12
Mathews, Charles James	Dec. 26, 1803	June 24, 1878	9
Mathieu, Claude Louis	Nov. 25, 1783	Mar. 5, 1875	8
Mathieu, J. M. A. C., Cardinal	Jan. 20, 1796	July 9, 1875	9
Maurice, Fred. Denison, M.A.	 1805	April 1, 1872	7
Maury, Matthew Fontaine	Jan. 14, 1806	Feb. 1, 1873	8
Maximilian I. (*See* Mexico, Emperor of.)			
Maximilian, Joseph II. (*See* Bavaria, King of.)			
Maxwell, James Clerk	June 13, 1831	Nov. 5, 1879	10
Maxwell, Sir W. Stirling	 1818	Jan. 15, 1878	9
May, Sir T. E. (Lord Farnborough)	 1815	May 17, 1886	11
Mayne, Sir Richard	 1796	Dec. 26, 1868	7
Mayhew, Henry	 1812	July 25, 1887	12
Mayo, Earl of	Feb. 21, 1822	Feb. 8, 1872	7
Mayo, Thomas, M.D.	 1790	Jan. 13, 1871	7
Mazzini, Giuseppe	June 28, 1808	Mar. 10, 1872	7
Meade, General George Gordon	Dec. 30, 1815	Nov. 6, 1872	8
Meadows, Alfred	June 2, 1833	April 10, 1887	12
Meagher, T. F.	Aug. 3, 1823	July 1, 1867	6
Mechi, John Joseph	May 22, 1802	Dec. 26, 1880	10
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Gd. Duke of	Feb. 28, 1823	April 15, 1883	10
Mehemet Ali	 1807	Jan. 20, 1865	6
Meissonier, J. L. E.	 1811	Feb. 1891	13
Melikoff, Loris	 1825	Dec. 27, 1888	12
Mellish, Sir George	 1814	June 15, 1877	9
Mellor, Hon. Sir John	Jan. 1, 1809	April 26, 1887	12
Melvill, Rev. Henry, B.D.	 1798	Feb. 9, 1871	7
Melville, George John Whyte	 1821	Dec. 5, 1878	9
Menschikoff, Prince Alexander Sergeewitsch	 1789	April, 1869	7
Menzel, Wolfgang	June 21, 1798	April 23, 1873	10
Mérimée, Prosper	Sept. 23, 1803	Sept. 23, 1870	7
Merivale, Herman, C.B.	 1806	Feb. 8, 1874	8
Merle d'Aubigné, Jean Henri	Aug. 16, 1794	Oct. 21, 1872	8
Merriman, Nathaniel J., Bp. of Grahamstown	... ...	Aug. 1882	10
Méry, J.	Jan. 21, 1798	June 18, 1866	6
Meteyard, Eliza	 1816	April 4, 1879	10
Mexico, Emperor of (Maximilian I.)	July 6, 1832	June 19, 1867	6
Meyerbeer, G.	Sept. 5, 1794	May 2, 1864	5
Miall, Edward	 1809	April 29, 1881	10
Michael Obrenovitch III., Prince of Servia	Sept. 4, 1828	June 10, 1868	7
Michelet, Jules	Aug. 21, 1798	Feb. 9, 1874	8
Midhat Pacha	 1822	May 10, 1884	11
Mieroslawski, Louis	 1814	Nov. 23, 1878	9
Mignet, François, A.M.	May 8, 1796	Mar. 24, 1884	11
Mill, John Stuart	 1806	May 9, 1873	8
Miller, John Cale, D.D.	 1814	July 11, 1880	10
Miller, Thomas	Aug. 31, 1808	Oct. 25, 1874	8

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Miller, William Allen, M.D., F.R.S.	Dec. 17, 1817	Sept. 30, 1870	7
Miller, William Hallowes	April 6, 1801	May 20, 1880	10
Milman, Very Rev. Henry Hart	Feb. 10, 1791	Sept. 24, 1868	7
Milman, Robert, Bishop of Calcutta	 1816	Mar. 15, 1876	9
Minghetti, Marco	Sept. 8, 1818	Dec. 10, 1886	11
Miramon, M.	 1833	June 19, 1867	6
Mirès, Jules	 1809	June 6, 1871	7
Mitchell, Alexander	April 13, 1780	June 25, 1868	7
Mitchell, Marion	Aug. 1, 1818	June 28, 1889	12
Mitchell, Sir William	 1811	May 1, 1878	9
Mitz-cherlich, E.	Jan. 7, 1791	Sept. 1, 1863	5
Moberley, Bishop of Salisbury	Oct. 10, 1803	July 6, 1885	11
Mocquard, J. F. C.	Nov. 11, 1791	Dec. 10, 1864	5
Moffat, Rev. Robert	Dec. 21, 1795	Aug. 9, 1883	10
Molesworth, Rev. W. N.	Nov. 8, 1816	Dec. 19, 1890	12
Moltke (Comte de), Adam Wm.	Aug. 25, 1785	April 12, 1866	7
Monahan, James Henry	 1805	Dec. 8, 1878	9
Monkswell, Lord (Sir R. Collier)	 1817	Oct. 1886	11
Monnier, Henri Bonaventure	June 6, 1799	Jan. 3, 1877	9
Montalembert, C. Forbes de Tyron, Comte de	May 29, 1810	Mar. 13, 1870	7
Monteagle, Lord	Feb. 8, 1790	Jan. 31, 1866	6
Montebello, Duc de	July 30, 1801	July 19, 1874	8
Montefiore, Sir Moses	Oct. 24, 1784	July 28, 1885	11
Montgomery, Sir Robert	 1809	Dec. 28, 1887	12
Montgomery, Walter	 1827	Sept. 2, 1871	7
Montpensier (Duc de)	July 31, 1824	Jan. 4, 1890	12
Monti, Raffaelle	 1818	Oct. 16, 1881	10
Montrose, Duke of	July 16, 1799	Dec. 30, 1874	9
Moon, Sir F. G.	Oct. 28, 1796	Oct. 13, 1871	7
Moore, George	April 9, 1806	Nov. 21, 1876	9
Moore, Thomas	May 29, 1821	Jan. 1, 1887	12
Moriarty, David, Bp. of Kerry	Aug. 18, 1814	Oct. 1, 1877	9
Morin, Arthur Jules	Oct. 17, 1795	Feb. 7, 1880	10
Morison, James Cotter	April 20, 1831	Feb. 26, 1888	12
Morley, Samuel, M.P.	 1809	Sept. 4, 1886	11
Morny, C. A. L., Duc de	Oct. 23, 1811	Mar. 10, 1865	6
Morrell, Thos. Baker, D.D.	 1815	Nov. 15, 1877	9
Morse, Sam. Finley Breese	April 27, 1791	April 2, 1872	7
Morton, Oliver Perry, LL.D.	Aug. 4, 1823	Nov. 1, 1877	9
Moseley, Rev. Henry	 1801	Jan. 20, 1872	7
Motley, John Lothrop	April 15, 1814	May 30, 1877	9
Mott, V.	Aug. 20, 1785	April 26, 1865	6
Moule, Rev. Henry	Jan. 27, 1801	Feb. 3, 1880	10
Moultrie, Rev. John	 1800	Dec. 26, 1874	8
Mount Temple (Lord), The Rt. Hon. W. F.	Dec. 13, 1811	Oct. 16, 1888	12
Mountain, Dr. (*See* Quebec, Bishop of.)			
Mouravieff, General N.	 1793	Sept. 11, 1866	6
Moustier, Marquis de	Aug. 23, 1817	Feb. 5, 1869	7
Mozley, James Bowling, D.D.	 1813	Jan. 4, 1878	9
Muir, John	 1810	Mar. 7, 1882	10
Muller, J.	July 14, 1801	April 28, 1858	6
Mulock, Miss (Mrs. Craik)	 1826	Oct. 12, 1887	12
Mulready, W.	 1786	July 7, 1863	5
Munch, P. A.	 1811	June, 1863	6
Muñoz, Fernando, Duke of Rianzeres	 1810	Sept. 13, 1873	8
Munro, Hugh Andrew	Oct. 14, 1819	Mar. 30, 1885	11
Murat, Prince	May 16, 1803	April 10, 1878	9
Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey	Feb. 19, 1792	Oct. 22, 1871	7
Muspratt, James Sheridan, M.D.	Mar. 8, 1821	... ...	7
Musgrave, Sir Anthony	 1828	Oct. 9, 1888	12
Musset, Paul Edme de	Nov. 7, 1804	May 18, 1880	10
Mustapha, Reschid Pacha. (*See* Reschid Pacha.)			

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Musuras Pacha	Feb. 18, 1807	Feb. 12, 1891	13
Musurus, Princess A.	 1819	July 19, 1867	7
NAPIER, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph	Dec. 26, 1804	Dec. 9, 1882	10
Napier, Robert	June 18, 1791	June 23, 1876	9
Napier of Magdala (Lord)	 1810	Jan. 14, 1890	12
Napoleon III.	April 20, 1808	Jan. 9, 1873	8
Napoleon (Prince Imperial)	Mar. 16, 1856	June 1, 1879	10
Narvaez, Don R. M., Duke of Valencia ...	Aug. 4, 1800	May 28, 1868	7
Nash, Joseph	 1812	Dec. 19, 1878	10
Nasmyth, James	Aug. 19, 1808	May 7, 1890	12
Neale, Rev. J. M.	 1818	Aug. 6, 1866	6
Neaves (Lord), Charles	 1800	Dec. 23, 1876	9
Nees von Esenbeck, C. G.	Feb. 14, 1776	Mar. 16, 1858	5
Nelaton, Auguste	June 17, 1807	Sept. 21, 1873	8
Nesselrode, Count K. R.	Dec. 14, 1780	Mar. 23, 1862	5
Newcastle, Duke of	May 22, 1811	Oct. 18, 1864	5
Newman, Cardinal	 1801	Aug. 11, 1890	12
Newman, Edward, F.L.S.	May 13, 1801	June 12, 1876	9
Nicholas, Rev. Thomas	 1820	May 14, 1879	10
Nichols, John Gough, F.S.A.	 1806	Nov. 13, 1873	8
Niel, Adolphe (Marshal)	Oct. 4, 1802	Aug. 13, 1869	7
Nisaard, Jean M. N. D	Mar. 20, 1806	Mar. 25, 1888	12
Noailles, Duc de	Jan. 4, 1802	May 30, 1885	11
Noble, Matthew	 1820	June 23, 1876	9
Noel, Rev. Baptist	 1799	Jan. 19, 1873	8
Noel-Fearn, Rev. Henry (Christmas)	 1811	Mar. 10, 1868	7
Noiré, Ludwig	Mar. 26, 1829	Mar. 26, 1889	12
Normanby, Marquis of	May 15, 1787	July 28, 1863	5
Normanby (The Marquis of)	July 23, 1819	April 3, 1890	12
Northbrook, Lord. (*See* Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T.)			
Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry (Lord Iddesleigh)	Oct. 27, 1818	Jan. 12, 1887	11
Northumberland, Duke of	Dec. 15, 1792	Feb. 12, 1865	5
Norton, Hon. Mrs. Caroline	 1808	June 15, 1877	9
OAKELEY, Very Rev. Frederick	Sept. 5, 1802	Jan. 29, 1880	10
Oakes, John Wright	 1822	July 8, 1887	12
Oakley, Very Rev. J., Dean of Manchester ...	 1834	June 10, 1890	12
O'Brien, James T., Bp. of Ossory	 1792	Dec. 12, 1874	8
O'Brien, W. S.	Oct. 17, 1803	June 16, 1864	5
O'Donnell, Marshal Leopold	 1808	Nov. 5, 1867	7
Offenbach, Jacques	June 21, 1819	Oct. 4, 1880	10
Ogilvie, Charles Atmore, D.D.	 1793	Feb. 17, 1873	8
O'Hagan, Lord	May 29, 1812	Feb. 1, 1885	11
Oliphant, Laurence	 1829	Dec. 23, 1888	12
Oliver, Rev. G.	Nov. 5, 1782	Mar. 3, 1867	6
Ollivant, Alf., D.D., Bp. of Llandaff	 1798	Dec. 16, 1882	10
Olmsted, D.	 1791	May 16, 1859	6
O'Loghlen, Sir Colman	Sept. 20, 1819	July 22, 1877	9
Olozaga, Salustiano	 1803	Sept. 26, 1873	8
Omer Pacha	 1806	April 18, 1871	7
O'Neil, Henry, A.R.A.	 1817	Mar. 13, 1880	10
O'Reilly, John Boyle	June 25, 1844	Aug. 10, 1890	12
Orloff, Prince A.	 1787	May 20, 1861	6
Ormerod, Geo.	 1785	Oct. 9, 1873	8
Ormsby, The Right Hon. H.	Feb. 1812	Sept. 17, 1887	12
Osbaldeston, G.	Dec. 26, 1787	Aug. 1, 1866	6
Osborn, Admiral Sherard	April 25, 1822	May 6, 1875	8

Name.	Date of Birth.		Date of Death.		Edition.
Osborne, Ralph Bernal	...	1814	Jan. 4,	1882	10
Osborne, Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin	...	1808	May 9,	1889	12
O'Shaughnessy, Sir W. B.	...	1809	...	...	7
Osman, Nubar Pacha	...	1832	Sept. 19,	1890	13
Ossington, J. E. Denison, Viscount	...	1800	Mar. 7,	1873	8
Otho I., King of Greece	June 1,	1815	July 26,	1867	6
Oudinot, Marshal N. C. V.	Nov. 3,	1791	July 7,	1863	5
Ouseley, Rev. Sir F. A. Gore	Aug. 12,	1825	April 6,	1889	12
Ouseley, Sir W. G.	...	1799	Mar. 6,	1866	6
Outram, Sir J.	Jan. 29,	1803	Mar. 11,	1863	5
Overall, William H.	Jan. 18,	1829	June 28,	1888	12
Overbeck, Frederick	July 3,	1789	Nov.	1869	7
Overstone, Lord	Sept. 25,	1796	Nov. 17,	1883	10
Owen, Rev. J. B.	...	1787	May 24,	1872	7
Owen, Robert Dale	Nov. 7,	1801	June 24,	1877	9
Oxenford, John	...	1812	Feb. 21,	1877	9
Oxenham, Rev. H. N.	Nov. 15,	1829	Mar.	1888	12
Page, Thomas	...	...	Jan. 4,	1877	9
Pakenham, Sir Richard	...	1797	Oct. 28,	1868	7
Palacky, Francis	June 14,	1798	May 26,	1876	9
Paley, Frederick A.	...	1816	Dec. 9,	1888	12
Palfrey, John Gorham, D.D.	May 2,	1796	April 26,	1881	10
Palgrave, William Gifford	Jan. 24,	1826	Sept. 30,	1888	12
Palikao, Gen. Cousin Montauban, Comte de	June 24,	1796	Jan. 8,	1878	9
Palliser, John	...	1817	Aug. 18,	1887	12
Palliser, Sir William	June 18,	1830	Feb. 4,	1882	10
Palmer, Prof. Edward Henry	Aug. 7,	1840	Aug.	1882	10
Palmer, William, M.A.	July 12,	1811	April 5,	1879	10
Palmerston, Lord	Oct. 20,	1784	Oct. 18,	1865	6
Panizzi, Sir Anthony	Sept. 16,	1797	April 8,	1879	10
Pardoe, Miss J.	...	1806	Nov. 26,	1862	5
Pardon, George Frederick	...	1824	Aug. 5,	1884	11
Parish, Sir Woodbine	Sept. 14,	1796	Aug. 16,	1882	10
Parker, John Henry (Publisher)	...	1806	Jan. 31,	1884	11
Parker, Sir W., Bart.	...	1781	Nov. 13,	1866	6
Parkes, Sir Harry Smith	...	1828	Mar. 21,	1885	11
Parry, John	...	1810	Feb. 20,	1879	10
Parry, John Humffreys	Jan. 24,	1816	Jan. 10,	1880	10
Parry, Rt. Rev. E., Bishop of Dover	...	1830	April 11,	1890	12
Parry, Thomas, Bp. of Barbados	...	1795	Mar. 16,	1870	7
Parsons, Theophilus	May 17,	1797	Jan. 26,	1882	11
Parton, Mrs. S. P. Willis ("Fanny Fern")	July 7,	1811	Oct. 10,	1872	8
Passaglia, The Abbé Carlo	...	1814	Mar. 13,	1887	12
Passy, Hippolyte Philibert	Oct. 16,	1793	June 1,	1880	8
Pasta, J. Madame	...	1798	April 1,	1865	5
Paton, Andrew Archibald	...	...	April 5,	1874	8
Patterson, Robert Hogarth	...	1821	Dec. 13,	1886	11
Patteson, John Coleridge, Bishop of Melanesia	...	1827	Oct.	1871	7
Patti, Carlotta			June 27,	1889	12
Pattison, The Rev. Mark	...	1813	July 30,	1884	11
Pauli, Georg Reinhold	May 25,	1823	June 7,	1882	10
Paxton, Sir J.	Aug. 3,	1803	June 8,	1865	6
Payen, Anselme	Jan. 6,	1795	May 13,	1871	7
Peabody, George	Feb. 18,	1795	Nov. 4,	1869	7
Peacock, Rt. Hon. Sir Barnes	...	1810	Dec. 5,	1890	12
Peacock, T. L.	Oct. 18,	1785	Jan. 23,	1866	6
Peel (General) Jonathan, M.P.	Oct. 12,	1799	Feb. 13,	1879	10
Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir Laurence	...	1799	July 22,	1884	11
Pélissier, Marshal A. J. J. (Duc de Malakhoff)	Nov. 6,	1794	May 22,	1864	5

Name.	Date of Birth.		Date of Death.		Edition.
Pellew, Hon. and Very Rev. G.	... ...	1793	Oct. 13,	1866	6
Pelouze, T. J.	Feb. 26,	1807	May 31,	1867	6
Pénaud, Admiral C.	Dec. 24,	1800	Mar. 25,	1864	5
Penn, John, F.R.S.	...	...	Sept. 23,	1878	9
Pennefather, Sir J. L.	... ...	1800	May 9,	1872	8
Pennethorne, Sir James	... ...	1800	Sept. 1,	1871	7
Pepe, General Florestan	... ...	1780	... ...	1851	7
Pepe, G.	... ...	1781	... ...	1863	5
Percy, John	... ...	1817	June 19,	1889	12
Péreier, Émile	Dec. 3,	1800	Jan. 6,	1875	8
Perier, A. Casimir V. L.	Aug. 20,	1811	July 6,	1876	9
Perry, Rev. S. J.	Aug. 26,	1833	Dec. 27,	1889	13
Perry, Sir Thomas Erskine	... ...	1806	April 22,	1882	10
Persiani, Madame F. T.	Oct. 4,	1818	May,	1867	6
Persigny, Duc de	Jan. 11,	1808	Jan. 12,	1872	7
Petermann, August Heinrich	April 18,	1822	Sept.	1878	9
Petermann, Julius Heinrich, D.D.	Aug. 12,	1801	June,	1876	9
Petit, Rev. J. L.	...	...	Dec. 1,	1868	7
Peto, Sir Samuel Morton	Aug. 4,	1809	Nov. 13,	1889	12
Phelps, Samuel (Actor)	Feb. 13,	1804	Nov. 6,	1878	9
Philimore, Sir Robert	Nov. 5,	1810	Feb. 4,	1885	11
Phillimore, J. G.	... ...	1809	April 27,	1865	6
Phillip, J.	May 19,	1817	Feb. 27,	1867	6
Phillipps, Sir Thomas	... ...	1792	Feb. 6,	1872	7
Phillips, John, F.G.S.	Dec. 25,	1800	April 24,	1874	8
Phillips, Rt. Hon. S. M.	... ...	1780	Mar. 11,	1862	5
Phillips, Sir T.	... ...	1801	May 26,	1867	6
Phillips, Wendell	Nov. 29,	1811	Feb. 2,	1884	11
Phillpotts, H., D.D., Bishop of Exeter	May,	1778	Sept. 18,	1869	7
Phipps, Hon. Sir C. B.	Dec. 27,	1801	Feb. 24,	1866	6
Picard, Louis Joseph Ernest	Dec. 24,	1821	May 13,	1877	9
Pickersgill, Henry William, R.A.	... ...	1782	April 21,	1875	8
Picton, Sir James A.	... ...	1806	July 15,	1889	12
Pierce, Franklin	Nov. 23,	1804	Oct. 8,	1869	7
Pigott, Rt. Hon. David Richard	... ...	1805	Dec. 22,	1873	8
Pigott, Sir Gillery	... ...	1813	April 28,	1875	8
Pinwell, Geo. John	Dec. 26,	1842	Sept. 8,	1875	9
Pitra, Cardinal	Aug. 31,	1812	Feb. 3,	1889	12
Pius the Ninth	May 13,	1792	Feb. 7,	1878	9
Planché, James Robinson	Feb. 27,	1796	May 29,	1880	10
Plantier, C. H. A., Bp. of Nîmes	Mar. 2,	1813	May 25,	1875	10
Platt, Hon. Sir T. J.	... ...	1790	Feb. 10,	1862	5
Pleyel, Madame	July 4,	1811	April,	1875	8
Plumptre, Very Rev. E. H.	Aug. 6,	1821	Feb. 1,	1891	12
Plumridge, Sir J. H.	... ...	1787	Nov. 29,	1863	5
Plunket, Rt. Rev. Lord. (*See* Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, Bishop of.)					
Poerio, C.	... ...	1803	April 28,	1867	6
Poggendorff, Johann Christian	Dec. 29,	1796	Jan. 24,	1877	9
Pollock, Sir Frederick	Sept. 23,	1783	Aug. 22,	1870	7
Pollock, Field Marshal Sir George	... ...	1786	Oct. 6,	1872	8
Pollock, Sir William F.	April	1815	Dec. 24,	1888	12
Poole, Bishop of Japan	...	...	July 6,	1885	11
Poole, Paul Falconer, R.A.	... ...	1806	Sept. 22,	1879	10
Porter, Admiral David D.	June 8,	1814	Feb. 13,	1891	13
Porter, Josias L.	Oct. 4,	1823	Mar. 16,	1889	12
Potter, Cipriani	... ...	1792	Sept. 26,	1871	7
Potter, L. J. A. D.	April 26,	1796	July 22,	1859	6
Pouchet, Félix A.	Aug. 26,	1800	Dec. 6,	1872	8
Pouillet, C. S. M.	Feb. 16,	1791	June 15,	1868	7
Powers, Hiram	July 29,	1805	June 27,	1873	8
Powys, Horatio, Bp. of Sodor and Man	... ...	1805	May 31,	1877	

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Pratt, John Tidd	Dec. 13, 1797	Jan. 9, 1870	7
Prescott, Adm. Sir Henry	 1783	Nov. 18, 1874	8
Prévost-Paradol, L. A.	Aug. 8, 1829	July 19, 1870	7
Price, Bonamy	May 22, 1807	Jan. 8, 1888	12
Prim, Don Juan	Dec. 6, 1814	Dec. 30, 1870	7
Prinsep, Henry Thoby	 1792	Feb. 11, 1878	9
Prior, Sir James	 1790	Nov. 14, 1869	7
Procter, Miss A. A.	 1835	Feb. 2, 1864	5
Procter, Bryan W. (“ Barry Cornwall ”)	 1790	Oct. 4, 1874	8
Proctor, Richard A.	Mar. 23, 1837	Sept. 12, 1888	12
Proudhon, P. J.	July 15, 1809	Jan. 20, 1865	5
Prout, Father. (*See* Mahony, F.)			
Pugin, Edward Welby	Mar. 11, 1834	June 5, 1875	9
Punshon, Rev. W. Morley	 1824	April 14, 1881	10
Purcell, J. B., Abp. of Cincinnati	Feb. 26, 1800	July 4, 1883	10
Purchas, Rev. John	 1823	Oct. 18, 1872	8
Pusey, Edward Bouverie, D.D.	 1800	Sept. 16, 1882	10
Pyat, Félix	Oct. 4, 1810	Aug. 3, 1889	12
Pye, John	 1782	Feb. 6, 1874	8
QUAIN, Sir John Richard	... ...	Sept. 12, 1876	9
Quain, Richard, M.D.	Oct. 30, 1816	Sept. 15, 1887	12
Quebec, Bishop of (Dr. Mountain)	 1789	Jan. 8, 1863	5
Quinet, Edgar	Feb. 10, 1803	Mar. 27, 1875	8
RADNOR, Earl of	May 11, 1779	April 10, 1869	7
Rae, Sir William, M.D.	 1786	April 8, 1873	8
Raff, Joseph Joachim	May 27, 1822	June 24, 1882	12
Raffles, Rev. T.	May 17, 1788	Aug. 18, 1863	5
Raleigh, Rev. Alexander, D.D.	Jan. 3, 1817	April 19, 1880	10
Ralston, W. R. S.	 1828	Aug. 7, 1889	12
Ramage, Crauford Tait	Sept. 10, 1803	Nov. 29, 1878	10
Ramsay, E. B. (Dean)	 1793	Dec. 27, 1872	8
Ramsay, W.	 1806	Feb. 12, 1865	5
Randall, Samuel J.	Oct. 10, 1828	April 13, 1890	12
Randon, Comte, Marshal of France	Mar. 25, 1795	Jan. 18, 1871	7
Ranke, Leopold von	Dec. 21, 1795	May 23, 1886	11
Rankine, William, J. M., F.R.S.	... ...	Dec. 24, 1872	8
Raspail, François Vincent	Jan. 29, 1794	Jan. 7, 1878	9
Ratcliff, Sir J.	Nov. 1798	Sept. 1, 1864	5
Rattazzi, Urbano	June 29, 1808	June 5, 1873	8
Rauch, T. C.	Jan. 2, 1777	Dec. 3, 1857	5
Raymond, Henry Jarvis	Jan, 24, 1820	June 18, 1869	7
Read, Thomas Buchanan	Mar. 12, 1822	May 11, 1872	8
Reade, Charles	 1814	April 11, 1884	11
Reade, John Edmund	... ...	Sept. 1870	7
Reboul, J.	Jan. 23, 1796	May 29, 1864	5
Redding, Cyrus	 1785	May 28, 1870	7
Redesdale, Earl	Sept. 9, 1805	May 2, 1886	11
Redgrave, Richard, R.A.	April 30, 1804	Dec. 14, 1888	12
Redington, Sir T. N.	 1815	Oct. 11, 1862	5
Reed, Rev. A.	Nov. 27, 1787	Feb. 25, 1862	5
Reed, Sir Charles, F.S.A.	June 20, 1819	Mar. 25, 1881	10
Regnaud-de-St.-Jean-d’Angelly, Comte de	July 29, 1794	Feb. 2, 1870	7
Regnault, Henri Victor	July 21, 1810	Jan. 20, 1878	9
Reichenbach, Baron von	Feb. 12, 1788	Jan 23, 1869	7
Reid, Capt. Mayne	 1818	Oct. 22, 1883	10
Rennie, Sir John	 1796	Sept. 3, 1874	8
Reschid Pacha, or Mustapha Reschid Pacha	 1802	Jan. 5, 1858	6
Reybaud, Madame C. (*See* Arnaud.)			

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Rianzares, Duke of	 1810	Sept. 13, 1873	8
Ricasoli, Baron	March 9, 1809	Oct. 23, 1880	10
Richards, Alfred Bate	 1820	June 12, 1876	9
Richards, Brinley	 1819	May 8, 1885	11
Richardson, C.	July, 1775	Oct. 6, 1865	6
Richardson, D. L.	 1800	Nov. 17, 1865	6
Richardson, Sir J.	 1787	June 5, 1865	6
Rickards, Rev. S.	 1796	Aug. 24, 1865	6
Rigault-de-Genouilly, Charles	April 12, 1807	April 4, 1873	8
Rio, Alexis François	... ...	July 16, 1874	8
Ripley, Geo., LL.D.	Oct. 3, 1802	July 4, 1880	10
Ritchie, L.	 1801	Jan. 16, 1865	5
Ritter, Henry	 1791	Feb. 1869	7
Ritter, K.	 1779	Sept. 29, 1859	6
Roberts, David	Oct. 24, 1796	Nov. 25, 1864	5
Robertson, James Burton	Nov. 15, 1800	Feb. 14, 1877	9
Robertson, Rev. James Craigie	 1813	July 9, 1882	10
Robertson, Thomas William	Jan. 9, 1829	Feb. 3, 1871	7
Robinson, Rev. H.	 1793	May 18, 1866	6
Robinson, Sir J. B., Bart.	July 26, 1791	Jan. 30, 1863	5
Robinson, John Henry, R.A.	 1796	Oct. 21, 1871	7
Robinson, Thomas, D.D.	 1790	May 13, 1873	8
Robson, F.	 1821	Aug. 12, 1864	5
Rochester, Bishop of (Dr. Wigram)	Dec. 26, 1798	April 6, 1867	6
Rock, Daniel, D.D.	 1799	Nov. 28, 1871	7
Roebuck, Rt. Hon. John Arthur	 1802	Nov. 30, 1879	10
Roemer, F. de	 1795	March, 1864	6
Rogers, Henry	Oct. 18, 1806	Aug. 20, 1877	9
Rogers, H. D.	 1806	May 30, 1866	6
Roget, Peter Mark, M.D.	 1779	Sept. 13, 1869	7
Rokitansky, Karl	Feb. 20, 1804	July 23, 1878	10
Rolleston, Geo., M.D.	July 30, 1829	June 9, 1881	10
Rolt, Sir John	Oct. 5, 1804	June 6, 1871	7
Romilly, Lord	 1802	Dec. 23, 1874	8
Roon, Count von	April 30, 1803	Feb. 23, 1879	10
Rosa, Carl	Mar. 22, 1842	April 30, 1889	12
Rosa, Martinez de la, F. (*See* Martinez de la Rosa, F.)			
Rosas, Juan Manuel Ortiz de	 1793	Mar. 14, 1877	9
Roscoe, Thomas	June, 1791	Sept. 24, 1871	7
Rose, Gustav	Mar. 18, 1798	July 15, 1873	8
Rose, H.	 1795	Jan. 1864	6
Rose, Henry John (Archdeacon)	 1801	Jan. 31, 1873	8
Rose, Sir John	Aug. 2, 1820	Aug. 24, 1888	12
Roskell, Richard, D.D., Bp. of Nottingham	Aug. 15, 1817	Jan. 27, 1883	10
Ross, Admiral Sir J. C.	 1800	April 3, 1862	5
Ross, Lieut.-General Sir John	Mar. 18, 1829	 1888	12
Rosse, Earl of	June 17, 1800	Oct. 31, 1867	7
Rossetti, Dante Gabriel	 1828	April 9, 1882	10
Rossetti, Maria Francesca	Feb. 17, 1827	 1876	9
Rossini, Gioacchino Antonio	Feb. 29, 1792	Nov. 13, 1868	7
Rosslyn, Earl of	Feb. 15, 1802	June 16, 1866	6
Rothschild, Baron Lionel Nathan de	Nov. 22, 1808	June 3, 1879	10
Rouher, Eugène	Nov. 30, 1814	Feb. 3, 1884	11
Rous, Admiral Henry John	Jan. 25, 1795	June 19, 1877	9
Rousseau, Major-General Lovell H.	Aug. 4, 1818	Jan. 7, 1869	7
Rüdiger, Count	 1800	June 22, 1856	6
Ruffini, Giovanni D.	Sept. 1807	Nov. 3, 1881	10
Ruge, Arnold	 1802	Jan. 1881	10
Russel, Alexander	Dec. 10, 1814	July 18, 1876	9
Russell, Sir Charles, Bart.	June 22, 1822	April 14, 1883	11
Russell, Charles William, D.D.	 1812	Feb. 26, 1880	10

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Russell, John, Earl	Aug. 18, 1792	May 28, 1878	9
Russell, Rev. John Fuller	 1837	April 6, 1884	11
Russell, John Scott	 1808	June 8, 1882	10
Russell, W. A., Bp. in China	 1821	Oct. 5, 1879	10
Rutland, Duke of	May 16, 1815	Mar. 2, 1887	12
Ryan, Sir Edward	 1793	Aug. 22, 1875	9
SABINE, Gen. Sir Edward	Oct. 14, 1788	June 26, 1883	10
Safvet Pacha	 1815	Nov. 1883	10
Saïd Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt	 1822	Jan. 18, 1863	5
St. Asaph, Bishop of. (*See* Short.)			
St. Germans, Earl of	Aug. 29, 1798	Oct. 7, 1877	9
St. Germans, Earl of	 1829	Mar. 19, 1881	10
St. John, Bayle	 1822	Aug. 1, 1859	5
St. John, James Augustus	Sept. 24, 1801	Sept. 22, 1875	9
St. John, Percy B.	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 15, 1889	12
St. Leonards, Lord	Feb. 1781	Jan. 29, 1875	8
Sainte-Beuve, Ch. Augustin	Dec. 23, 1804	Oct. 13, 1869	7
Sainte-Claire Deville, H. E.	Mar. 11, 1818	July 1, 1881	12
Saldanha, Duke of	Nov. 17, 1790	Nov. 20, 1876	6
Salisbury, Bishop of. (*See* Hamilton.)			
Salisbury, Marquis of	April 17, 1791	April 12, 1868	7
Salnave, President	... ...	Jan. 10, 1870	7
Salomons, Sir David	 1797	July 18, 1873	8
Salt, Sir Titus	 1803	Dec. 29, 1876	9
Sand, Georges	July 5, 1804	June 8, 1876	9
Sandeau, Leonard S. Jules	Feb. 19, 1811	April 24, 1883	10
Sandford, John (Archdeacon)	Mar. 22, 1802	Mar. 22, 1873	8
Sandhurst, Lord	 1819	June 23, 1876	9
Sandys, Lord	Jan. 28, 1798	April 10, 1863	5
Santa Anna, A. L. de	Feb. 21, 1798	June 20, 1876	9
Sartorius, Admiral Sir George	Aug. 9, 1809	April 13, 1885	11
Sawyer, William, F.S.A.	July 26, 1828	Nov. 1, 1882	10
Sawyer, William Collison, Bishop of Grafton and Armidale	 1831	Mar. 15, 1868	7
Saxe, John G.	June 2, 1816	Mar. 31, 1887	12
Say, H. E.	Mar. 11, 1794	 1860	6
Scarlett, Sir James Yorke	Feb. 1, 1799	Dec. 6, 1871	7
Schamyl	June, 1797	Mar. 1871	7
Scherer, Edmond H. A.	April 8, 1815	Mar. 16, 1889	12
Schlagenweit, A.	Jan. 9, 1829	Oct. 1858	5
Schliemann, Dr. Heinrich	 1822	Dec. 27, 1890	12
Schmitz, Leonhard	Mar. 6, 1807	May 28, 1890	12
Schnor von Karolsfeld, Julius	Mar. 26, 1794	May 24, 1872	8
Schoenlein, J.	Nov. 30, 1793	Jan. 1864	6
Scholefield, W.	 1809	July 9, 1867	6
Schomburg, Sir R.	 1804	Mar. 11, 1865	5
Schuraloff, Count Peter	 1828	Mar. 1889	12
Schwarzenberg, Cardinal	April 6, 1809	Mar. 27, 1885	12
Schwatka, Frederick	Sept. 29, 1849	Jan. 31, 1891	12
Scott, Sir George Gilbert, R.A.	 1811	Mar. 27, 1878	9
Scott, General W.	June 13, 1786	May 29, 1866	6
Scott, Very Rev. Robert	 1811	Dec. 2, 1887	12
Scott, Rev. William	May 2, 1813	Jan. 11, 1872	7
Scrope, George Poulett, F.R.S.	 1797	Jan. 19, 1876	9
Seaton, Lord	 1777	April 17, 1863	5
Secchi, Angelo	June 29, 1818	Feb. 26, 1878	9
Sedgwick, Rev. Adam, LL.D.	 1787	Jan. 27, 1873	8
Sedgwick, Miss C. M.	 1789	July 31, 1867	6
Sedgwick, Major-General J.	 1816	May 9, 1864	6
Seemann, Berthold	 1825	Oct. 10, 1871	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Sellar, Alexander Craig	 1835	Jan. 17, 1890	12
Sellon, Priscilla Lydia	 1821	Nov. 1876	9
Selwyn, Sir Charles Jasper	 1813	Aug. 11, 1869	7
Selwyn, George Augustus, Bishop of Lichfield	 1809	April 11, 1878	9
Selwyn, William, D.D.	 1806	April 24, 1875	8
Senior, Nassau William	 1790	June 4, 1864	5
Serrano y Dominquez Francisco	 1810	 1885	11
Servia, Prince of. (*See* Michael Obrenovitch.)			
Seward, William Henry	May 16, 1801	Oct. 10, 1872	8
Sewell, William, D.D.	 1805	Nov. 14, 1874	8
Seymour, Sir Geo. Francis	 1787	Jan. 20, 1870	7
Seymour, Sir Geo. Hamilton	 1797	Feb. 2, 1880	10
Seymour, Horatio	May 13, 1810	Feb. 12, 1886	11
Seymour, Rev. Michael Hobart	 1802	June 19, 1874	8
Shaftesbury, Earl of	April 28, 1801	Oct. 1, 1885	11
Shairp, John Campbell, LL.D.	... ...	Sept. 18, 1885	11
Sharpey, William, M.D.	April 1, 1802	April 11, 1880	10
Shee, Sir William	 1804	Feb. 19, 1868	7
Sheepshanks, J.	 1787	Oct. 6, 1863	5
Shelley, Sir J. V., Bart.	Mar. 18, 1808	Jan. 26, 1867	5
Shere Ali Khan	... ...	Feb. 21, 1879	10
Sheridan, General Philip Henry	Mar. 6, 1831	Aug. 5, 1888	12
Sherman, General William	Feb. 18, 1820	Feb. 14, 1891	12
Shillibeer, G.	Aug. 11, 1807	Sept. 1866	6
Shirley, Evelyn Philip	Jan. 22, 1812	Sept. 19, 1882	10
Shirley, Rev. W. W.	 1828	Nov. 20, 1866	6
Short, Augustus, Bishop of Adelaide ...	 1803	Oct. 5, 1883	10
Short, Thomas Vowler, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph	Sept. 16, 1790	April 13, 1872	7
Shrewsbury and Talbot, Earl of	Nov. 8, 1803	June 4, 1868	7
Shuttleworth, Sir James Phillips Kay ...	July 20, 1804	May 26, 1877	9
Siam, Chao Pha Monkhout, King of	 1805	Oct. 1, 1868	7
Sibthorp, Rev. Richard Waldo	 1792	April 10, 1879	10
Sidi Mohammed, Sultan of Morocco	 1803	Sept. 1873	8
Siemens, Sir Charles William	April 4, 1823	Nov. 18, 1883	10
Sigourney, Mrs. L. H.	Sept. 1, 1791	June 10, 1865	5
Sikes, Sir Charles	 1818	Oct. 15, 1889	12
Simmons, William Henry	June 11, 1811	June 10, 1882	10
Simmons, William	June 11, 1811	June 10, 1882	12
Simpson, John Palgrave	 1806	Aug. 19, 1887	12
Simpson, General Sir James	 1792	April 18, 1868	7
Simpson, Sir James Young, M.D.	 1811	May 6, 1870	7
Sinclair, Miss Catherine	April 17, 1800	Aug. 6, 1864	5
Sinclair, John (Archdeacon)	Aug. 20, 1797	May 22, 1875	8
Singer, Dr., Bishop of Meath	 1786	July 16, 1866	6
Skobeleff, General Michael	 1843	July 7, 1882	10
Slaney, R. A.	 1791	May 19, 1862	5
Sleigh, Sir J. W.	 1780	Feb. 5, 1865	5
Slidell, John	 1793	July 26, 1871	7
Sloper, E. H. Lindsay	June 14, 1826	July 3, 1887	12
Smart, Sir G. T.	May, 1776	Feb. 23, 1867	6
Smedley, F. E.	 1819	May 1, 1864	5
Smee, Alfred	 1818	Jan. 11, 1877	9
Smirke, Sir R.	 1780	April 18, 1867	6
Smirke, Sydney, R.A.	... ...	Dec. 8, 1877	9
Smith, Alexander	Dec. 31, 1830	Jan. 5, 1867	6
Smith, Sir Andrew, M.D.	 1797	Aug. 11, 1872	8
Smith, Charles Roach	... ...	Aug. 2, 1890	12
Smith, Sir Francis Pettit	Feb. 9, 1808	Feb. 11, 1874	8
Smith, Geo., D.D., Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong	 1815	Dec. 14, 1871	7
Smith, Henry Boynton, D.D.	Nov. 21, 1815	Feb. 7, 1877	9

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Smith, James	Mar. 26, 1805	Mar. 1872	7
Smith, General Sir John Mark Fred.	 1792	Nov. 20, 1874	8
Smith, Robert Angus, M.D.	Feb. 15, 1817	May 11, 1884	11
Smith, Rt. Hon. T. B. C.	 1797	Aug. 13, 1866	6
Smith, William, F.S.A.	July 11, 1808	Sept. 6, 1876	9
Smyth, Richard, M.P.	Oct. 4, 1826	Dec. 4, 1878	9
Smyth, Admiral W. H.	 1788	Sept. 9, 1865	6
Solly, Edward, F.R.S.	Oct. 11, 1819	April 2, 1886	11
Somerset, Duke of	Dec. 20, 1804	Nov. 28, 1885	11
Somerset, Sir H.	 1794	Feb. 15, 1862	5
Somerville, Mrs. Mary	Dec. 26, 1780	Nov. 29, 1872	8
Sopwith, Thomas, F.R.S.	 1803	Jan. 16, 1879	10
Sothern, Edward Askew	April 1, 1830	Jan. 20, 1881	10
Soulouque, F. (*See* Hayti, ex-Emperor of.)			
South, Sir James	 1798	Oct. 19, 1867	7
Sowerby, George Brettingham	 1812	July 25, 1884	11
Sowerby, James de Carle	June 5, 1787	Aug. 26, 1871	7
Sparks, J.	May 10, 1789	Mar. 15, 1866	6
Speke, Capt. J. H.	May, 1827	Sept. 15, 1864	5
Spence, James	 1812	June 6, 1882	10
Spencer, A. G., Bishop of Jamaica	 1795	Feb. 24, 1872	7
Spencer, The Hon. and Rev. G.	Dec. 21, 1799	Oct. 1, 1864	5
Spencer, Rt. Rev. Dr. G. J. T.	 1801	July 16, 1866	6
Spooner, R.	July 28, 1783	Nov. 24, 1864	5
Spottiswoode, Wm., LL.D., F.R.S.	Jan. 11, 1825	June 27, 1883	10
Squier, Ephraim George	June 17, 1821	April 17, 1888	12
Stanfield, C.	 1798	May 18, 1867	6
Stanhope, Earl	Jan. 31, 1805	Dec. 24, 1875	9
Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, D.D.	 1815	July 18, 1881	10
Stanley of Alderley, Lord	Nov. 13, 1802	June 16, 1869	7
Stanton, Edwin M.	Dec. 19, 1814	Dec. 23, 1869	7
Staunton, Howard	 1810	June 22, 1874	8
Stebbing, Henry, D.D., F.R.S.	Aug. 26, 1799	Sept. 22, 1883	8
Steel, Sir S. W.	 1789	Mar. 11, 1865	5
Steere, Edward, Bishop in Africa	 1828	Aug. 27, 1882	10
Stenhouse, John, LL.D., F.R.S.	Oct. 21, 1809	Dec. 31, 1880	10
Stephen, Sir Geo., Q.C.	 1794	June 20, 1879	10
Stephens, Alexander Hamilton	Feb. 11, 1812	Mar. 4, 1883	10
Stephens, Edward Bowring, A.R.A.	 1817	Nov. 10, 1882	10
Stevens, Thaddeus	April 4, 1793	Aug. 24, 1868	7
Stewart, Alexander Turney	Oct. 27, 1802	April 10, 1876	9
Stewart, Balfour	Nov. 1, 1828	Dec. 19, 1887	12
Stewart, Sir Houston	 1791	Dec. 10, 1875	9
Stirbey, Prince	Aug. 1801	April 13, 1869	7
Stirling, Sir J.	Jan. 1791	April 22, 1865	5
Stockenstrom, Sir A., Bart.	July 6, 1792	Mar. 15, 1864	5
Stokes, William, M.D.	 1804	Jan. 7, 1878	9
Stopford, Hon. Sir M.	Nov. 11, 1798	Nov. 10, 1864	5
Storks, Major-General Sir Hy. Knight	 1811	Sept. 6, 1874	8
Strachan, John, D.D., Bp. of Toronto	... ...	Oct. 1, 1867	7
Strain, John, Abp. of St. Andrews	Dec. 8, 1810	July 2, 1883	10
Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscount	Nov. 4, 1786	Aug. 14, 1880	10
Strathnairn, Lord	 1803	Oct. 16, 1885	11
Strauss, David Friederich	Jan. 27, 1808	Feb. 8, 1874	8
Street, Geo. Edmund, R.A.	 1824	Dec. 18, 1881	10
Strickland, Miss Agnes	... ...	July 13, 1874	8
Stuart, Sir John	 1793	Oct. 29, 1876	9
Stuart, John, LL.D.	Nov. 1813	July, 1881	10
Stuart, J. M.	 1818	June 5, 1866	6
Sullivan, The Right Hon. Edward	July, 1822	April 13, 1885	11
Sullivan, Rt. Hon. L.	 1783	Jan. 4, 1866	6

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Sulpice, P. C. (*See* Gavarni.)			
Sumner, Charles	Jan. 6, 1811	Mar. 11, 1874	8
Sumner, Chas. Richard, Bishop of Winchester	 1790	Aug. 15, 1874	8
Sumner, J. B., Archbishop of Canterbury	 1780	Sept. 6, 1862	5
Surtees, Sir S. V.	 1803	April 19, 1867	6
Suther, Thos., Bp. of Aberdeen	 1814	Jan. 23, 1883	10
Sutherland, Duchess Dowager of	 1806	Oct. 27, 1868	7
Sutherland, Dr. A. J.	 1811	Jan. 31, 1867	6
Swain, Charles	 1803	Sept. 22, 1874	8
Sykes, Sir Tatton, Bart.	Aug. 22, 1772	Mar. 21, 1863	5
Sykes, Col. William Henry, M.P.	 1790	June 16, 1872	8
Syme, James	 1799	June 26, 1870	7
Szemere, B.	Aug. 24, 1812	Jan. 9, 1865	6
TAGLIONI, Maria	Mar. 1804	April 23, 1884	11
Taillandier, Saint Réné	Dec. 16, 1817	Feb. 24, 1879	10
Tait, Archibald C., Abp. of Canterbury	Dec. 22, 1811	Dec. 3, 1882	10
Talbot, William Henry Fox	 1800	Sept. 17, 1877	9
Talbot de Malahide, Lord	Nov. 22, 1805	April 14, 1883	10
Tamberlik, Henri	 1820	March 13, 1889	12
Tamburini, Antonio	Mar. 28, 1800	Nov. 8, 1876	9
Tann, General von der	 1805	April 26, 1881	10
Tanner, Thos. Hawkes, M.D.	 1824	July 7, 1871	7
Tattam, The Ven. Hy., LL.D., F.R.S.	Dec. 28, 1788	Jan. 1868	7
Taunton, Henry Labouchere, Lord	Aug 15, 1798	July 13, 1869	7
Tayler, Frederick	April 30, 1804	June 20, 1889	12
Taylor, Alfred Swaine, M.D.	Dec. 1806	May 27, 1880	10
Taylor, Bayard	Jan. 11, 1825	Dec. 19, 1878	9
Taylor, Sir Henry	Mar. 1800	Mar. 28, 1886	11
Taylor, Isaac	 1787	June 28, 1865	5
Taylor (Baron), Isidore S. J.	Aug. 15, 1789	Sept. 6, 1879	10
Taylor, Tom	 1817	July 12, 1880	10
Tegethoff, Vice-Admiral W. von	 1827	April 7, 1871	7
Temple, Stephen, Q.C.	... ...	Aug. 1868	7
Tenerani, Pietro	 1800	Dec. 14, 1869	7
Tennant, James, F.G.S.	... ...	Feb. 23, 1881	10
Tennent, Sir James Emerson	 1804	Mar. 6, 1869	7
Terrott, C. H., Bishop of Edinburgh	 1790	April 2, 1872	7
Terry, General Alfred Howe	Nov. 1827	Dec. 16, 1890	12
Thackeray, W. M.	 1811	Dec. 24, 1863	5
Thalberg, Sigismund	Jan. 7, 1812	April 27, 1871	7
Theed, William (Sculptor)	 1804		
Theodore, King of Abyssinia	... ...	April 13, 1868	7
Thesiger, Rt. Hon. Alfred Henry	 1838	Oct. 20, 1880	10
Thierry, A.	 1803	Dec. 28, 1858	6
Thierry, Amadée Simon Dominique	Aug. 2, 1797	Mar. 27, 1873	8
Thiers, Louis Adolphe	April 16, 1797	Sept. 3, 1877	9
Thiersch, F. W.	June 17, 1784	Feb. 25, 1860	5
Thirlwall, Connop, Bp. of St. David's	Feb. 11, 1797	July 27, 1875	9
Tholuck, Friedrich A. G.	Mar. 30, 1799	June 9, 1877	9
Thomas, Major-General Geo. Henry	July 31, 1816	Mar. 28, 1870	7
Thompson, Allen, M.D.	April 2, 1809	Mar. 21, 1884	11
Thompson, Lieut.-General Tho. Perronet	 1783	Sept. 6, 1869	7
Thoms, William John	Nov. 16, 1803	Aug. 15, 1885	11
Thomson, Sir Charles Wyville	March 5, 1830	Mar. 10, 1882	10
Thomson, Mrs.	 1800	Dec. 17, 1862	5
Thomson, R. D.	 1805	Aug. 17, 1864	5
Thomson, The Most Rev. W., Archbishop of York	Feb. 11, 1819	Dec. 25, 1890	12
Thorbecke, John Rudolph	 1796	June 4, 1872	8
Thorburn, Robert, A.R.A.	 1818	Nov. 3, 1885	11
Thornbury, Geo. Walter	 1828	June 11, 1876	9

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Thornton, William Thomas, C.B.	Feb. 14, 1813	June 1[illegible], 1880	10
Thouvenel, E. A....	Nov. 11, 1818	Oct. 17, 1866	6
Thring, Rev. Edward	Nov. 29, 1821	Oct. 22, 1887	12
Thwaites, Sir John	 1815	Aug. 8, 1870	7
Ticknor, George	Aug. 1, 1791	Jan. 26, 1871	7
Tierney, Rev. Mark Aloysius	 1795	Feb. 19, 1862	5
Tilden, Samuel Jones	Feb. 9, 1814	Aug. 4, 1886	11
Timbs, John, F.S.A.	Aug. 17, 1801	Mar. 4, 1875	8
Tindal, Mrs. Acton I. E.	... ...	May 6, 1879	10
Tischendorf, L. F. Constantine	Jan. 18, 1815	Dec. 7, 1874	8
Titcomb, Rt. Rev. J., Bishop of Rangoon ...	 1819	April 2, 1887	12
Tite, Sir Wm., M.P.	 1802	April 20, 1873	8
Titiens, Teresa	 1834	Oct. 3, 1877	9
Todd, James Henthorne, D.D....	 1805	June 28, 1869	7
Todd, Dr. R. B.	 1810	Jan. 30, 1860	5
Todhunter, Dr. Isaac	 1820	Mar. 1, 1884	11
Todleben, General Count Franz Edward ...	May 8, 1818	July 1, 1884	11
Tomasseo, Niccolo	 1803	May 1, 1874	8
Tomlins, G. F.	 1804	Sept. 21, 1867	6
Tonson, Dr., Bishop of Killaloe	 1784	Dec. 1861	5
Tooke, W....	 1777	Sept. 20, 1863	5
Toronto, Bishop of. (*See* Strachan.)			
Torrens, Sir Robert Richard	 1814	Aug. 31, 1884	11
Torrey, John, M.D.	 1798	Mar. 10, 1873	8
Toung-Tchi, Emperor of China	April 21, 1856	Jan. 12, 1875	8
Townshend, Rev. Chauncey Hare	 1800	Feb. 25, 1868	7
Towson, John Thomas	 1804	Jan. 3, 1881	10
Trelawny, Sir John Salusbury	June 2, 1816	Aug. 4, 1885	12
Trench, Archbishop of Dublin	Sept. 9, 1807	Mar. 28, 1886	11
Trench, Rev. Francis	July, 1806	April 3, 1886	11
Trench, William Steuart	Nov. 16, 1808	Aug. 1872	8
Trevelyan, Sir Charles	 1807	June 19, 1886	11
Trevelyan, Sir Walter Calverley	Mar. 31, 1797	Mar. 10, 1879	10
Trevor, Rev. George	 1809	June 18, 1888	12
Trollope, Anthony	April 24, 1815	Dec. 6, 1882	10
Trollope, Mrs. F....	 1800	Oct. 6, 1863	5
Troubridge, Sir T. St. V. H. C., Bart. ...	 1817	Oct. 2, 1867	6
Trower, Walter J., D.D. (Bp.)....	 1805	Oct. 24, 1877	9
Tseng (His Excellency The Marquis) ...	... .. (?)1848	April 12, 1890	12
Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, Bishop of (Right Rev. Lord Plunket)	 1792	Oct. 18, 1866	6
Tulloch, Rev. John, D.D.	 1823	Feb. 13, 1886	11
Tupper, Martin Farquhar	 1810	Nov. 29, 1889	12
Turgenev, Ivan S.	Nov. 9, 1818	Sept. 3, 1883	10
Turnbull, W. B.	 1811	April 22, 1863	5
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J.	 1798	July 9, 1867	6
Turner, Sydney, M.A.	April 2, 1814	June 26, 1879	10
Turner, Wm., Bp. of Salford	Sept. 25, 1800	July 13, 1872	8
Turton, Thos., D.D., Bp. of Ely	Feb. 25, 1780	Jan. 7, 1864	5
Tweeddale, Marquis of	Feb. 1787	Oct. 10, 1876	9
Twisleton, Hon. Edward T. B.	May 24, 1809	Oct. 5, 1874	8
Tyler, S[illegible] G.	 1792	June 4, 1862	5
Tyrrell, W[illegible] Bp. of Newcastle (Australia) ...	 1807	Mar. 24, 1879	10
Uhland, J. L.	April 26, 1787	Nov. 13, 1862	5
Ullman, Karl	Mar. 15, 1796	Jan. 12, 1865	7
Ulrich, Joseph Alexis, General...	Feb. 15, 1802	Oct. 1886	11
Urquhart, David	 1805	May 16, 1877	9
Utterton, John Sutton, Bishop	Sept. 7, 1814	Dec. 21, 1879	10
Valencia, Duke of. (*See* Narvaez.)			

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Van Buren, Martin	Dec. 5, 1792	July 24, 1862	5
Vanderbilt, Cornelius	May 27, 1794	Jan. 3, 1877	9
Vaughan, Rev. Robert, D.D.	 1795	June 14, 1868	7
Vaughan, Roger Bede, Archbishop of Sydney	Jan. 9, 1834	Aug. 18, 1883	10
Velpeau, A. A. L. M.	May 18, 1795	Aug. 24, 1867	6
Venables, Addington R.P., Bishop of Nassau	 1827	Oct. 8, 1876	9
Venedy, Jakob	May 24, 1805	Feb. 1871	7
Vernet, E. J. H.	June 30, 1789	Jan. 19, 1863	5
Vernon, Dr. L. D.	April 5, 1798	Sept. 27, 1867	5
Verschoyle, Hamilton, Bishop of Kilmore	 1803	Jan. 28, 1870	7
Veuillot, Louis	 1813	April 7, 1883	10
Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy	Mar. 14, 1820	Jan. 9, 1878	9
Viel-Castel (Comte de), Louis	Oct. 14, 1800	Oct. 1887	12
Vigfusson, Gudbrand	 1830	Jan. 31, 1889	12
Vigny, Comte de A. V.	Mar. 27, 1799	Sept. 18, 1863	5
Villemain, Abel François	June 11, 1790	May 8, 1870	6
Vincke, Baron von	May 15, 1811	June, 1877	7
Viollet le Duc, E. E.	Jan. 27, 1814	Sept. 17, 1879	10
Voelcker, Augustus	 1823	Dec. 5, 1884	11
Vogan, Rev. T. S. L.	 1800	April 3, 1867	5
Volkhardt, Wilhelm	June 23, 1815	Mar. 14, 1876	9
WAAGEN, Gustav Friedrich	Feb. 11, 1794	July 15, 1868	7
Waddington, Geo., D.D.	 1793	July 20, 1869	7
Waddington, John, D.D.	Dec. 10, 1810	Sept. 24, 1880	10
Waddy, Samuel Dousland, D.D.	Aug. 5, 1804	Nov. 7, 1876	9
Wade, Benjamin Franklin	Oct. 27, 1800	Mar. 2, 1878	9
Wagner, R.	June 20, 1805	May 12, 1864	5
Wagner, Richard (composer)	May 22, 1813	Feb. 13, 1883	10
Waite, Morrison R.	Nov. 29, 1816	March 23, 1888	12
Wakefield, E. G.	 1796	May 16, 1862	5
Wakley, Thomas	 1795	May 16, 1862	5
Walcott, Rev. Mackenzie	 1822	Dec. 22, 1880	10
Waldegrave, Sam., Bishop of Carlisle	 1817	Oct. 1, 1869	7
Walewski, Comte de	May 4, 1810	Sept. 27, 1868	7
Walford, Cornelius	 1827	Sept. 28, 1885	11
Walker, Sir Baldwin Wake	 1803	Feb. 12, 1876	9
Walker, Frederick, A.R.A.	 1840	June 4, 1875	9
Walker, G. A., M.D.	Feb. 27, 1807	July 6, 1884	11
Walsh, John Henry	Oct. 21, 1810	Feb. 12, 1888	12
Walsh, Rt. Hon. John Edward	Nov. 1816	Oct. 17, 1869	7
Ward, Edward Matthew, R.A.	 1816	Jan. 15, 1879	10
Warren, Samuel, D.C.L.	 1807	July 29, 1877	9
Warter, Rev. John Wood	 1806	Feb. 21, 1878	9
Waterton, Charles	June 12, 1782	May 27, 1865	5
Watkins, Rev. Charles Frederick	Jan. 16, 1795	July 15, 1873	8
Watson, Rev. A.	 1815	Feb. 1, 1865	5
Watson, Hewett Cottrell	May, 1804	July 27, 1881	10
Watson, Sir Thomas, M.D.	 1792	Dec. 11, 1882	10
Watt, J. H.	 1799	May 18, 1867	6
Watts, A. A.	Mar. 19, 1799	April 6, 1864	5
Watts, Thomas	... ...	Sept. 9, 1869	7
Waugh, Edwin	Jan. 29, 1818	April 30, 1890	12
Webster, Benjamin	Sept. 3, 1800	July 8, 1882	10
Webster, Thomas, R.A.	Mar. 20, 1800	Sept. 23, 1886	11
Weekes, Henry, R.A.	 1807	May 28, 1877	9
Weld, Charles Robert	 1818	Jan. 15, 1869	7
Wellesley, Gerald V. (Dean)	 1809	Sept. 17, 1882	10
Wellesley, Rev. H.	 1792	Jan. 11, 1866	6
Wellington, Second Duke of	Feb. 3, 1807	Aug. 13, 1884	11

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Wensleydale, James Parke, Lord	Mar. 22, 1782	Feb. 25, 1868	7
Werder, August von	Sept. 12, 1808	Sept. 12, 1887	12
West, Admiral Sir J.	 1774	April 18, 1862	5
Westbury, Richard Bethel, Lord	June 30, 1800	July 20, 1873	8
Westergaard, Niels Ludvig	Oct. 27, 1815	Sept. 9, 1878	9
Westmacott, Richard, R.A., F.R.S.	 1799	April 19, 1872	7
Westminster, R. Grosvenor, Marquis of	Jan. 27, 1795	Oct. 31, 1869	7
Wetherall, Sir George Augustus	 1788	April 8, 1868	7
Whately, Richard, Archbishop of Dublin	Feb. 1, 1787	Oct. 8, 1863	5
Wheatstone, Sir Charles	 1802	Oct. 20, 1875	9
Whewell, Rev. William	 1794	Mar. 6, 1866	6
White, Rev. J.	 1804	Mar. 28, 1865	5
White, Richard Grant	May 23, 1822	April 8, 1885	11
Whiteside, Rt. Hon. James	 1860	Nov. 25, 1876	9
Whitworth, Sir Joseph	Dec. 21, 1803	Jan. 22, 1887	12
Wickens, Sir John	 1815	Oct. 23, 1873	8
Wigan, Alfred	Mar. 24, 1818	Nov. 29, 1878	9
Wightman, Sir W.	 1784	Dec. 10, 1863	5
Wigram, Dr. (*See* Rochester, Bp. of.)			
Wigram, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	 1793	July 29, 1866	6
Wilberforce, Henry William	 1807	April 23, 1873	8
Wilberforce, Samuel, Bishop of Winchester	Sept. 7, 1805	July 19, 1873	8
Wilkes, Charles	 1801	Feb. 8, 1877	9
Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner	 1797	Oct. 29, 1875	9
Willes, Sir James Shaw	 1814	Oct. 2, 1872	8
William, Alexander Paul, Prince of Orange	Feb. 19, 1817	June 21, 1884	11
William, First Emperor of Germany	Mar. 22, 1797	Mar. 9, 1888	12
William, Frederick Charles. (*See* Würtemberg, King of.)			
William III., King of the Netherlands	Feb. 19, 1817	Nov. 23, 1890	12
William, Duke of Brunswick	April 25, 1806	Oct. 18, 1884	12
Williams, Sir Charles James Watkin	 1828	July 17, 1884	11
Williams, Rev. George	 1814	Jan. 26, 1878	9
Williams, Rev. Rowland, D.D.	 1817	Jan. 18, 1870	7
Williams, Dr. Samuel Wells	Sept. 22, 1812	Feb. 16, 1884	11
Williams, William, Bp. of Waiapu	 1800	Feb. 9, 1878	9
Williams, General Sir William Fenwick	Dec. 4, 1800	July 26, 1883	10
Willis, Nathaniel Parker	Jan. 20, 1817	Jan. 20, 1867	6
Willis, Rev. Robert, F.R.S.	 1800	Feb. 28, 1875	8
Willmore, J. T.	Sept. 15, 1800	Mar. 12, 1863	5
Wills, William Henry	Jan. 13, 1810	Sept. 2, 1880	10
Willshire, General Sir T.	 1789	May 31, 1862	5
Wilmot, Robert Duncan	Oct. 16, 1809	May, 1878	9
Wilson, Andrew	... ...	June 8, 1881	10
Wilson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archdale	 1803	May 9, 1874	8
Wilson, Sir Erasmus	 1809	Aug. 8, 1884	11
Wilson, George, M.D.	Feb. 21, 1818	Nov. 22, 1859	5
Wilson, Henry	Feb. 16, 1812	Nov. 22, 1875	9
Wilson, Rev. Henry B.	 1803	Aug. 10, 1888	12
Windham, Lieut.-General Sir C. Ashe	 1810	Feb. 7, 1870	7
Windischgratz, Prince A.	May 22, 1787	Mar. 21, 1862	5
Windthorst, Ludwig	Jan. 17, 1812	Mar. 14, 1891	13
Winslow, Forbes Benignus, M.D.	Aug. 1810	Mar. 3, 1874	8
Winterhalter, Frederick	 1806	July 8, 1873	8
Wiseman, Nicholas, Cardinal	Aug. 2, 1802	Feb. 15, 1865	5
Wöhler, Friedrich	July 31, 1809	Sept. 1882	10
Woillez, Madame N.	 1785	Nov. 11, 1859	5
Wolff, Rev. J.	 1795	May 2, 1862	5
Wood, Fernando	June 14, 1812	Feb. 13, 1881	10
Wood, Mrs. Henry	 1820	Feb. 10, 1887	12
Wood, Rev. John G.	 1827	Mar. 4, 1889	12
Woodford, Bishop of Ely	April 30, 1820	Oct. 16, 1885	11

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Woodward, Bernard Bolingbroke, F.S.A.	 1816	Oct. 12, 1869	7
Woodward, S. P.	Sept. 17, 1821	July 11, 1865	5
Woolsey, Theodore D.	Oct. 31, 1801	July 1, 1889	12
Worboise, Emma Jane	 1825	Aug. 24, 1887	12
Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln	Oct. 30, 1807	Mar. 21, 1885	11
Wornum, Ralph Nicholson	Dec. 29, 1812	Dec. 15, 1877	9
Wrangell, Baron von	 1795	June 6, 1870	10
Wrangell, Count Friedrich von	April 13, 1784	Nov. 1, 1877	9
Wraxall, Sir F. C. L.	 1828	June 11, 1865	5
Wright, Ichabod Charles	 1795	Oct. 14, 1871	7
Wright, Thomas (of Manchester)	 1788	April 14, 1875	9
Wright, Thomas, M.A., F.S.A.	 1810	Dec. 23, 1877	9
Wright, William	Jan. 17, 1830	May 22, 1889	12
Wrottesley, Lord	Aug. 5, 1798	Oct. 27, 1867	6
Wüllerstorf (Baron)	Jan. 29, 1816	Aug. 10, 1883	12
Würtemberg, King of	Sept. 27, 1781	June 25, 1864	5
Wyatt, Sir Matthew Digby	 1820	May 21, 1877	9
Wylde, Henry	May 22, 1822	Mar. 16, 1890	12
Wynter, Andrew, M.D.	 1819	May 12, 1876	9
Yolland, Colonel	 1810	Sept. 4, 1885	11
Yorke, Field Marshal Sir Charles	Dec. 1790	Nov. 20, 1880	10
Young, Brigham	June 1, 1801	Aug. 29, 1877	9
Young, Sir Charles George. Garter	 1795	Aug. 31, 1869	7
Young, Sir Henry Ed. Fox	 1810	Sept. 18, 1870	7
Young, Dr. James	July, 1811	May 13, 1883	10
Yule, Col. Sir Henry	May, 1820	Dec. 30, 1889	12
Zamoyski, Count Andreas	April 2, 1810	Oct. 30, 1874	8
Zouche, Rt. Curzon, Lord de la	 1810	Aug. 2, 1873	8
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